Government
Publications

Copy 2

Ontario. Legislative assembly.
Sessional papers.

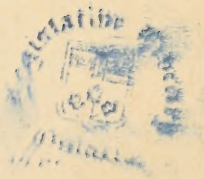
SESSIONAL PAPERS

Volume XXXVII. Part VIII.

First Session of Eleventh Legislature

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO



SESSION 1905

TORONTO:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY L. K. CAMERON
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1905

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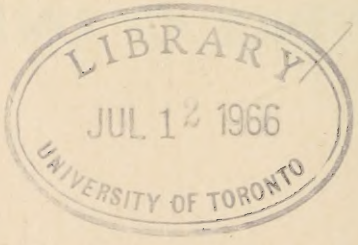

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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE DURING SESSION.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Accounts, Public	1	*Printed.*
Agricultural College, Report	14	"
Agricultural and Experimental Union, Report	15	"
Archives, Report	49	"
Asylums, Report	38	"
Bee-Keepers' Association, Report	20	*Printed.*
Births, Marriages and Deaths, Report	9	"
Blind Institute, Report	41	"
Boundaries extension, correspondence	50	*Not printed.*
Bush, George, correspondence	53	"
Children, Neglected, Report	43	*Printed.*
Cohoe, correspondence *re* appointment	55	*Not printed.*
Crown Lands, Report	3	*Printed.*
Dairymen's Association, Report	22	*Printed.*
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Report	42	"
Division Courts, Report	33	"
Education, Report	12	*Printed.*
Education Department, Orders-in-Council	57	*Printed for Distribution only.*
Elections, Return from Records of General	46	*Printed.*
Entomological Society, Report	19	"
Estimates, 1905	2	"
Factories, Report	8	*Printed.*
Fairs and Exhibitions, Report	26	"
Farmers' Institutes, Report	25	"
Fisheries, Report	31	"
Forestry, Report	4	"
Fruit Experiment Stations, Report	17	"
Fruit Growers' Association, Report	16	"
Fumigation Appliances, Report	18	"
Game Commission, Report	30	*Printed.*
Gaols, Prisons, Report	39	"
Good Roads, Report	27	"
Health, Report	36	*Printed.*
Highways, Report	27	"
Hospitals and Charities, Report	40	"

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Indian Claims, North West Angle Treaty No. 3.	61	*Printed.*
Industries, Report.....	28	"
Insurance, Report.....	10	"
James Bay Railway route, correspondence.....	58	*Not printed.*
Judicature Act, Orders-in-Council.....	51	"
Labour, Report.....	29	*Printed.*
Legal Offices, Report.....	34	"
Librarian, Report.....	47	*Not printed.*
Liquor Licenses, Report of inspection.....	44	*Printed.*
Liquor Licenses Act, enforcement in N. Hastings.....	52	*Not printed.*
Liquor License Commissioners, appointment of, in E. Lambton	60	"
Live Stock Associations, Report	23	*Printed.*
Live Stock Registrar, Report.....	24	"
Loan Corporations, Report	11	"
Lunatic Asylums, Report.....	38	"
Mines, Report.....	5	*Printed.*
Mining Divisions, revised Regulations.....	56	*Printed.*
North West Angle Treaty No. 3, Indian Claims.....	61	*Printed for Distribution only.*
Prisons and Reformatories, Report.....	39	*Printed.*
Provincial Municipal Auditor, Report	45	"
Public Accounts, 1904	1	"
Public Works, Report.....	7	"
Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, Report.....	6	*Printed.*
Railway Legislation in U. States, Report.....	54	*Printed.*
Registrar-General, Report.....	9	"
Registry Offices, Report.....	35	"
River aux Raisin, drainage, correspondence.....	62	*Not printed.*
Road Making, Report.....	27	*Printed.*
School Practical Science, calendar.....	21	*Printed for Distribution only.*
Secretary and Registrar, Report.....	37	*Printed.*
Statute Distribution, Statement of.....	59	*Not printed.*
Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, Report..	48	*Printed.*
Toronto University, Report.....	13	"
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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Arranged in Numerical Order with their Titles at full length; the dates when Ordered and when presented to the Legislature; the name of the Member who moved the same, and whether Ordered to be Printed or not.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

No. 1. Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, March 31st, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 2. Estimates for the service of the Province until the Estimates of the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1905. *Not Printed.* Estimates for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1905. *Printed.* Estimates (Supplementary) for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 18th May, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 3. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 17th May, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 4. Report of the Clerk of Forestry for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 17th May, 1905. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF PART II.

No. 5. Report of the Bureau of Mines for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 6. Report of the Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 31st March, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 7. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1904 Presented to the Legislature, 31st March, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 8. Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 15th May, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 9. Report relating to the registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 31st March 1905. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF PART III.

No. 10. Report of the Inspector of Insurance for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1905. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF PART IV.

No. 11. Loan Corporations, Statements by Building Societies, Loan and other Companies, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd May, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 12. Report of the Minister of Education, for the year 1904 with the Statistics of 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 17th May, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 13. Auditors' Report to the Board of Trustees, University of Toronto, on Capital and Income Accounts, for the year ending 30th June 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 17th May, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 14. Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 17th May, 1905. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF PART V.

No. 15. Report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union of the Province, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 16. Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of the Province, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 17. Report of the Fruit Experiment Stations of the Province, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 10th May, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 18. Report of the Inspector of Fumigation Appliances of the Province, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 15th May. 1905. *Printed.*

No. 19. Report of the Entomological Society, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1905. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF PART VI.

No. 20. Report of the Bee-Keepers' Association of the Province, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 21. Calendar of the Ontario School of Practical Science, affiliated with the University of Toronto. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd May, 1905. *Printed for distribution only.*

No. 22. Reports of the Dairymen's Associations of the Province, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 23. Reports of the Live Stock Associations of the Province, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 15th May, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 24. Report of the Registrar of Live Stock of the Province, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 15th May, 1905. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF PART VII.

No. 25. Report of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 14th April, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 26. Report of Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions of the Province, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd May, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 27. Report of the Commissioner of Highways, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 28. Report of the Bureau of Industries of the Province, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 15th May, 1905. *Printed.*

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No. 29. Report of the Bureau of Labour, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 17th May, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 30. Report of the Ontario Game Commission, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 9th May, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 31. Report of the Department of Fisheries, for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1905.

No. 32. Report of Commission appointed to enquire into and report upon the matters referred to in a Resolution of the Senate of the University of Toronto, passed on the 20th January, 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd May, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 33. Report of the Inspector of Division Courts, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd May, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 34. Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 35. Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 18th May, 1905. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF PART IX.

No. 36. Report of the Provincial Board of Health, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 31st March, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 37. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 18th May, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 38. Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 17th May, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 39. Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 17th May, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 40. Report upon the Hospitals and Charities of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 17th, May, 1905. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF PART X.

No. 41. Report upon the Institution for the Education of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 42. Report upon the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 31st March, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 43. Report of Superintendent. Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 18th May, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 44. Report upon the Inspection of Liquor Licenses, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 17th May, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 45. Report of the Provincial Municipal Auditor for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 15th May, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 46. Return from the Records of the General and Subsequent Elections to the Legislative Assembly on 25th January, and 21st February, 1905, shewing:—(1) The number of Votes polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District in which there was a contest. (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned. (3) The total number of votes polled in each District. (4) The number of Votes remaining Unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' Lists in each District. (6) The population of each District as shewn by the last Dominion Census. (7) Similar Statements as to any Elections held since the General Election. (8) A General Summary of Votes cast in each Electoral District. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 47. Report upon the state of the Library. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1905. *Not printed*

No. 48. Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 10th May, 1905. *Printed.*

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No. 49. Report of the Archivist, Ontario, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 17th May, 1905. *Printed.*

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No. 50. Copies of correspondence *in re* the extension of the Boundaries of the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 27th March, 1905. *Not Printed.*

No. 51. Copies of Orders-in-Council in accordance with the provisions of section 187 of the Judicature Act, relating to commutation of fees of Public Officers. Presented to the Legislature, 31st March, 1905. *Not printed.*

No. 52. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-second day of April, 1904, for a Return giving names of all persons convicted for

violation of the Liquor License Act in the District of North Hastings in the years 1902 and 1903, together with the amounts of fines and costs in each case and the dates when the same were paid. Presented to the Legislature, 31st March, 1905. *Mr. Pearce. Not printed.*

No. 53. Return to an Order of the House of the thirty-first day of March, 1905, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the late Government of the Province, or any member or official thereof, and the Sheriff of the County of Lincoln with regard to the appointment of George Bush as Gaoler for the County of Lincoln. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1905. *Mr. Jessop Not printed.*

No. 54. Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into and report the various phases of Railway Legislation in force in the United States, affecting taxation of Railways. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 55. Return to an Order of the House of the sixth day of April, 1905, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the late Government, or any member or official thereof, and G. P. Wilson and Col. Cohoe, respecting the appointment of Col. Cohoe to the position of High Court Registrar. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1905. *Mr. Fraser. Not printed.*

No. 56. Revised and amended Regulations for Mining Divisions relating to the Michipicoten and Temiskaming Mining Divisions. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1905. *Printed for distribution only.*

No. 57. Copies of Orders-in-Council relating to the Education Department. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1905. *Printed for distribution only.*

No. 58. Return to an Order of the House of the twelfth day of April, 1005, for a Return of copies of all correspondence, papers, documents, profiles and maps, between the Government or any Department thereof and the James Bay Railway Company, or any other person or persons, relating to the route of the James Bay Railway, from January 1st, 1904, down to April 1st, 1905, both days inclusive. Presented to the Legislature, 9th May, 1905. *Mr. Hoyle. Not printed.*

No. 59. Statement of distribution of Revised and Sessional Statutes, 1898 to 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd May, 1905. *Not printed.*

No. 60. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd day of May, 1905, for a Return of the copies of all correspondence, petitions or other papers in connection with the appointment of License Commissioners for the East Riding of Lambton. Presented to the Legislature, 9th May, 1905. *Mr. Auld. Not printed.*

No. 61. Return to an Address to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor of the fifth day of May, 1905, praying that he will cause to be laid before

this House, a Return of copies of the Statement of the Case of the Dominion, and the answer of Ontario to the Statement of Case of the Dominion, filed on Indian Claims arising out of the Northwest Angle Treaty, No. 3. Presented to the Legislature, 9th May, 1905. *Mr. Smellie. Printed.*

No. 62. Return to an Order of the House of the fifteenth day of May, 1905, for a Return of copies of all correspondence, papers, documents and memoranda relating to the drainage of the River aux Raisin, in the Townships of Osnabruck, Cornwall and Roxborough, in the County of Stormont, between the Commissioner of Public Works or his Deputy, in the years 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904, and a Mr. Bell, C.E., Mr. Laird, C.E., Mr. Rankin. Provincial Drainage Referee, and the Councils of the Townships of Roxborough, Cornwall and Osnabruck; also, copies of all correspondence between the Hon. G. W. Ross and any of the above parties; also copies of any letters regarding this matter received by the Government from Mr. J. W. McCart and Messrs. McLennan, Cline and McLennan; also, copies of letters, authorizing the payment of Mr. Bell, C.E., Mr. Laird, C F., and several men working with them; also, a Return of the amount paid to each of the above during the years 1901, 1903, 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd May, 1905. *Mr. Kerr. Not printed.*

FOURTH REPORT

OF

THE BUREAU OF LABOR

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st

1903

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1904.

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, Limited, Printers,
TORONTO.

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FOURTH REPORT

OF

THE BUREAU OF LABOR.

1903

To the Honorable F. R. Latchford,
Commissioner of Public Works, Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit herewith the fourth Report of the Bureau of Labor.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. GLOCKLING,
Secretary.

INTRODUCTION.

The fourth report of the Ontario Labor Bureau covering the year 1903 is devoted to the following subjects :

Wage-Earners' Statistics.

As in past years' the Bureau has made investigation into the hours of labor, wages, benefits paid, periods of payment, etc., showing comparison between those organized and unorganized workers, also suggestions and remarks bearing upon the general improvement of the conditions of wage-earners. The returns, while far from being complete, will give a fair idea of the general conditions, as has been stated in previous reports. Much difficulty is experienced in getting returns through the system of circular through the mails. Personal application through special agents is the method most satisfactory, as is the experience of all Labor Bureaus both on this continent and in other countries. The Secretary has, as in previous years, visited as many localities as time from office duties would permit.

Business Openings.

For the purpose of ascertaining what opportunities existed for new business enterprises in the Province, circulars were sent to the Clerks of cities, towns and villages, asking the necessary information. Their replies wil be found herein. In this connection the editor of "Commercial Intelligence," an eminent trade journal published in London, England, and who has published verbatim in its columns the Town Clerks' replies, wrote to say, "you could not have hit upon a happier plan."

Directory of Labor Organizations.

To the fullest extent possible, a Directory of Labor Organizations of the Province has been prepared, the fullest attention given to accuracy from all available sources. This feature has been favorably commented upon in the past by many among the workers, for which reason it is continued.

Conciliation in Trade Disputes.

Under this head is given cases of disputes, in which the services of the Secretary of the Bureau has been asked for in the capacity of mediator.

Strikes and Lockouts.

Statistics are given of trade disputes in the Provinces of the Dominion as reported by the Labor Gazette, also disputes in Great Britain and the United States.

Industrial Statistics.

Giving details of returns from manufacturers of the Province, also table showing wage rate and labor cost in manufactories.

Legal Decisions Affecting Labor.

Decisions affecting labor in the Province of Ontario, compiled from the Labor Gazette for the year 1903.

The publishing of these decisions from year to year will form a correct history of Ontario decisions.

Ontario Labor Laws.

The chronology and synopsis of the Labor Laws of the Province.

Miscellaneous.

Apart from the subjects enumerated above, such other matter is included which is thought will be of material interest to the wage-workers and others of the Province.

Circular to Town Clerks.

The following circular was issued in May, 1903, to the Clerks of the cities, towns and incorporated villages of the Province. In reply to the 390 circulars sent out, 366 answers were received.

A record is given of answers, which includes new industries established and openings for new enterprises, together with remarks and suggestions regarding industrial development, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO.

The Bureau of Labor.

Toronto, May 29th, 1903.

Dear Sir.—The Bureau of Labor of On tario again asks the co-operation of the City and Town and Incorporated Village Clerks of the Province to assist in the continuance of collection of data as to the growth of the industries of the Province, together with opportunities for new industries.

Will you be good enough to make answer to the following questions and return in enclosed envelope? No postage is required.

Thanking you in advance for this courtesy, I am,

Respectfully yours,

R. GLOCKLING,

Secretary Bureau of Labor, Ontario.

1. Name of industries started during 1902. Give name and nature of business and postoffice address.

2. Have any industries changed hands? Name them.

3. Do you consider there is any openingin your locality for new industries? If so, of what character?

Clerks of the following cities, towns, etc., responded to the enquiry of the Bureau:

Ameliasburg,
Alfred,
Ancaster,
Arkona,
Alliston,
Acton,
Alvinston,
Aurora,
Athens,
Alexandria,
Aylmer,
Barrie,
Bath,
Bayfield,
Bracebridge,
Baysville,
Beamsville,
Barwick,
Beaverton,
Beeton,
Bluevale,
Burk's Falls,
Bolton,
Bowmanville,

Brantford,
Brussels,
Bothwell,
Blezard Valley,
Brockville,
Brampton,
Bowmanville,
Bobcageon
Camlachie
Callender
Caledonia,
Cardinal,
Cannington,
Calabogie,
Carleton Place,
Chelsey,
Cobden,
Clifford,
Cayuga,
Cobourg,
Cockburn Island,
Cumberland,
Cumbermere,
Dublin,
Dieux Riviers,
Dorland,
Drayton,
Delhi,
Dunnville,
Durham,
Denbigh,
Dorchester Station,
Dryden,
Dixon's Corners,
Dunchurch,
Egansville,
Embro,
Elmira,
Embrum,
Ethel,
Essex,
Exeter,
Fergus,
Fort Erie,
Forest,
Fort William,
Fort Francis,
Gordon,
Grand Valley,
Gore Bay,
Glencoe,
Galt,
Georgetown,
Guelph,
Gravenhurst,
Hordan,
Harrowsmith,
Hillier,
Hanover,
Harrow,
Huntsville,
Hagersville,
Hastings,
Hawkesbury,
Havelock,
Hespeler,
Holland Landing,
Hensall,
Harriston,
Kincardine,
Kingsville,
Kemptville,
Lovering,
Lasswade,
London,
Lindsay,
Lakefield,
L'Original,
Lucan,
Moonstone,
Milford,
Mattawa,
Manitowaning,
Manchester,
Maynooth,
McDonald's Corners,
W. McGillivray,
Marksville,
Minden,
Morrisburg,
Midland,
Milton,
Meaford,
Merritton,
Markham,
Markdale,
Millbrook,
Merrickville,
Maple,
North Gower,
Newburgh,
Newcastle,
New Hamburgh,
Newboro',
Niagara Falls,
North Bay,
Norwich,
North Toronto,
Oakwood,
Ottawa,
Orono,
Oakville,
Owen Sound,
Orville,
Oshawa,
Pearceley,
Pomona,
Paris,
Port Dalhousie,
Port Carling,
Point Edward,
Port Hope,
Picton,
Prescott,
Port Perry,
Port Stanley,
Penetanguishene,
Palmerston,
Port Arthur,
Port Rowan,
Plantagenet,
Pembroke,
Whitevale,
Parham,
Parry Sound,
Peterboro',

Powassan,
Paisley,
Port Colborne,
Park Hill,
Port Elgin,
Port Dover,
Rainy River,
Richard's Landing,
Rutherford,
Ridgeway,
Renfrew,
Ridgetown,
Rat Portage,
Sprucedale,
Sandfield,
Scotia,
Strathmore,
Sudbury,
Strathroy,
Stouffville,
St. Thomas.
Southampton,
Simcoe,
Smith's Falls,
Sutton,
Shelburne,
Streetsville,
Stirling,
St. Catharines,
Springfield,
Sturgeon Falls,
Sault Ste. Marie,
South River,
Sudbury,
Trenton,
Tweed,
Tottenham,
Thessalon,
Tilbury,
Thamesville,
Uxbridge,
Vankleek Hill,
Vittoria,
Vienna,
Waterford,
Whitby,
Walkerton,
Wingham,
Winchester,
Wheatley,
Warren,
Whitevale,
Wiarton,
Wyoming,

Remarks From Town Clerks.

Ameliasburg.—Opening for manufacture of sugar from sugar beets.

Alfred.—There is a good opening here for a grist mill, as there is none in the township. A sawmill, planing mill, and sash and door factory started during the year.

Ancaster.—Good opening for an electric railway.

Arkona.—Good opening for fruit and vegetable canning factory.

Alliston.—Good opening for manufacture of wooden ware, farming implements, and boot and shoe factory. There is a proposal on foot at present to establish a boot and shoe manufacturing concern.

Acton.—A boot and shoe factory would do well here on account of the large tanneries in the place.

Alvinston.— Would regard this as a good town for establishing a canning factory, beet sugar factor, foundry, or a brick-making business. Have already one brick yard, but it is unable to supply the demand. There is said to be abundance of material for the manufacture of vitrified brick. The shipping facilities are very good.

Aurora.—Good opening for almost any kind of manufacturing.

Athens.—Cheese belt factory started during 1903.

Alexandria.—A new industry for the manufacture of cement pipes has been opened.

Barrie.—Good opening for carriage factory, furniture factory, piano factory, boots and shoes, and white goods (ladies' wear).

A charter has been obtained for a carriage factory company which is expected to begin operations next spring.

Bayfield.—Good opening for roller flour mill.

Baysville.—Good opening for hardwood manufactory. There is also hemlock bark in profusion for tanning.

Beamsville.—This village needs an evaporator, a canning factory and a basket factory.

Barwick.—Good opening for a cheese factory. Three saw and shingle mills started during 1902.

Beaverton.—A carriage factory would do well here.

Beeton.—Good opening for carriage factory, or sash and door factory.

Bluevale.—Good opening for waggon and carriage factory, or any industry of an agricultural character that would furnish steady employment.

Burk's Falls.—Opening for a good flour mill, grist mill, woollen mill and foundry.

Bolton.—There is a good opening here for woollen mill and brewery.

Brussells.—Almost any industry would do well here, as it is one of the condensed milk factory ought to do well.

Bothwell.—Machine shop has been started. There is a good opening for canning factory, and also for a first-class rolling mill. The country round is well adapted for the raising of vegetables and the like. A grist mill is badly needed.

Blezard Valley.—Either cheese or butter factory would do well here.

Brampton.—Good opening for the manufacture of separators, engines, etc.

Bobcaygeon.—This is a desirable location for almost any industry. A boat and canoe factory, wooden ware factory and lime kilns would do well.

Bracebridge.—Started during the year : Hess Furniture Company of Canada, Ltd., Branbridge Brick Company, Watson Brick Company, Muskoka Foundry Company, and Bracebridge Brilliant Light Company. Good opening for sewer pipe and tile factory.

Bath.—Carriage factory and summer hotel have started. Excellent opening for summer hotel and good location cheap, all houses now in business always full, also good site for canning factory.

Brockville.—Union Hat Works started. Good opening for manufacture of agricultural implements, machine shops, pork packing houses, flour mill: in fact, any staple line of merchandise made in factories; shipping facilities unsurpassed in Canada.

Brantford.—Two agricultural implement manufacturers enlarged their plant during the year. Good opening for almost any kind of industry.

Brampton.—Jackson Organ Company started. Good opening for the manufacture of separators, engines, etc.

Cardinal.—A foundry, boot and shoe factory started. Flour mill and grinding for farms are required here.

Cannington.—Good opening for canning factory, woollen mill and flax mill.

Calabogie.—There is a good opening for a grist mill. Good water power undeveloped.

Carleton Place.—Good opening for paper mill, furniture factory and machine shop.

Chesley.—Good opening for knitting factory, foundry and machine shop, and also woodworking factory (smallwares).

Cobden.—Good opening for foundry and repair shop, also for the manufacture of farm tile, as the farm lands are generally low and a great number of tile is required and the expense is considerable to bring such goods from a distance.

Clifford.—A sash and door and planing mill would do well here. The council will deal liberally with any industry employing a number of hands.

Cayuga.—Good opening for a grist mill and machine shop. Brick kiln and tile works started during the year.

Cockburn Island.—A woodworking industry would do well here while the forest lasts. Then cheese or butter factory. There is also an abundance of limestone here.

Cumberland.—Good opening for carding mill, sawmill and flour mill.

Cumbermere.—Good opening for a blacksmith shop.

Cooper.—Manufacturing of drain tile has been started.

Chapleau.—Saw mill has been established.

Cumberland.—Saw mill started. Good opening for carding mill, flour mill and saw mill.

Callender.—Sash and door factory started. Good opening here for a tannery, as there is plenty of hemlock in vicinity.

Collingwood.—Flour mill started. Good opening for a box factory, and any industry allied to smelting and bar iron.

Clinton.—Clinton Knitting Company, Clinton Show Case Company started during the year.

Cobourg.—Upholstering and woodworking business and brewery started. Good opening for shirt factory, pork packing factory and furniture factory or novelties in furniture.

Drayton.—Legging manufactory and over gaitors started. Good opening for a planing mill and sash and door factory with lumber yard, also cooperage for the manufacture of tanks and water boxes for wind mills.

Dunnville.—The Monarch Knitting Factory, for the manufacture of sweaters, hosiery, etc., employing 60 hands, also kettle strainer industry started. An excellent opportunity for a foundry and machine shop, also a splendid opening for a brick yard. Good locality for raising sugar beets as all advantages exist here for such an industry.

Dresden.—The Strathroy Canning and Pickling Company, the Dresden Sugar Company started during the year.

Durham.—The National Portland Cement Company, the Durham Cream Separator and the Dairy Supply Company started. Good opening for any industry that presents itself.

Dublin.—A good, up-to-date flour mill and elevator is required, a cheese and butter factory is also very essential, and other factories could be started with profit to the manufacturers and benefit to the citizens.

Dieux Riviers.—Good opening for a pulp mill, saw mill or any woodenware manufactory.

Dorland.—A canning factory might do well here.

Drayton.—Good opening for planing mill and door factory with lumber yard, and a cooperage for the manufacture of tanks and water boxes for windmills.

Delhi.—Woollen factory, general foundry and farm implements of all kinds would find an excellent opening here.

Dunnville.—An excellent opportunity for a foundry and machine shop. There is no brick yard here, and it would appear from the number of bricks used that a splendid opportunity exists. Our farmers have demonstrated beyond doubt that there is no more favorable locality in Canada for raising sugar beets, and all advantages exist here for such an industry.

Durham.—There are openings for any industries that may present themselves.

Dorchester Station.—Good opening for a paper mill.

Dixon's Corners.—There is a good opening for the manufacture of brick and tile, and the clay here is most excellent for the purpose. The farmers are experimenting a little in the manufacture of tile. There would be no difficulty in disposing of large quantities.

Dunnhurch. There are excellent prospects for an industry here that could use the products of our forests, which are hardwoods and hemlock.

Denbigh.—Steam saw mill and steam thresher located. Good opening for a tannery, furniture establishment, shoemaking business, also another threshing machine would find work.

Dryden.—Portable lath mill, portable saw mill and shingle factory started. Good opening for a brick yard.

Embrum.—One cheese factory started. Good opening for a grist mill.

Elora.—Oatmeal mill revived, chair factory extended and foundry extended. Any good building with water power for any small manufacturing business would do well.

Embro.—Evaporator and vinegar works started. Good opening for brick and tile works, canning factory and wagon maker.

Elmira. Planing mill and sash, doors, etc., started. Good opening for shoe factory, brush factory and tannery.

Egansville.—There is an opening here for a boot and shoe factory, also a foundry. Being situated on two lines of railway, the C. P. R. and the Canada Atlantic, the means of transportation are all that could be desired.

Embrum.—Good opening for a grist mill.

Ethel.—Beet sugar industry might do well in this locality.

Essex.—Flax mill, woodwork and turning factory established. There is an opening for a first-class creamery and for a cheese factory, also good opening for canning factory.

Exeter.—Canning factory, farm implements and machinery, carriage factory and beet sugar factory.

Elgin.—Harness factory (harness and collars), employing 25 hands, started. Good opening for creamery, canning factory and wooden ware industry.

Fergus.—Good opening for any manufacturing industry. Railway facilities excellent.

Fort William.—Stoves, ranges, heavy and general castings; sash and door factory, planing mill, woodworking factory, and brick yard started. Excellent opening for almost any kind of industry, as the situation at the head of Lake Superior ought to attract manufacturers of all kinds. Splendid water power in the immediate vicinity is to be developed, and ought to be a further inducement to manufacturers. Will be greatly surprised if, within the next five years, we have not as large, if not the largest factories in Ontario in our midst.

Flesherton.—Cement culvert pipes manufactory started. There are large tracts of cement marl in this locality.

Fort Francis.—Saw, shingle, lath and planing mill started. Good opening for a number of small industries, also for sash and door and furniture factory.

Fort Erie.—Lumber yard, flour and feed store, machine shop started, and a plant is being fitted up for the manufacture of steam radiators. Excellent opening for a planing mill, and flour mill: in fact, the opportunities are good for any industry. One of two general stores, also a bank would find it profitable to locate here.

Gesto.—Brick manufactory established.

Galt.—Grand River Metal Works, snow shovels, hasps, staples, etc., started. There is a good opening for any iron industry, as this may be said to be an iron industry centre.

Georgetown.—Glove factory started. Good opening for industries not requiring water power.

Guelph.—New industries: The Louden Machinery Company, hay forks, hay carriers, barn door hangings, iron pipes an iron tube factory, windmills, furniture frames, artificial stone, iron castings industry, brewery. This city is considered to be a good centre for all kinds of manufactory: has good shipping facilities in all directions, by G. T. R. and C.P.R. Railways. It is a good place for the manufacture of all kinds of agricultural implements and machinery, as the Ontario Agricultural College brings from 30,000 to 40,000 agriculturists to the place every year to visit the College. The Winter Fair, for the exhibition of cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc., is also held here every year in December, and thousands of visitors from all parts of the Dominion attend it, also a great many from the United States.

Gordon.—Good opening for a sugar beet factory and saw mill

Grand Valley.—Good opening for a peat manufacturing industry. Village ready to help along any industry employing a number of hands.

Gore Bay. Woollen factory is needed here.

Glencoe.—Favorable opening for an evaporating fruit industry, a handle factory and a pork packing factory.

Gravenhurst.—Almost any industry except lumber mills would find here a good opening and the council is prepared to deal liberally with any reliable concern.

Hordan.—Good opening for a basket factory.

Harrowsmith.—A canning factory would do well here.

Hillier.—There is a good opening here for a canning factory.

Harrow.—A good opening for a canning factory.

Hastings.—There is a good opening for almost any industry. We have first-class water power.

Hanover.—The Portland Cement Works and several of the furniture factories have been greatly enlarged and improved. Good opening for almost any kind of industry, as taxation is low.

Huntsville.—The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., saw mill and turned goods, also brick kiln have been established. Good openings for a number of woodworking industries, plenty of hardwood.

Hawkesbury.—A small clothing factory started. Good opening for any industry employing wood, match factory, etc. It is a pity to see loads of wood leaving in the raw state that should be manufactured.

Holland Landing.—Four new sea grass factories started. Good opening for new facilities. Artesian wells in abundance. Railway facilities good.

Hagersville.—An excellent opening for a sash and door factory, planing mill and lumber yard.

Havelock.—A good opening for a manufacture of furniture, also rake brush backs, wood handles. Electric power can be had six miles away.

Hespeler.—We have good sites for manufacturing industries, conveniently located as to water supply, and railway facilities, the one draw back is the scarcity of labor.

Hensall.—Good opening for binder twine factory, foundry and machine shop.

Harriston.—A knitting factory would do well here.

Kincardine.—Chair factory started. There is a good opening for a stove foundry, and carding mill, or almost any industry. Good shipping facilities to the North West Territories.

Kingsville.—Good opening for tobacco factories, canning factory and fruit evaporating factory. A tobacco factory was started during the year.

Kemptville.—Room for almost any kind of manufacturing industry. Good shipping facilities by rail and boat.

Killaloe.—Woollen mill and butter factory started. There appears to be good openings for mining.

London.—Rolling mills, extension of McClary Stove Foundry, and tin-plate decorating industry has been established. Good opening for a furniture factory, woollen mills and also factory for making prepared cheese in packages. London being a centre for this industry.

Lakefield.—Started saw mill and general lumber business and Portland Cement Company have almost doubled their output within the present year. Good opening for a woollen mill.

Lovering.—Good opening for any industry in which hardwood can be used.

Lasswade.—Opening for a saw mill, shingle mill, staves and barrel heading, etc.

Lindsay.—There is room for any kind of industry requiring the use of timber in their manufacture.

L'Orignal.—Opening for saw mill and manufacturers of wood, also brick manufactory.

Lucan.—There is an abundant opening for any kind of a manufacturing concern. There is no industry of any kind here and we are in the midst of one of the best agricultural countries in the world.

Moonstone.—There is an opening for a creamery and cheese factories. A planing mill started during the year.

Milford.—Think that a canning factory would do well in this locality.

Manchester.—There is considerable material here suitable for the manufacture of peat; there is also an inexhaustible supply of marl suitable for the manufacture of cement at a place named Chalk Lake.

McDonald's Corners.—First-class water power suitable for electric purposes.

W. McGillivray.—Good opening for a brick and tile yard.

Marksville.—Good opening for a furniture factory.

Minden.—Good opening for furniture factory.

Morrisburg.—Good opening for steel works.

Midland.—Good opening for any manufacturing establishment, as there is a blast furnace here. Also good opening for various kinds of wood manufacturing, we have both hard and soft wood in great quantities.

Marmora.—The Five-Acre Gold Mine began operations in 1902. Good opening for the development of iron ore.

Manitowaning.—This year the Manitou Fish Company have started fishing and intend building a hatchery on the lake. Good opening for cheese factory or creamery.

Maynooth.—One portable saw mill on the Papineau Creek and a portable saw mill at Watson's Lake started. Good opening here for a woollen mill and possibly a rolling mill (flour), and if mining was commenced there are large deposits of copper and molydinite and other minerals.

Mattawa.—A cheese factory, shingle mill, broom factory and saw mill started. There is ample room for saw mills, pulp mills and other factories in Mattawa and surroundings.

Meaford.—Wood turners, blinds, screens, etc., factory, furniture factory and canning factory started. Good opening for saw mills, machine shop, tannery, woollen mill, apple barrel factory and brickmakers.

Mt. Forest.—Picture frame factory, also a large carriage factory has been built here. Town granted them a loan of $20,000 for twenty years.

Milton.—Any good metal works would find a good opening here.

Merritton.—Good opening for any industry that would bring families in as small help for cotton factory is short at present.

Markham.—Almost any kind of factory would have a good opening here, such, for instance, as shoe factory or tannery.

Markdale.—There is one of the best openings here for a furniture factory of any place in Ontario, there being plenty of timber land, and the town would, no doubt, deal in a very liberal manner with any responsible party desiring to establish here. There are also extensive marl beds suitable for the manufacture of Portland cement. There is a good opening for a pork packing house.

Millbrook.—Good opening for a canning factory.

Merrickville.—Good opening for any industry, as we have good buildings and water power. Good shipping facilities by rail and water.

Maple.—There is a good opening here for a tailor shop.

North Gower.—Good opening for a sash and door factory and planing mill.

Newburg.—Almost any industry would be welcomed and on very advantageous terms.

New Hamburg.—American Wagon Company, sash and door factory started. Splendid place for flour mill, as water power is idle in consequence of late owner not rebuilding after being burnt out last fall.

Newboro'.—Good opening for a hub-making factory.

Niagara Falls.—There are three power companies actively engaged in constructing power plants here, spending enormous sums of money, and as soon as the power is available there will be openings for all kinds of industries.

North Bay.—Openings for foundry and machine shop, for the manufacture of lumber into all shapes, as this is the centre of a fine lumbering district, and the building of the T. & N. O. Railway opens up a virgin forest, where wood of all kind is plentiful in both hard and soft woods. Is facilities in all directions by the C.P.R. and G.T.R. lines. A pulp mill is well situated for manufacturing of any kind, having excellent shipping under way.

Norwich.—Any manufactory using hardwood would find a good opening here.

North Toronto.—Almost any industry which might not necessarily require close railway communication for shipping purposes might locate here.

Oakwood.—Good opening for a shoemaker.

Orono.—Good opening for sugar beet factory, this being a splendid district for the growth of roots for the purpose.

Oakville.—Any good manufacturing concern would find a good opening here.

Owen Sound.—This is a first-class point for the manufacture of any line that hardwood of any kind is required for, there being an abundance of the raw material in the adjacent township, and every facility for towing rafts or scows to any point along the miles of waterfront leading out to the Georgian Bay from the Sydenham River, upon which the town is built. For smelters and industries of that kind, no better location could be obtained, as the town is practically walled in with limestone rock. Both lines of railway, C.P.R. and G.T.R., have terminal points here, and that, along with having one of the best harbors in the Dominion, makes the shipping of manufactured articles to any point in Canada or elsewhere hard to excel.

Orville.—There is a good opening for almost any kind of woodworking industry. A saw mill started during the year.

Oshawa.—New industries. Steam and Gas Fitting Company. Good openings for agricultural machinery manufacture, also woodenware. Good

facilities for factories, favorable considerations, and convenient for shipping. The Oshawa Electric Company bringing in all freight and taking same from all the factory premises.

Ottawa East.—Brick factory, "cecilised," new process of pressing brick, composed of sand and cement, started. Good opening for almost any industry, as taxes are low and railroad facilities good.

Perth.—Peat factory, manufacturing turf into peat, started. The best turf bog in the Dominion is understood to be here.

Parry Sound.—Box factory started. Good opening for tannery and furniture factory.

Peterboro'.—Beet root sugar factory. Opening for almost any kind of industry requiring cheap power and excellent railway connection; it is also on the route of the Trent Canal.

Powassan.—Creamery, steam power for brick-making, shipping clay for making brick to Sault Ste. Marie, started. A good business could be done here in shipping cord wood. Would be glad to correspond with parties in need of wood.

Port Colborne.—Large lime quarries are being opened up to supply smelters on American side; natural gas for domestic purposes. Good opening for ship-building; elevators; steel manufactory. The Dominion Government is building breakwaters and elevator piers; when completed harbor will have 22 feet water inside breakwater.

Paris.—Good opening for an industry for the manufacture of agricultural machinery, engines, boilers and general machinery. Plough factory, refrigerator, screen, door and window factory started during the year.

Port Dalhousie.—There are facilities for almost any industry here. Shipping by rail and water.

Port Carling.—Opening for sash and door factory, and a shoemaker or cobbler is needed.

Point Edward.—Splendid opening for a tannery, making fine alum calf skins,—no such leather is made in Dominion, and the duty is 30 per cent. It would be used by every brace manufacturer in the Dominion. Great water point on St. Clair River and Lake Huron; over 3,000 acres of water land and 100 acres of bay or shallow water.

Port Hope.—Good opening for manufacture of iron machinery, those using moulding sand of which there is a large supply in the locality. Also a good opening for a carpet-weaving concern. A factory for the manufacture of porcelain bath tubs, etc., started during the year.

Picton. Good opening for barrel factory, canning factory and pork packing house.

Prescott.—Any kind of an industry would find here a good opening.

Port Perry.—Good opening for a canning factory or beet sugar factory. A cooperage has been started.

Port Stanley.—Any industry would find here a good opening as there are excellent facilities for cheap fuel and water and raw material. A new saw mill has been started.

Penetang.—Good opening for knitting factory and woollen goods manufactory. Also any woodworking industry. Industries started during the year: Gasoline launch boats and canoes shop. Also box and tool factory and large saw mill.

Palmerston.—Facilities are good for almost any kind of manufacture not dependent on large contiguous supplies of natural resources. Shipping facilities unexcelled.

Port Arthur.—Good opening for biscuit factory, woodenware, flour mill, oatmeal mill, foundry.

Port Rowan.—Good opening for a brick and tile yard.

Plantagenet.—As there are good mineral springs here a fine summer resort could be established.

Pembroke.—Good opening for steam saw mill and for all wordworking factories. There is a good bay for holding logs and the C.P.R. runs close to water edge. Brick and tile works could also be established with advantage.

Parham.—Good opening for cheese box factory.

Paisley.—Almost any industry would find this a good place to locate.

Parkhill.—Good opening for canning factory or fruit evaporator.

Port Elgin.—Good opening for creamery, canning factory and woodenware industry.

Port Dover.—This village can offer the best facilities for any new industry. There are two railways, and shipping by water, as well.

Pearcely.—As there is excellent water power, a tannery, woollen factory or cheese factory would do well.

Pomona.—Good opening in the township for a sawmill.

Ridgeway.—Ship yard and dry dock on the Niagara River has been established.—It is thought that a good brick yard would pay and some think there is a good opening for a canning factory.

Renfrew.—Electric light company, roller mills and a flour mill started. Good opening for a stove foundry, planing mill, beet sugar factory, brick and tile factory and pulp factory.

Rainy River.—The Shewtin Clarke Company, Limited, of Minneapolis, are erecting a large sawmill and planing mill here. Buildings and plant to be worth about $150,000. Output thirty to fifty millions per annum. There is a good opening for a sash and door factory, furniture factory and brick yard.

Richard's Landing.—Good opening for sash and door factory, mouldings, also tannery, furniture factory and brick yard.

Rodney.—Good opening for furniture factory or any kind of woodworking industry.

Rutherford.—Good opening for flax mill, roller mill, etc.

Ridgetown.—Opening for canning and evaporating plant.

Rat Portage.—Good opening for flour mills, pulp mill and furniture factories.

Strathroy.—A foundry has been started and the furniture factory has doubled its capacity for doing work and now employs about 100 hands. There is room and to spare for any industry not looking for a bonus.

St. Thomas.—Factory for making brooms, brushes and woodenware started. Good opening for almost any kind of iron industry.

Southampton.—Chair factory, foundry, match factory and laundry started. Good opening for a tannery, good site for elevator, great shipping facilities, and a grist mill is wanted badly.

Simcoe.—Automobile works, glove, mitt and robe company and wool stock company started. Good opening for a woodenware industry, tanning and beet sugar factory.

Sturgeon Falls.—Pulp factory for the finishing of paper material started. Good opening here for foundry, grist mill, tannery, etc. Excellent water power and plenty of raw material.

South River.—Sawmill and general lumbering business started. Good opening for woollen mill. The municipality is prepared to grant exemptions from taxes to any such company starting business. Have best water power north of Toronto, and close to Railway Station.

Springbrook.—Cheese box factory started. Good opening here for pottery works, as the Felekspar required could easily be obtained. There is also plenty of natural gas and oil in the vicinity if looked after.

Sprucedale.—Sawmill started. Good opening for sash and door factory and lath factory.

Sandfield.—Good opening for creamery and cheese factory.

Scotia.—There is a splendid opening here for a large factory in woodworking machinery, a good site being available at a nominal figure, to any one who will put up and work a factory. Plenty of timber to be had in the vicinity, and good shipping facilities by the G.T.R. and C.A.R. The owners of the property will be glad to hear from anyone who contemplates starting such industry.

Strathmore.—Good opening here for the manufacture of lime on an extensive scale.

Sudbury.—A flour mill is in great demand here. There are over 2,000 farmers between North Bay and Larchwood, and they have to buy their flour and provender.

Stouffville.—Any industry would find this a good place to locate.

Smith's Falls.—Good opening for any industry.

Sutton.—Good opening for a canning factory or a wool or carding mill.

Shelburne.—Good opening for a woollen mill.

Streetsville.—Any industry capable of being operated by water power.

Stirling.—Good opening for a canning factory.

St. Catharines.—Good opening for light industries requiring water power or electric power, either of which can be had at nominal rates.

Springfield.—Good opening here for a bank. A brick and tile industry would also do well here.

Sault Ste. Marie.—Portable sawmill factory started. Good opening for shingle mill, lath mill, turning mill, as there is any quantity of good hardwood, birch, maple and red oak, also furniture factory.

Sudbury.—Opening for foundry and machine shop. Woodworking shop could be advantageously established.

Trenton.—Four packing establishments have been established for curing hams and other meats. The Apple and Produce Cold Storage Forwarding Company, plant cost $45,000; also shipbuilding. Good opening for iron industries, furniture factory, boot and shoe factory, casket factory; in fact, anything in iron or wood line or any industry that requires excellent shipping facilities by rail and water.

Thessalon.—Sawmill, capacity 4,000,000 feet per month; also laundry, has started. Good opening for tannery, as tan bark is shipped from here in great quantities. Hides are also shipped in ton lots. Hundreds of cattle killed for camps, as well as butcher's trade. Furniture factory, if established, could use waste wood from mills, to be used for parts of furniture.

Tillsonburg.—Maple Leaf Harvesting Tool Works started. Good opening for almost any industry on account of good railroad connection. Direct connection with Port Burwell Harbor, the Grand Trunk and Wabash Railways, Michigan Central, Tillsonburg, Lake Erie and Pacific Railway, and Canadian Pacific Railway.

Teeswater.—Tannery, making sole leather, started. Good opening for furniture or chair factory.

Tweed.—Good opening for canning factory and small woollen mill. A beet sugar factory would find this a good location; also a pork packing establishment. Good railway facilities, being on the main line of the C.P.R.

between Toronto and Montreal. Light Water power can be obtained from private parties having power already developed.

Tottenham.—Good opening for a carriage factory and boot and shoe factory. An electric light plant has been established.

Tilbury.—There is an A1 opening for sash and door and planing factory, also for a canning factory.

Thamesville.—Good opening for canning factory, meat packing establishment, fence factory; in fact, any industry which would be adapted to a good grain and stock section. The town is anxious for some good, reliable industry to be established.

Uxbridge.—A splendid location for another tannery. The locality is also suited for a canning factory, also sugar factory.

Vankleek Hill.—There might be a canning factory established here or other small manufactory requiring no water supply of an extensive nature.

Vittoria.—A good canning or evaporating factory would pay in this section as there is a quantity of fruit grown here.

Vienna.—A roller process flour mill would find here a good opening. Also a canning factory to can green peas and tomatoes, as the district is particularly suited to raising tomatoes. Have also very fine water privileges, which can be bought cheap and utilized to good advantage, and of a sufficient power to run any of these industries.

Victoria Road.—Raven Lake Portland Cement Company, 1½ miles from Victoria Road Station; a creamery has also been started. Good opening for the manufacture of peat, as there is a first-class turf bog, one mile west of Victoria Road.

Wingham.—The Western Foundry Company, a stove foundry manufacturing stoves and steel ranges started. Good opening here for a casket factory.

Walkerton.—Walkerton Hosiery Company, Canada Spool and Bobbin Company, Biscuit and Confectionery Company started. Consider this a good location for a canning factory, also an oatmeal mill.

Walkerville.—Varnish works, wire nail factory in connection with the Page Wire Fence Company, and the Ontario Asphalt Block Company started.

Whitelake.—Stave and heads factory started. Good opening for any industry, as there is a charter applied for by a mining company, and if they succeed, as they are expected to at present session of Parliament, then there will be a railroad built up to the mines, which are of hematite iron, and once they are in operation it is most likely other industries will follow, as there is plenty of water power on the outlet creek of Whitelake.

Webbwood.—Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company started. Good opening in this locality for mining industry.

Waterford.— A general repair shop and foundry would find here a good opening.

Whitby.—Consider this town, along the lake front, offers better facilities for establishing manufacturing plants, either iron or leather, than most, and just now there is an agitation started to make Whitby and Midland a part of the transcontinental system of transportation, which would very much enhance its value.

Walkerton.—Good opening for canning factory and oatmeal mill.

Winchester.—Good opening for a canning factory.

Wheatley.—Good opening for a tobacco factory, also a canning factory.

Warren.—Good opening here for a cheese factory.

Wyoming.—Good opening for canning factory, machine shop, foundry, apple evaporator.

Wiarton.—The Beaverton Beet Sugar Manufacturing Company, Limited, new flouring mill started. Good opening for planing mill, sash and door factory and brickmaking.

Whitevale.—Good opening for any manufacturing industry, there being good water privileges available at very moderate cost. No expense for dam or maintenance of dam, that being kept by owner of grist mill for all time. An industry for the manufacture of brush backs, handles, etc., would do well.

Windsor.—The Shoop Family Medicine Company, The Hardie Spring Pump Company, The Canadian Household Supply Company, The Eureka Planter Company, The People's Alpha Company (Vinegar), and the Erie Tobacco Company started during the year.

CIRCULAR TO LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The following circular and accompanying schedule was forwarded to the labor organizations in the Province of Ontario:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO.

The Bureau of Labor.

Dear Sir,—The Bureau of Labor of the Province of Ontario again seeks the co-operation of the labor organizations of the Province to assist them in the continuance of the investigation of certain conditions of the wage-earners of Ontario. The value of this data will become more valuable, from a comparative point of view, as the years pass on. The present year is the fourth of the collection of data as to wages, hours of labor, etc. Such information being classified each year will mark the progress or otherwise of the wage-earning class.

Confidence in the Labor Bureau increases year by year. Much of the suspicion felt toward it is passing away. Slowly its purpose is being understood, and with that understanding will the task become easier to collect the necessary statistics as may be desired, to enable the Bureau to present accurate and complete information through its Reports as will enable our Legislators and others to evolve solutions of public questions that will tend to the general prosperity of the Province.

Copies of the Report of the Labor Bureau for 1902 have ben forwarded to Secretaries of all labor organizations whose addresses could be obtained. If none have been received by your union, please drop a post card notifying me to that effect, and copies will be at once forwarded.

The Bureau also cordially invites any remarks of a general character that, in the opinion of your body, will be of benefit to yours and other organizations.

You are respectively requested to answer as fully and as accurately as possible the questions on acompanying schedule, and return same in enclosed envelope as soon as convenient. No postage is required.

I am, respectively yours,

R. GLOCKLING,

Secretary Labor Bureau, Ontario

P.S.—If you are not now secretary of your organization, will you please hand this to your successor

The Bureau asks that the name and address of the Corresponding Secretary of your organization be forwarded whenever a change of officers takes place.

Labor Organizations' Schedule No. 1, 1903. Office No. .....

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO.

The Bureau of Labor.

The following questions refer to the year ending December 31st, 1902:

1. Location .....
2. Trade or Calling .....
3. Title or Organization .....
4. Date Organized .....
5. Total Membership, Male ..... Female .....
6. Average earnings per week, Male ..... Female .....
7. No. of working hours first five days .....
8. No. of working hours Saturday .....
9. Wages paid weekly ..... Fortnightly ..... Monthly .....
10. Average number of days idle per member during year .....
11. General cause of idleness .....
12. Total number employed at your business in your locality, Male ..... Female .....
13. What difference in wages or hours of labor (if any) of those engaged at your business in your locality, between members and non-members of your organization.
14. What cash benefits, if any, are paid in case of (a) lack of employment .....
(b) Sickness ..... (c) Death .....
(d) Superannuation .....
15. Do you carry on any special work for members, such as a reading room, evening classes, etc. .....
16. Name of President for current term .....
Address .....
17. Name of Corresponding Secretary for current term .....
Address .....
18. Nights of meeting .....
19. Dot the above named officers object to the publication of their names and addresses in the Bureau Report? .....

Organizations formed since December 31st, 1902, are requested to return schedule, answering as many questions as possible, so that the Bureau's Directory of Labor Organizations may be complete.

Remarks.

Any remarks or suggestions bearing on the subjects under investigation, or anything that in your opinion will improve the condition of your craft, or any other suggestions that in the opinion of your organization may seem wise and proper, looking to such legislation or otherwise, as will, in its judgment, be of permanent benefit, are cordially invited and will be most cheerfully received, and made the best use of by the Bureau.

Many of the Schedules returned were so meagre in information asked, as to be useless in compilation or use in any way. The location, with number reporting and available for use are as follows :

Berlin	8	Mitchell	1
Belleville	1	Mille Roches	1
Brantford	11	Niagara Falls	5
Brockville	6	North Bay	1
Carleton Place	1	Ottawa	11
Chatham	4	Owen Sound	4
Collingwood	3	Palmerston	2
Dundas	2	Peterboro'	4
Elmira	1	Preston	1
Fort William	1	Port Colborne	1
Galt	9	Rockland	1
Guelph	12	Sarnia	6
Hamilton	22	Schrieber	1
Havelock	1	Smith's Falls	7
Hespeler	1	Stratford	5
Kingston	7	Sherkston	1
Lindsay	2	Sault Ste. Marie	8
London	15	St. Catharines	13
Midland	2	St. David's	1

St. Mary's	1
St. Thomas	7
Toronto	62
Thorold	2
Wallaceburg	2
Waterloo	1
Welland	1
Windsor	3
Woodstock	7

The nature of the organizations reporting is as follows :

Trades and Labor Councils	12
Federation of Trades	4
Trades and Labor Unions	252
Knights of Labor Assemblies	3

By trades and callings the labor organizations which have made returns available for use are as follows :

Bricklayers	15
Boot and Shoe Workers	4
Bread Drivers, T. & L. C.	1
Bakers	3
Barbers	9
Bartenders	4
Blacksmiths	2
Brass Workers	3
Broom Makers	3
Bookbinders (male)	2
Bookbinders (female)	1
Builders' Laborers (Inter.)	2
Butchers' Workmen	1
Car Workers	1
Carpenters	18
Conductors (Order of Railroad)	9
Carriage and Wagon Workers	2
Cigarmakers	6
Coremakers	1
Coal Drivers	1
Civic Employees	1
Electrical Workers	5
Engineers (Locomotive)	8
Engineers (Marine)	1
Engineers (Amal. Society)	2
Engineers (Stationary)	1
Firemen (Marine)	1
Firemen (Locomotive)	5
Fire Dept. (Fed. Union, T. L. C. of C.)	1
Furriers' Union, A. F. of L.	1
Garment Workers	3
Glass Workers (Amal.)	1
Glass Bottle Blowers	2
Glass Workers (Flint)	1
Granite Cutters, T. & L. C. of C.	1
Iron Molders	7
Jewelry Workers	1
Laborers Fed. Union, A. F. of L.	10
Laborers Fed. Union, T. & L. C. of C.	3
Longshoremen	3
Leather Workers on Horse Goods	2
Maltsters	1
Marble Workers	1
Metal Polishers	2
Machinists	5
Musicians	1
Mixed Trades, K. of L.	1
Plasterers' Laborers	2
Plasterers	1
Painters and Decorators	7
Pressmen (Printing)	2
Printers (Typographical)	9
Piano and Organ Workers	5
Printing Press Assistants and Feeders	1
Plumbers	7
Patternmakers	2
Photo Engravers	1
Quarrymen, A. F. of L.	2
Retail Clerks	6
Street Railway Employees	3
Saw Workers, A. F. of L.	1
Sawsmiths	2
Suspender and Neckwear Workers, A. F. of L.	1
Stone Cutters	5
Stone Masons	1
Stove Mounters	1
Structural Bridge and Iron Workers	1
Sheet Metal Workers	8
Trunk and Bag Workers	1
Tile Layers, C. M. & E.	7
Textile Workers	1
Tobacco Workers	5
Tailors (Custom)	12
Teamsters	1
Trainmen (Railroad)	8
Telegraph Operators (Railroad)	2
Upholsterers	2
Woodworkers	6

RETURNS OF ORGANIZATIONS IN DETAIL.

Belleville.

Name, Bro. of Locomotive Engineers; date organized, June, 1875; total membership, 35; average earnings per week, $20, paid on mileage basis; number of days idle per year, varies; general cause of idleness, engine under repair; total number employed in locality, 45; difference in

wages or hours of labor (if any) of those engaged in business between members and non-members of organization, none. All others belong to Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. What cash benefits (if any) are paid in case of death ? There are three grades of insurance, $750, $1,500, $3,000, on assessment plan. Special work for members, such as reading room, etc., not exclusive, G.T.R. library. President for current term, John Muir, Station P.O., Belleville, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Logue, Station P.O., Belleville, Ont. Nights of meeting, first and third Sundays.

BERLIN.

Name, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America : date organized November 1st, 1897; total membership (male), 11; (female), 4; average earnings per week (male), $9,00, (female), $5.00; number of working hours first five days, 10 to 13 hours; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid, weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, six weeks; cause of idleness, slackness of trade; total number employed at the business in locality, male, 19; female, 10. Difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, hours of labor same, wages $1.50 per week less to non-union members. Cash benefits in case of death, from $25 to $100. Name of President, Geo. W. Ruhl, Berlin, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Chas. C. Hahn, 9 Elgin Street, Berlin, Ont. Nights of meeting third Monday of each month.

Name, Boot and Shoe Workers Local Union, No. 206; date organized, January, 1900; total membership, male, 45; female, 15; average earnings per week, male, $8 to $10; female, $3 to $6; number of working hours first five days, 50; number of working hours Saturday, seven and a half; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year 24; cause of idleness, dullness in trade; total number employed at business in locality, male, 70; female, 30; cash benefits in case of sickness, $5 per week; death, $100. President, S. Hausery, Berlin, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, T. E. Wolfenberg, Berlin, Ont. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Friday in month.

Name, Federal Labor Union, No. 17; date organized, April 9th, 1901; total membership, 120; average earnings per week, $6.25 to $8.25; number of working hours first five days, 10 hours; number of working hours Saturday, 9 hours; wages paid fortnightly. Average number of days idle per member per year, 120; cash benefits in case of sickness, from $5 to $15. Name of President, Henry Schultz, P.O. Box 218 Berlin; Daniel F. Beeker, Box 218, Berlin, Ont. Nights of meeting first and third Friday of month.

Name, Carpenters and Joiners of America: date organized, 14th April, 1900; total membership, 46; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business, about 75; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, 10 hours for non-union members and 9 hours Saturday for union men; sick and death benefits. President, C. F. Brandt, Waterloo, Ont. Nights of meeting, first and third Friday.

Name, Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union of America, Local, No. 200: date organized, Feb. 15th: total membership, 9: average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first 5 days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 12: wages paid weekly: number employed at business in locality, 14. President, William Drover, Berlin, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Oliver Schiedel, Berlin, Ont. Nights of meeting, first and third Saturday in month.

Name, Cigarmakers' Union, No. 422, of Berlin; date organized, July, 1899; total membership, male, 54; female, 9; number of hours, first 5 days, 8; number of working hours, Saturday, 4 to 8; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 21; cause of idleness, stock dampens during rainy weather; total number employed in locality, male, 63; female, 12; difference in wages or hours of labor of those engaged in the business between members and non-members of organization, union men and women earn $9 to $12 in 46 hours; non-union earn $7 to $8 in 56 hours; cash benefits in case of sickness, $5 per week; death $20 to $550; $5 per week for strike or lockout for a period of sixteen weeks, then $3 per week until settled. President, Fred. Pollakoski. Corresponding Secretary, S. Welheuser, Box 224, Berlin, Ont. Board meeting every Monday at 5 p.m. Regular meeting Second Monday at 8 p.m. of each month.

Name, Retail Clerks' Protective Association, Local, No. 28; date organized, April 26th, 1901; total membership, male, 28; female, 3; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 14; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 60 male, 20 female; cash benefits in case of death, $100. President, Mr. Harry Peters, Berlin, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, George P. Deppisch, Berlin, Ont. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

BRANTFORD.

Name, Cigarmakers' Union, No. 59; date organized, March 15th, 1886; total membership, 16; average earnings per week, $9; number of working hours first five days, eight and a half; number of working hours Saturday, four and a half; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 50; cause of idleness, slack season; total number employed in locality, male, 22; female, 20; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, there is a difference of $2 per day on 1,000 cigars, and a difference of two hours in hours of labor; cash benefits, lack of employment, $3 per week; sickness $5 per week; death, $50 to $550. President, W. Crawford, Niagara street, Brantford, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, T. Mather, Box 365, Brantford. Nights of meeting, third Tuesday in month.

Name, Journeymen Baker and Confectioners' International Union; date organized, April, 1901; total membership, 15; average earnings per week, $12 to $15; wages paid weekly; number employed at business in locality, 18; cash benefits in case of strike; case of sickness, $5 per week. President, John Holmes, 17 Chatham street, Brantford, Ont. Corresponding Secretary Clarke Luttes, 175 Drummond street. Nights of meeting, alternate Saturdays.

Name, Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. —; date organized, March 23rd, 1899; total membership, 50; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; total number employed at business in locality, 58; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-union men work from ten to twelve hours per day. President, J. J. Fisher, Brantford, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Kerr, 97 Wellington street, Brantford, Ont.

Name, Journeymen Tailors of America; date organized, 1885; total membership, 35; average earnings per week, $9; number of working hours first five days, 50 to 60 hours per week during the busy season; number of working hours on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of idle

days per member during year, 112; cause of idleness, conditions regulating the clothing trade; total number employed at business in locality, 9; cash benefits in case of death, $100. Name of President, Chas. Durwood, Brantford, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Edward Kaufmann, Brantford. Nights of meeting, fourth Tuesday.

Name, Brantord Typographical Union, No. 378; date organized, June, 1900; total membership, 20; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 45; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; total number employed at the business in your locality, 25; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, there is only one non-union shop which pays $7 weekly; cash benefits in case of death, $65. President, W. Rupert Davies, "Expositor" Office, Brantford, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, E. Roy Sayles, 56 Albion street, Brantford, Ont. Nights of meeting, fourth Saturday in month.

Name, Ironmoulders' Union; date organized, 1872; total membership, 227; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 80; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of idle days per member during year, 30; total number employed at business in locality, 400; cash benefits in case of sickness, $5.25 per week; death, $200. President, Coleman Crawley, American Hotel. Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Walter, 69 Waterloo street. Nights of meeting, every other Monday.

Name, Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, United Association of; date organized, October, 1889; total membership, 7; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; number of idle days per member during year, very few, cannot state definitely; cause of idleness, cold weather, causing slackness in building trade; cash benefits in case of sickness, $5 per week; death, $100; superannuation, $400 to $600. President, Alfred Squib, Vendome Hotel, Brantford. Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Ashton, Grandview P.O., Brantford. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Wednesday in each month.

Name.—Tinners' International Union; date organized, 1898; total membership, 15; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 15; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of union, members work 9 hours a day and non-members work 10 hours per day; cash benefits, death, $150. President, Thomas Skinner, Arthur street, Brantford, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, James A. Virtue, 202 Wellington street, Brantford. Nights of meeting, second Thursday in each month.

Brockville.

Name, Typographical Union, No. 393; date organized, August 27th, 1900; total membership, 14; average earnings per week, $9; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 14; cash benefits in case of death, $65. Name of President, Lewis E. Murphy, P.O. Box 492, Brockville, Ont. Nights of meeting, first Monday of every month.

Name, Bro. Painters and Decorators of America; date organized, March 27, 1901; total membership, 19; average earnings per week, $12;

number of working hours first five days, 45; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; number of days idle per member during year, about 60; cause of idleness, slackness in building trade during winter; total number employed at business in locality, 30; cash benefits in case of death, $100 on one year's membership and $150 on two years' membership. President, James A. Shaver, Brockville, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Robert H. Lindsay, Brockville P.O., Ont.

Name, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 18; date organized, September 15, 1900; total membership, 23; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle during year, 100; cause of idleness, cold weather; total number employed at business in locality, 19; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, 50 cents. President, John Batterton, Brockville, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, George Barclay, Box 74, Brockville, Ont. Nights of meeting, alternate Wednesdays.

Name, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; date organized, 1866; total membership, 32; average earnings per week, $25; number of working hours first five days, from 4 to 11, according to class of train; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, run by the mile and cannot give number of days; cause of idleness, slackness of freight; total number employed in locality, 36; cash benefits in case of death, from $750 to $4,000, according to assessments paid on policy held. President, W. Parsley, Brockville, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, R. Wardrop, Brockville, Ont. Nights of meeting, first Monday and third Saturday.

Name, Order of Railway Conductors; date organized, Feb. 28, 1894; total membership, 21; average earnings, hours of labor, etc., paid $2.03 per 100, and 10 miles, per hour after 11 hours on duty; wages paid monthly; cash benefits paid from relief fund according to circumstances; death, $1,000 to $3,000; in case of disability, such as loss of a hand or foot, full amount of insurance is paid. President, T. H. Parsley, chief conductor, Pearl street, Brockville, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Robert McConachie, P.O. Box 640, Brockville, Ont. Nights of meeting, first Sunday in month at 2.30 p.m.

Name, Carpenters' Union; date organized, August 30th, 1900; total membership, 45; average earnings per week, $13.50; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 75; cause of idleness, slackness in building trade. President, James Nielson, Brockville, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Fitzsimmons, Brockville, Ont. Nights of meeting, every Thursday at 8 o'clock.

Carleton Place.

Name, International Association of Machinists; date organized, Nov. 31st, 1899; total membership, 45; average earnings per week, $14.50; number of working hours first five days, 9, number of working hours Saturday, 5 for four months, and 9 for eight months; cash benefits in case of death, $200; work carried on for members in a lodge room, questions relating to the welfare of members and trade are discussed. President, J. S. Burnie, Carleton Place P.O. Corresponding Secretary, Patrick Kennedy, P.O. Box 317, Carleton Place. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Thursday in month.

Chatham.

Name, International Typographical Union; total membership, male, 17; female, 2; average earnings per week, $9; number of working hours first five days, 9 hours and 10 minutes; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 33. President, Robert J. Birch, Chatham, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Fred Sowerby, Chatham, Ont. Nights of meeting, second Monday each month.

Name, Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 18, of Ontario; date organized, June 22, 1902; total membership, 47; average earnings, $3.50 per day; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 120; cause of idleness, cold weather; number employed at business in locality, 47. President, John S. Paterson, Chatham, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, John E. Stephens, Chatham, Ont. Nights of meeting, every Tuesday evening.

Name, Retail Clerks' International Protective Association; date organized, April, 1900; total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $8; number of working hours first five days, from nine and a half to thirteen; number of working hours Saturday, 12 to 14; wages paid weekly; number employed at business in locality, male, 175; female, 50; cash benefits in case of death, $100. President, Fred. W. Whard, Box 705, Chatham, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, John A. Cartier, 63 Joseph street, Chatham, Ont. Nights of meeting, first and third Tuesday of the month.

Collingwood.

Name, Retail Clerks' Protective Association; date organized, June 11th, 1903; total membership, 28; average earnings per week, $7; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 14; wages paid fortnightly half, and monthly half; number employed at business in locality, male, 60; female, 15. President, J. H. Montgomery, care of Long Bros. Co., Collingwood. Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Honeyfrod, care of C. Stephens Co., Limited, Collingwood. Nights of meeting, first and fourth Monday.

Name, Barbers' International Union, No. 528; date organized, May 23, 1903; total membership, 9; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 15; total number employed at business in locality, 9; cash benefits in case of sickness, $5 a week; death, $60. President, Fred Bolen, Box 536, Collingwood. Corresponding Secretary, Joseph R. Malott. Nights of meeting, first and third Mondays in month.

Name, Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 19, of Ontario; date organized, September 30th, 1902; total membership, 38; average earnings, bricklayers, 40 cents per hour; masons, 33 1-2 cents per hour, number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average time idle per member during year, about six months; cause of idleness, long winters, lack of material, rain, or waiting for carpenters; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-union men, 10 hours per day and get 30 cents per hour. President, George B. Draper, sen., Collingwood, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Edwin Chamberlin, Box 769, Collingwood, Ont. Nights of meeting, first and third Wednesdays.

Dundas.

Garment Workers' Local Union, No. 30 (United Garment Workers of America); date organized, December 6th, 1899; total membership, male, 29; female, 40; average earnings per week, male, $11; female, $5; number of working hours first five days, nine and a half; number of working hours Saturday, four and a half; wages paid weekly; number employed in locality, male, 50; female, 65; special work for members. Have an occasional programme at regular meetings. President, Roy Buchanan, Dundas, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Harry Dornan, Box 76, Dundas, Ont. Nights of meeting, third Tuesday of each month.

Name, International Woodworkers' Union of America; total membership, 8; average earnings, $1.75 per day; number of working hours first five days, 50; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; number employed at business in locality, 30; cash benefits, strike, $5 per week; death, $75. President, Charles Morrison, Dundas, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, John Henry Ellam, Dundas, Ont. Nights of meeting, every two weeks.

Elmira.

Name, Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, Local. No. 129; date organized, August 14th, 1903; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours for first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; total number employed at business in locality, 45; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organiation, no difference in hours, but a difference of 40 cents per day in favor of union men; cash benefits in case of death, $75. President, Thomas Dillon, Elmira, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, George Pepper. O'Donnell House, Elmira, Ont. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

Fort William.

Name, Order of Railway Conductors; date organized, August 20, 1891; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $25; number of working hours all week, 10; number employed at business in locality, 30; cash benefits in case of death, according to amount of insurance, from one to four thousand dollars. President, George P. Pike, Fort William. Corresponding Secretary, J. A. Gillis, Fort William, Ont. Nights of meeting, every Saturday at 2.30 p.m.

Galt.

Name, Retail Clerks' Protective Association; date organized, May 28, 1902; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours for first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 12; wages paid fortnightly; cash benefit in case of death, $100. President, Walter A. McCutcheon, Galt, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Walter C McGill, Galt. Nights of meeting, every other Monday.

Name, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America; date organized, October, 1902; total membership, male, 10; female, 23; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours, Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 11 journeymen, 1 apprentice; female, 15; difference between members and non-members of organization, wages about 10 per cent.; cash benefits in case of death, $25 first year, and a general increase according to length of membership.

President, R. H. Fisher, Galt, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, A. A. Deeton, Box 167, Galt, Ont. Nights of meeting, first Thursday of each month.

Name, Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, No. 413; date organized, July 31st, 1902; total membership, male, 10; average earnings per week, $9; number of working hours first five days, 11; number of working hours Saturday, 14; total number employed at business in locality, 14; cash benefits in case of sickness, $5 weekly; death, $60. President, A. P. Henderson, Galt, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, W. T. M. Little, Box 345, Galt, Ont. Nights of meeting, last Thursday of month.

Name, Federal Labor Union; date organized, September 24, 1902; total membership, 62; average earnings per week, $9.50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; cause of idleness, wet and cold frosty days; number employed at business in locality, 400; difference between members and non-members of organization 12½ per cent.; cash benefits in sickness, arranging to pay $3 per week; case of death, $25; special work for members, such as reading room, etc.; reading room by Trades and Labor Council for all unions. Corresponding Secretary, C. R. Head, Box 76, Galt, Ont. Nights of meeting, every alternate Tuesday.

Name, International Association of Machinists, Lodge No. 120; date organized, November, 1899; total membership, 125; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; number employed at business in locality, 400; cash benefit in case of sickness, $3 per week; death, from $50 to $200. President, George Fletcher, Galt, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, T. V. Anderson, Galt, Ont. Nights of meeting, every two weeks.

Name, Ironmoulders' Union, No. 447; date organized, May 21st, 1903; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $12.25; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; number employed at business in locality, 100; cash benefits in case of lack of employment, weekly dues paid; sickness, $5.25 per week; death, $250. Corresponding Secretary, Thomas G. Robinson, 9 St. Andrew's Terrace, Galt, Ont.

Name, Bartenders' International League; date organized, February 13, 1902; total membership, 13; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 10. Corresponding Secretary, James A. Patrick, Galt, Ont. Nights of meeting, last Friday of each month.

Name, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers; date organized, December, 1902; total membership, 13; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid part weekly and part fortnightly; number employed at business in locality, 16; cash benefits in case of death, $100. President, Walter Murray, Galt, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, L. Gmelin, Galt, Ont. Nights of meeting, last Tuesday in the month.

Name, Carpenters and Joiners; date organized, July 25, 1902; total membership 15; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; average days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, slackness in building trade; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, union men, 55 hours per week; non-union men, 60. President, Joseph McLeod, Forbes street, Galt, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, John Handley, Lowell street Galt, Ont. Nights of meeting, alternate Mondays.

GUELPH.

Name, Guelph Typographical Union, No. 391: date organized, July, 1900: total membership, 26; average earnings per week, $10: number of working hours first five days, 9: number of working hours Saturday, 8; wages paid weekly: number employed at business in locality, 26: cash benefits in case of death, $65. President, O. R. Wallace, Box 574, Guelph, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Philip J. Golds. Nights of meeting, first Tuesday in each month.

Name, Federal Laborers' Union, No. 28, Court Perseverance: date organized, March 7th, 1901: total membership, 20: average earnings per week, $9 to $10; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9: wages paid weekly; total number of days idle per member during year differs according to work engaged in; cause of idleness, slackness in different branches of labor: number employed at business in locality, 400: difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, members of union receive from 20 to 25 cents per day more than non-union men. President, John Laney, York road, Guelph, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, William Walker, Dublin street, Guelph, Ont.

Name, Journeymen Stonecutters' Association; date organized, March 1st, 1903: total membership, 20; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9: average number of days idle per member during year, 120; cause of idleness, bad weather and lack of work; cash benefits in case of death, $100. President, Edwin Humphries, Guelph, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. C. Rundle, Guelph, Ont. Nights of meeting, first and third Thursdays of month.

Name, Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America, Local No. 111; date organized, March 14th, 1900: total membership, 187; average earnings per week, $9.50; number of working hours for first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 6 to 9: wages paid, some fortnightly and some monthly: average number of days idle per member during year, 25; general cause of idleness, strikes, stock-taking and slackness in the departments; total number employed at business in locality, 400; some of the members of the Piano and Organ Workers' and others work on carriages; cash benefits in case of death, $75; case of disability, $250. President, Daniel Bohlender, Guelph, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Lorne Cunningham, Wellington street, Guelph. Nights of meeting, first and third Thursdays.

Name, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America; date organized, March 19, 1900; total membership, male, 26; female, 31; average earnings per week, male, $10; female, $4; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9 hours and later according to work; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 30 days; cause of idleness, slackness of trade; total number employed in business in locality, male, 29; female, 35; cash benefits in case of death, if members of two years, $40; three year, $50, and so on up to $100, which is the limit. President, Pervis Lawrason, Guelph, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Teenie Astell, Guelph, Ont. Nights of meeting, first Monday of each month.

Name, International Iron-Moulders' Union, No. 212; date organized, June 3rd, 1881; total membership, 80; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 50; number of working hours Satu-

day, 9; wages paid weekly by four shops and monthly by one shop; number employed at business in locality, 103; cash benefits in case of sickness, $5.25 per week; death, from $100 to $200, according to length of membership in good standing. President, F. W. Felker, Guelph, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Heatley, Box, 208, Guelph, Ont. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Tuesdays of the month.

Name, Brussels Carpet Weavers' Union, No. 277; date organized, August 17th, 1900; total membership, 11; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; cause of idleness, lack of material; total number employed at the business in locality, 12. President, John Theward, Guelph, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Albert Theward, Guelph, Ont. Nights of meeting, second Monday in each month.

Name, Upholsterers' Union, Local No. 41, U.I.U. of N.A.; date organized, March 2nd, 1898; total membership, 14; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of idle days per member during year, 14; cause of idleness, lack of work; number employed at business in locality, 14. President, Frank A. Horn, Guelph, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, J. A. Johnson, Guelph, Ont. Nights of meeting third Tuesday each month.

Name, Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 663; date organized, November, 1902; total membership, 20; average earnings per week, $13; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, no work; total number employed at business in locality, 60; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, about 2½ cents per hour in wages; cash benefits, death, $100. President, Henry Hytchison, Guelph, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, George A. Scroggee, 105 London road, Guelph, Ont. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Tuesday each month.

Name, Piano and Organ Workers' International Organization of America; date organized, June, 1902; total membership, 26; number of hours first five days, 10; number of hours Saturday, 6; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, between 350 and 400; cash benefits in case of sickness, $4.50 to $5 per week; death, $30 to $50. President, Thomas James, Box. 497, Guelph, Ont. Corresponding Secretary E. Herbert Johns, Box 278, Guelph, Ont. Nights of meeting, first and third Tuesdays each month.

Hamilton.

Name, Federal Labor Union, No. 11 (City Firemen); date organized, January, 1900; total membership, 45; average earnings per week, $14; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 50; cash benefits in case of death, $50. President, Archibald McIntyre, 178 McNab street north. Corresponding Secretary, Robert Aichison, 52 George street, Hamilton. Nights of meeting, first Monday in month.

Name, Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, Local No. 131; date organized, November 8, 1900; total membership, 60; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 14; total number employed in business in locality, 72; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-union men work two hours more per day than

union men. President, Charles Condon, York street, Hamilton. Corresponding Secretary, H. J. Halford, 59 John street south. Nights of meeting, first and third Mondays in month.

Name, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; date organized, November 10th, 1900; total membership, 45; average earnings per week, $9; number of working hours first five days 50; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly; number of days idle per member during year, 12; cause of idleness, change of season and stock-taking; cash benefits in case of sickness, $5 per week for thirteen weeks; death, $100. President, Leonard Stewart, Walnut street south. Corresponding Secretary, William Glass, Wilson street, corner Cathcart street, Hamilton. Nights of meeting, first Thursday in every month.

Name, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, Branch 149; date organized, January, 1892; total membership, male, 56; female, 20; average earnings per week, male, $9.50; female, $4.50; number of working hours first five days, 50; number of working hours Saturday, 12; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 40; cause of idleness, slack season; number employed at business in locality, 70 male; female, 60; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-union men receive about 15 per cent. less, and work about 10 hours more per week. President, Edward Stove, 66½ James street north, Hamilton. Corresponding Secretary, Hugh Robinson, 42 North James street, Hamilton, Ont. Nights of meeting, last Monday in each month.

Name, Cigarmakers' Union, No. 55; date organized, November 1st, 1879; total membership, male, 216; female, 3; average earnings per week, male, $12; female, $12; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of idle days per member during year, 3; cause of idleness, stock-taking; number employed at business in locality, male, 216; female, 3; cash benefits, lack of employment, $3 per week; sickness, $5 per week; death, $50 to $550. President, J. J. Murphy, 464 James street north, Hamilton. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. P. O'Dowd, 137 Simcoe street, Hamilton. Nights of meeting, second Wednesday in month. Executive Board meets every Monday.

Name, Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers; date organized, April, 1899; total membership, 29; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member per year, from four to six weeks; cause of idleness, general repairing; number employed at business in locality, 75. President, John Phillips, 150 Wood street east, Hamilton. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Hickey, John street north. Nights of meeting, first and third Friday every month.

Name, Tobacco Workers' International Union; total membership, male, 100; female, 80; average earnings per week, male, $10; female, $5; number of working hours first five days, 50; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; cause of idleness, stock-taking; number employed in business in locality, male, 100; female, 80; cash benefits in case of sickness, $3 per week; death, $5. President, William Wheaton, 248 York street, Hamilton, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, George O. Norton, 36 Elgin street, Hamilton. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Mondays of each month.

Name, Order of Railway Conductors; date organized, April, 1881; total membership, 35; average earnings per week, $18; wages paid monthly; num-

ber employed in business in locality, 40; cash benefits in case of sickness, $3 per week; cash benefit in case of death, whatever they are insured for; special work for members, such as reading room, etc.; Y.M.C.A. reading rooms at the terminals. President, I. E. Oldfield, 150 St. Catharine street south, Hamilton, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, A. Cameron, 18 Market Square, Hamilton, Ont. Nights of meeting, first and third Sundays of each month.

Name, International Jewelry Workers' Union, Local No. 10; date organized, May, 1902; total membership, 11; average earnings per week, $13; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, four and a half; total number employed at business in locality, male, 30; female, 4; cash benefits, sickness $4 per week; death, $50. President, A. E. Baher, 13 Blythe street, Hamilton, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, R. Hamilton, 186 East avenue, Hamilton, Ont. Nights of meeting, first and third Friday.

Name, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway employees; date organized, April, 1899; total membership, 103; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 11; number of working hours Saturday, 11; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, one day off in three weeks; number employed at business in locality, 150; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, union men receive four cents per hour more than non-union; cash benefits, sickness, $2 per week for eight weeks; death, $75. President, J. W. Sahle, 196 Hannah street west, Hamilton, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Alex. Lamond, Box 203, Hamilton, Nights of meeting, first and third Saturdays of month.

Name, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners; date organized, 1872; total membership, 50; average earnings per week, $16.20; number working hours first five days, 9; number working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; cash benefits, lack of employment, $2.50 per week; sickness, $3 per week; death $60; superannuation, $1.75 per week. President, William Murray, 225 Yonge street, Hamilton, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, William Disher, 65 Oak avenue, Hamilton, Ont. Nights of meeting, July 3rd and every second Friday following.

Name, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local No. 205, Brotherhood of; date organized, March 15, 1887; total membership, 80; average earnings per week, $9; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of idle days per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, cold weather; difference between members and non-members of organization, five cents per hour, with longer employment and better class of shops for union men; cash benefits in case of death, $100 if a member for one year, $150 if a member in good standing for two years. President James Martin, 98 Kelly street, Hamilton, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Turk, 519 James street north, Hamilton, Ont. Nights of meeting, first and third Mondays in each month.

Name, Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' Union; date organized, 1879; total membership, 128; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours for first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 20 per cent.; cause of idleness, slackness in building—men have to go to States for work; number employed at business in locality, 80; cash benefits, death, $100; any special work for members, such as a reading

room, etc., reading room and games during winter months. President, W. Tates, Cathcart street, Hamilton, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, John Seymour, Box 264, Hamilton, Ont. Nights of meeting, every Thursday in month.

Name, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 18; date organized, January 30th, 1882; total membership 100; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly and also fortnightly; average days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, wet and cold weather; what difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-union men's wages vary, few get the standard wage of the union men; cash benefits, in case of sickness, $1 per year gives free medical attendance, superannuation, disability, members of one, two or three years' standing get $100, $200, $300 respectively, or $400 on five years' membership; death, $100 funeral expenses. President, James Poag, 226 Barton street east, Hamilton. Corresponding Secretary, Edgar Cummings, 63 Wellington street north. Nights of meeting, first and third Tuesdays of month.

Name, Bartenders' International League; date organized, November 6th, 1899; total membership, 94; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 11; wages paid weekly; number employed at business in locality, 98; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, wages differ about $3 per week; cash benefits, sickness, $3 per week; death, $50. President, John J. Farr, 263 Catharine street, Hamilton, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Arthur Spellessey, care of Waldorf Hotel, Hamilton, Ont. Nights of meeting, first and third Sunday of each month.

Name, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters; date organized, July 1st, 1899; total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10 in summer and 8 in winter; number of working hours Saturday, 5; number employed at business in locality, 42; difference in wages between members and non-members of organization, union men get 27½ cents per hour and non-union men 20 cents; cash benefits in case of sickness, $5 per week; death, $100. President, Alex. McKenzie, 152 Grant avenue, Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, A. W. Harris, 28 Smith avenue, Hamilton, Ont. Nights of meeting, first and third Wednesdays in month.

Name, International Broommakers' Union, Local No. 9; date organized, May 15, 1900; total membership, 16; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member per year, 21; cause of idleness, dull season; number employed at business in locality, 16; cash benefits, expect to have strike and death benefits before 1st of October, 1903. President, Walter Armstrong, 74 East avenue north. Corresponding Secretary, Walter Rolls, 74 East avenue north. Nights of meeting, second Monday in every month.

Name, International Shoe Workers' Union; date organized, 1901; total membership, female, 72; average earnings per week, $3.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid, weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, three weeks; general cause of idleness, sickness and stocktaking; cash benefit in case of lack of employment, dues paid, sickness, $5.00, death, $50.00 ending first year and $100 after; President, Miss Maggie Catlin, 105 Oak avenue,

Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Annie Gibson, 34 Pearl street north, Hamilton; Nights of meeting, fourth Thursday of every month.

Name, Hamilton Teamsters' Association No. 7; date organized, May 30th, 1899; total membership, male, 75; female, 3; average earnings per week, male, $17.50, female, the same; number of working hours first five days 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 52; general cause of idleness, wet weather and winter; President, R. N. Wheeler, corner Cannon and Tisdale street, Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. Byers, 174 Rebecca street, Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, second and fourth Thursday of each month.

Name, Pattern Makers' League of North America; date organized, March 4th, 1903; total membership, 19; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; total number employed at business in locality, 25; cash benefits, sickness, $4.00 per week; President, James Anderson, 136 Cannon street east, Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, F. J. Sweetlove, 225 Macauley street east, Hamilton; nights of meeting, second and fourth Wednesday of month.

Havelock.

Name, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Coronation Lodge, No. 293; date, organized, August 9th, 1902; total membership, 42; average earnings per week, $25; number of working hours first five days, paid on the mileage basis; conductors, $2.90 per 100 miles; brakemen, $1.95 per 100 miles; wages paid monthly; number employed at business in locality, 46; cash benefits, sickness, fraternal; death, $400, $800, $1,200, as per beneficiary certificate; President (Master) T. H. P. Patterson, Havelock, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, John A. Garrat, Havelock, Ont.; nights of meeting, second and fourth Tuesday each month.

Hespeler.

Name, Labor Union, A. F. of L.; date organized, December 1st, 1902; total membership, 200; average earnings per week, $7.50; number of working hours first five days, nine and a half; number of working hours Saturday, five and three-quarters; President, Wm. Panabaker, Hespeler, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Parr; nights of meeting, second Monday and fourth Monday each month.

Kingston.

Name, Masons and Builders' Helpers' Union; date organized, 1898; total membership, 53; average earnings per week, $9; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; number employed at business in locality, 55; cash benefit, death grant made if needed; President, E. Villard, Place de Armes, Kingston, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. Dumbleton, 259 Victoria street, Kingston, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Wednesday of month.

Name, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Victoria Union, No. 187; date organized, April 9th, 1901; total membership, 20; average earnings per week, $13.20; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 4; total number employed at business in

locality, 20; President, Richard McMullin, 79 Queen street, Queen street, Kingston, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Purtell, 25 Upper Charles street, Kingston, Ont.; nights of meeting first and third Monday of each month.

Name, Bartenders' International League; date organized, January 29th, 1902; total membership, 28; average earnings per week, $8.00; number of working hours first five days, 72 hours a week; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 26; cash benefit in case of sickness, optional; death, $50.00; special work for members, have a Union Hall; President, M. J. Lawless, care O. K. House, Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, Vincent Beaupre, care Hotel Beaupre, Kingston; nights of meeting, first Monday afternoon of each month.

Name, Amalgamated Society of Engineers; date organized, 1850; total membership, 50; average earnings per week, $13.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; cash benefits in case of sickness, $2.50 per week; lack of employment, $2.50 per week; superannuation, $2.50 per week; death, $60.00; President, Richard Bunt, corner of Bagot and North streets, Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, John Lovick, 152 Gordon street, Kingston; nights of meeting, every alternate Wednesday.

Name, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance; date organized, September 8th, 1900; total membership, 24; average earnings per week, $10.50; number of working hours first five days, nine and ten hours per day; number of working hours Saturday, 9 hours; wages paid weekly; total number of employed at business in locality, 22; difference in wages or hours of labor of those engaged at business in locality; ash benefits in case of death, $150.00; President, W. C. Bennitt, Barriefield, P.O.; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. Harris, 370 Bagot street, Kingston; nights of meeting, second and fourth Friday in each month.

Name, Laborers' Protective Union, No. 8,663, (Quarrymen), etc.; date organized, Sept. 15, 1900; total membership, 60; average earnings per week, $7.50 to $9.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid both weekly and fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, scarcity of work during winter months; number employed at business in locality, 500 to 700; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, union men work 9 hours, and receive $1.25 to $1.50 per day, non-union men work 10 hours and get $1.00 per day; cash benefits, no stated benefits, but the union does what it can for members as far as funds will allow; any special work for members, yes, a reading room; President, Delbert Stone, 525 Princess street, Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, Walter S. Shufflebotham, 466 Montreal street, Kingston; nights of meeting, second and fourth Thursday of each month.

Name, Painters' and Decorators' Union, No. 114; date organized May 24th, 1900; total membership, 36; average earnings per week, $9.00; number of working hours first five days, 45; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 100; cause of idleness, inclement weather and scarcity of work; number employed at business in locality, 50; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members, there are no non-union painters engaged in business here; cash benefit, death, $150; work carried on for members,, a reading room with daily papers, etc., President, Wm. A. Tweed, 79 Arch street, Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, George B. Coward, 346 Gordon street, Kingston; nights of meeting, first and third Monday of each month.

LINDSAY.

Name, The Lindsay Typographical Union, No. 296; date organized, January 13th, 1902; total membership, 9; average earnings per week, $8.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business, male, 24; female, 1; cash benefit in case of death, $65.00; President, Harry Begg, Durham street, Lindsay; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Richards, Lindsay street north, Lindsay, Ont.; nights of meeting, first Monday in month.

Name, Order of Railway Conductors; date organized, November third, 1901; total membership, 19; average earnings per week, $18.00; number of working hours first five days, 50; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business, 25; cash benefit, death, according to class of insurance; President, J. R. Way, Lindsay; Corresponding Secretary, W. R. King, Lindsay; nights of meeting, second and third Sundays of each month.

LONDON.

Name, Cigarmakers' Union, No. 278; date organized, January, 1891; total membership, male, 173; female, 77; number of working hours first five days 8; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, male, 167; female, 71 (6 male and 6 female are jurisdiction members); difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members, members of the organization work 8 hours per day, and non-members work 10 hours or any old time; cash benefits, lack of employment, $3.00; sickness, $5.00 per week; death, $50.00 to $550.00; President, J. R. Delaney, Morkin House; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. Meaden, 186 Kent street, London; nights of meeting, first and third Friday of each month.

Name, Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America; date organized, 1863; total membership, 50; average earnings per week, $8.60; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 98; cause of idleness, frost and bad weather; total number employed at business in locality, 49; cash benefits in case of death, $50.00; President, Fred Northy, 224 Maitland street, London, Corresponding Secretary, Henry Rymall, 491 Oxford street, London; nights of meeting, second and fourth Wednesdays.

Name, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; date organized, 1888; total membership, 56; cause of idleness, slackness of freight and passenger traffic; total number employed at business in locality, 75; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members, no difference whatever, either in pay or hours; cash benefit in case of death, $500.00 to $2,000.00; special work for members, have an educational club; President, (Master) M. Wilson, Horton street, London; Corresponding Secretary, John Brown, 46 Byron avenue, London; nights of meeting, first Wednesday evening and third Sunday afternoon of each month.

Name, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; date organized, July, 1891; total membership, 60; average earnings per week, $25.00; number of working hours first five days; we are paid on a mileage basis; wages paid monthly; number employed at business in locality, about 100; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members, there is no difference;

cash benefits in case of lack of employment, according to necessity: death, $500, $1,000 and $1,350; President, Jas. Murdock; Corresponding Secretary, Harry R. Hay, 909 Elias street, London; nights of meeting, second and fourth Sunday of every month.

Name, Amalagamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners; date organized, June, 1860; organized in London, 1871; total membership, 105; average earnings per week, $11.50; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, four and a half; wages paid weekly; cause or idleness, inclement weather; number employed at business in locality, about 300; cash benefits in case of lack of employment, $2.50 per week, sickness, $3.00 per week, superannuation, $2.00 per week; death, $60.00; President, W. O. Spry, 432 Gray street, London Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, John Tanton, 379 Waterloo street, London; nights of meeting, alternate Wednesdays.

Name, Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers of North America, Local No. 32; date organized, May 23rd, 1896; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $13.00; number of working hours first five days, ten and a quarter; number of working hours Saturday, five and three-quarters; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; stocktaking, holidays; total number employed at business in locality, 35; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members, no difference, all open shops; President, Chas. Baily, 508 Hill street, London; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. Conn, 676 King street, London; nights of meeting, second and fourth Friday in month.

Name, Amalgamated Society of Engineers; date organized, 1852; total membership, 22 members in London; average earnings per week, $12.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 6; average number of days idle per member during year, 12; cause of idleness holidays, statuary, or otherwise; cash benefits, lack of employment, $2.50 per week; sickness, $2.50 per week; superannuation, from $1.75 to $2.50 per week, according to number of years in the Society, say 25 to 40 years' membership; President, Wm. Mowat, Charlotte street, London; Corresponding Secretary, George Story, 667 Princess avenue, London.

Name, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, Local No. 30; date organized, March, 1890; total membership, male, 32; average earnings per week, $9.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 12; wages paid weekly and fortnightly, both; average number of days idle per member during year, 36; cause of idleness, slackness of business; number employed at business in locality, male, 50; female, 106; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of union, hours the same, non-union get $7.00 per week, union $9.00; cash benefits, death, $25.00 to $100; President, Jas. Byrne, 254 Cheapside street, London; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. G. Hussey, 243½ Dundas street, London; nights of meeting, third Monday in month.

Name, Plumbers and Steamfitters (United Association of), date organized, Dec. 15th, 1902; total membership, 15; average earnings per week, $15.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; cause of idleness, building trades being slack; this business is also effected; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members, non-union members work 10 hours per day; cash benefits, lack of employment, $4.00; sickness, $4.00 per week; death, $20.60; President, Wm. Buller, Partridge avenue, London; Corresponding Secretary, George Stinson, 51 Palace street, London; nights of meeting, second and fourth Thursday.

Name, International Association of Machinists: total membership, 60; average earnings per week, $12.00; number of working hours first five days, 50; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 10; cause of idleness, strike on, and failure of firm to live up to their agreement; total number employed at business in locality, 75; cash benefit, sickness, $2.00 per week; lack of employment, $6.00 to married men; $4.00 to single men; death, $50 to $200; President, Richard Thompson, Bathurst street, between Richmond and Clarence, London; Corresponding Secretary, Frank Watson, Queen's Hotel, London; nights of meeting, second and fourth Mondays.

Name, Broommakers' Union: total membership, 50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; number employed at business in locality, 50; President, Chas. Eggett, 742 Elias street, London; Corresponding Secretary, Henry Delaney, 558 Central avenue, London; nights of meeting, first and third Tuesdays.

Name, Brass Workers' Union, No. 31; total membership, 45; average earnings per week, $12.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 18 days; cause of idleness, stocktaking and public holidays; number employed at business in locality, about 70, including laborers; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members, there are only about half a dozen who are not members, and they get about the same pay; cash benefits, death, the heirs of members in good standing for six months get $25.00; for one year in good standing $50.00; in good standing for two or more years, $100.00; President, Howard Hargrave, 577 York street; Corresponding Secretary, David Hosie, 90 Adelaide street, London; nights of meeting, second Wednesday in the month.

Name, Bartenders' International League; date organized, August 1900; total membership, 45; average earnings per week, $10.00; wages paid weekly; number employed at business in locality, 52; cash benefit, sickness, $5 per week; death, $50.00; President, Fred Harding, Oriental Hotel, London; Corresponding Secretary, E. Dicknoether, Dominion House, London; nights of meeting, first and third Sunday afternoons.

Name, Electrical Workers' International Brotherhood; date organized, April 8th, 1900; total membership, 36; average earnings per week, $10.50; number of working hours first five days, nine and a half; number of working hours Saturday, 5 and 9; wages paid some weekly, some fortnightly and some monthly; average; average number of days idle per member during year, of those working at outside work, 15; inside work, none; cause of idleness, rain; total number employed at business in locality, about 95 male, and 30 female, principally telephone operators; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, from 25 to 50 cents per day; cash benefits in case of lack of employment, no stated amount; sickness, $3.00 per week; death, $100; special work for members, a circulating library on a small scale; President, George Upshall, William street, London; Corresponding Secretary, J. G. Rushton, 12 Napier street, London; nights of meeting third Tuesday of each month.

Midland.

Name, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; date organized, May 23, 1903; total membership, 36; average earnings per week, $12.15; number of working hours first 5 days, 9; number of working hours

Saturday 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; number employed at business in locality, 50; difference between members and non-members of organization, the union carpenters get 22½ cents per hour and work 9 hours; non-union men 17½ to 20 cents and work 10 hours per day; cash benefits, death, $200; President, C. J. Arthur, Midland, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. L. Beaudoin, Midland, Ont.; nights of meeting, second and fourth Thursday of month.

Name, Mason, Bricklayers and Plasterers' Union, No. 20 (International); date organized, October, 1902; total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $16.74 cents for a full week; number of working hours first five days, 45; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 100; cause of idleness, cold weather for the past three years, and scarcity of work for some years before; President, A. Bell, Midland, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, M. Kilborn, Midland, Ont.; nights of meeting second and fourth Wednesday.

Mitchell.

Name, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America; date organized, February 1st, 1902; total membership, male, 1; female, 3; average earnings per week male, $8.50; female, $3.50; number of working hours first 5 days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, no work; President, M. Dowding, Mitchell, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, K. Hollich, Mitchell, Ont.; nights of meeting, first Monday in month.

Mille Roches.

Name, Journeymen Stonecutters of America (Association of), date organized, March 1st, 1894; total membership, 19; average earnings per week, $15.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 275; cause of idleness, bad weather; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, all must be members; cash benefits, death, $100; President, Isidore Barron, Mille Roches, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary C. E. Rombough, Cornwall, Ont.; nights of meeting, fifth of each month.

Niagara Falls.

Name, United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of America; date organized, October 25, 1902; total membership, 9; average earnings per week, $13.50; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; number employed at business in locality, 9; cash benefits, sickness, $5.00 per week; death, $100 upwards; President, H. Webber, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary H. Wismer, Niagara Falls, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Wednesdays of the month.

Name, United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America; date organized, Jan. 17th, 1901; total membership, 71; average earnings per week, $15.12; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; number employed at business in locality, 80; difference between members and non-members of organiza-

tion, union men work nine hours for $2.52 per day; non-union work 10 hours for $2.25 per day; cash benefits in case of death, $200; President, William Hodgkins, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Hewlett Green, P.O. Box 405, Niagara Falls, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Monday of month.

Name, Retail Clerks' Protective Association (International); date organized, Jan. 12th, 1903; total membership, male, 29; female, 9; number of working hours first five days, 11; number of working hours Saturday, 15; wages paid weekly; number employed at business in locality, 35 (male); female, 15; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-union work two hours longer per day; cash benefits, death, $100 to members who have belonged for one year; President, Charles V. Bradford, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Hoshal, Niagara Falls, Ont.; nights of meeting first and third Thursday of every month.

Name, Suspender and Necktie Workers' Union, 10,363; date organized, Oct., 1902; total membership, male, 9; female, 91; average earnings per week, male, $10; female, $4.50 to $5.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 15 to 20 days; cause of idleness, lack of work; number employed at business in locality, male, 9; female, 91; President, Miss L. Fleming, Niagara Falls Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Miss A. E. Pattison, Box 124, Niagara Falls Ont.; nights of meeting, second and fourth Wednesday in every month.

Name, Order of Railroad Telegraphers; date organized, Dec. 8th, 1894; total membership, 133; average earnings per week, $10.50; number of working hours first five days, 12; number of working hours Saturday, 12; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 33; cause of idleness, suspensions and holidays taken by employees of department; number employed at business in locality, 13; difference between members and non-members of organization, none whatever; cash benefits in case of sickness, $35.00 limit; death, $300; President, M. J. Donoghue, Niagara Falls, N.; Station "A"; Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Staley, Falls View, P.O., Ont.; nights of meeting per month on the 23rd of each month.

North Bay.

Name, Order of Railway Conductors; date organized, 1882; total membership, 34; average earnings per week, $75; number of working hours first five days, mileage; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business in locality, about 50; cash benefits superannuation, according to age; President, John Hudson, North Bay; Corresponding Secretary, Adam Torrance, North Bay; nights of meeting, second and fourth Sunday of month.

Ottawa.

Name, Commercial Union, No. 1, (Clerks); date organized, Oct. 12, 1887; total membership, male, 100; average earnings per week $10; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 14; wages paid weekly; President, Joseph Anderson, 131 Slater street, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Adolph Leclere, 277 Clarance street, Ottawa, Ont.

Name, Order of Railroad Telegraphers; organized March 3rd, 1897; average earnings per week, $10 to $30; number of working hours first five days, 12; number of working hours Saturday, 12; wages paid monthly; cash bene-

fits, death, have insurance department, if holding membership in same get amount of certificate at death; President, George W. Shepherd, Rose Point, Parry Sound, Ont.; nights of meeting, fourth Sunday each month, at Glen Robertson, Ont.

Name, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; date organized, Sept. 9th, 1887; total membership, 112; wages paid weekly; number employed at business in locality, 112; cash benefits, death, $500, $1,000, $1,200; President, Harry Bell, 116 Cathcart street, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. A. Perry, 467 Metcalfe street, Ottawa, Ont.

Name, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, No. 65; date organized, ... re-organized, Sept. 1900; total membership, male, 60; average earnings per week, male, $12.00 number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly, some fortnightly; number employed at business in locality, male, 65; female, 100; cash benefits, death, $50; President, J. E. Pender, 141 Bottelier street, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, G. A. White, 660 Rideau street, Ottawa, Ont.; nights of meeting, third Friday in each month.

Name, Journeymen Stone-Cutters of America (Association of); date organized, Jan. 27th, 1893; total membership, 75; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, all the winter months; cause of idleness, excessive cold weather; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, members receive about one dollar more per day than non-members; cash benefits, lack of employment, (strike) $5.00 per week, death, $100; President, Ernest Poirier, Chatham street, Ottawa, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Arthur Kirk, 30 Second avenue, Ottawa, Ont.; nights of meeting, second and fourth Friday of month.

Name, Ottawa Typographical Union, No. 102; date organized, 1866; total membership, male, 295; female, 2; average earnings per week, male, $12.75; female, $12.75; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; number employed at business in locality, 295; male, female, 2; cash benefits, sickness, $4.00 per week, death, $200; President, J. A. Murphy, 412 McLeod street, Ottawa, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, T. F. Cleary, 25 Daly Avenue, Ottawa, Ont.; nights of meetings, first Saturday of each month.

Name, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Electric City, No. 81; date organized, May 13th, 1895; total membership, 83; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness slackness of freight trains in freight business; number employed at business in locality, 90; cash benefits, death, insurance $500 to $3,000; President, T. B. Skelly, 665 King street, Ottawa, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, F. H. Grendal, 478 Lewis street, Ottawa, Ont.; days of meeting, every alternate Sunday afternoon.

Name, Electrical Workers (International Brotherhood of); date organized, May, 1903; total membership, 35; average earnings per week, $10.50; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly and fortnightly (half each) average number of days idle per member during year, 12; number employed at business in locality, 60; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, union men receive from 25 to 50 cents more per day, and work from half an hour to one hour less; special work for members, such as reading room, etc.; discussions on electricity, music, readings, etc.; President, R. Chas. Aitkins, 241 Lyon street, Ottawa, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W.

J. Hickey, 33 Strathcona avenue, Ottawa, Ont.; nights of meeting first and third Wednesdays in month.

Name, Sheet Metal Workers (Amalgamated International Association of); date organized, May 13th, 1898; total membership, 35; average earnings per week, $13; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, some work 9 hours and some work 5; wages paid half weekly and half fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 12 days; cause of idleness, slackness in building trade from cold weather; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organizations, non-union men work 10 hours a day and get $10 per week; cash benefits, siskness, dues are kept up; death, $150; any special work carred on for members? Trade nstructon; Presdent, Thomas A. Wood, 399 Kent street, Ottawa, Ont.

Name, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, Local No. 143; date organized, 1891; total membership, male, 52; female 4; average earnings per week, male, $10, female, $5.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly; cause of idleness slackness in trade; difference in wages and hours of labor between union and non-union members, 30 per cent. difference in wages in favor of union men, and about three hours difference in hours of labor; cash benefits, death, $40 to $100; President, W. Kelly, Bell street, Ottawa, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Charles N. Baker, 74 Slater street, Ottawa, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Mondays of monh.

Name, Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 5; date organized, January 20th, 1879; total membership, 25; average earnings per week, $15.00; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly and fortnightly, both; total number employed at business in locality 25; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-members receive as low as $9.00 per week; President, F. W. Pooler, 93 College avenue, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Alfred J. Larden, 327 Bell street, Ottawa, Ont.; nights of meeting, second Monday of each month.

Owen Sound.

Name, General Longshoremen Workers, I.L.M. and T.A.; date organized, April 1st, 1903; total membership, 200; average earnings per week, $7.-50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 8 to 10; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member, during year, 140; cause of idleness, no work during winter, lakes not navigable; number employed at buiness in locality, 350; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, no difference; President, Henry Hall, Owen Sound, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Hanlon, Owen Sound, Ont.; nights of meeting, every Saturday night.

Name, Federal Labor Union, A. F. of L., No. 10,959; date organized, April 10th, 1903; President, George Thomson, Owen Sound, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Robert A. Foster, Owen Sound, Ont.; nights of meeting, second and fourth Tuesdays of the month.

Name, Owen Sound Branch of Stone Cutters, (Journeymen), Association of North America; date organized, January 18th 1902; total membership, 16; average earnings per week, $18.00; number of working hours first five days, 40; number of working hours Saturday, 8; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 5 months; general cause of idleness, cold weather and rain; total number employed at business in locality, 10; cash benefit in case of death, $100; President, Geo. A. Perkins, Owen Sound; Corresponding Secretary, Robert McEwan, Owen Sound, Ont.; nights of meeting, every fourth Friday.

PALMERSTON.

Name, Carriage and Wagonworkers' International Union; date organized, August 1st, 1900; total membership, 8; average earnings per week, $10.50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 6; cause of idleness, stock-taking; number employed at business in locality, male, 60; female, 1; President, J. Wickham, Palmerston, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, G. Gadsby, Palmerston, Ont.; nights of meeting, first Friday of each month.

Name, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; date organized, April 18th, 1887; total membership, 20; average earnings per week, $12.50; number of working hours first five days, 60; number of working hours Saturday, 12; wages paid monthly; number employed at business in locality, 50; cash benefits, sickness, $3.00 per week; death, $100; President, R. J. Cox, Palmerston, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. A. McCaul, Palmerston, Ont.; nights of meeting, second and fourth Sundays of the month.

PETERBORO'.

Name, Amalgamated Sheet Workers' International Alliance Union, No. 194; date organized, Jan. 17th, 1902; total membership, 21; average earnings per week, $10 to $15; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; number employed at business in locality, 30; difference between members and non-members of organization in wages and hours of labor, minimum rate, $1.50; cash benefits, death, $100; President, W. P. Adamson Peterboro,' Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, G. H. Panter, Peterboro', Ont.; nights of meeting, fourth Friday in each month.

Name, United Brotherhood of Leather workers on Horse Goods; date organized, Oct. 1st, 1902; total membership, 45; average earnings per week, $8; number of working hours first five days, 50 hours and 50 minutes; number of working hours Saturday, 9 hours and 10 minutes; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year 6; cause of idleness stocktaking, number employed at business in locality, 50; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members, none; cash benefits, out of work, sickness, $5.00 per week, death, $50 to $200; President, Hugh McWha, jr., Peterboro', Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Arthur Upton, Peterboro', Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Mondays in the month.

Name, Federal Labor Union, 9,860, A.F. of L. (inside factory laborers); date organized, May 6th, 1902; total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $8.10; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, some work 10 hours, and some work 5; wages paid fortnightly; President, Frank Reynolds, Bethune street, Peterboro', Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, S. W. Loury, 88 Hunter street, Peterboro', Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p.m.

Name, Peterboro' Typographical Union; date organized, January 4th, 1902; total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $9 for journeymen, and $12 for foremen; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; cash benefits, death, $65.00; President, Albert Martin, Box 705, Peterboro', Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Hedney Snook, Box 730, Peterboro', Ont.; nights of meeting last Saturday of each month.

Preston.

Name, Iron Molders' Union, No. 314, of North America; date organized, 1899; total membership, 60; average earnings per week, $14 to $23; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, do not work Saturday afternoon from June 15th to August 15, then full time; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 50; cause of idleness, on account of work being all piece work, idle days are required; number employed at business in locality, 75; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, members of union receive $2.65 per day, non-members, $1.50 to $2.25; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death from $100 to $200; President, Thomas Costigan, Preston, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Jansen, Preston, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Wednesdays each month.

Port Colborne.

Name, Union of Carpenters and Joiners; date organized, June 26th, 1902; total membership, 24; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; number employed at business in locality, 32; cash benefits, lack of employment, $3.00 per week; President, Rueben Neff, Humberstone, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Wallace Morningstar, Humberstone, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Mondays in each month.

Sarnia.

Name, Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 467; date organized, Dec. 9th, 1902; total membership, 13; average earnings per week, $10 to $13; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 14 to 15; wages paid weekly; number employed at business in locality, 21; cash benefits, sickness, $5.00 per week; death, $60; President, Robert Gilmodey, Sarnia, Ont. (Front street); Corresponding Secretary, Isaac N. Burley, Front street, Sarnia, Ont.; nights of meeting, last Monday of month.

Name, Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers of America; date organized, Aug. 26th, 1901; total membership, 24; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; number employed at business in locality, 35; difference between members and non-members in wages and hours of labor, 50 cents per day in favor of union men; cash benefits, death, $50, $100, 150; permanent disability, $100 to $150; President, Edward Goodrich, Sarnia, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Arthur Williams, 144 Maria street Sarnia, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Tuesdays of month.

Name, Order of Railway Conductors; date organized, April 26th, 1886; total membership, 27; average earnings per week, $25.00; wages paid monthly; number employed at business in locality, 52; cash benefits, death, from $1,000 to $5,000, as insured; President, F. Clement, Sarnia, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, H. Bell, Tunnel, P.O., Sarnia, Ont.; dates of meeting, first and third Tuesdays, at 2 p.m.

Name, Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 23; date organized, Dec. 23, 1902; total membership, 26; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid

weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, cold weather; number employed at business in locality, 40; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-members work 10 hours per day and receive five cents less; President, Fred Coureck, Sarnia, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Arthur Kirby, Box 411, Sarnia, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Wednesdays.

Name, Iron Moulders' Union of North America; date organized, Feb. 11th, 1903; total membership, 18; average earnings per week, $12.15; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly and fortnightly, both; average number of days idle per member during year, regular holidays; total number employed at business in locality, 22; cash benefits in case of sickness, $5.50 per week; death, $100; President, John Mason, Sarnia, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. R. Scull, Sarnia, Ont.; nights of meeting, second and fourth Thursdays.

Schreiber.

Name, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; total membership, 18; average earnings per week, $32.00; number of working hours first five days are paid by the mile and go to work whenever called; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per members during year none unless asked for; total number employed at business in locality, 27; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of union, none; cash benefit in case of death, $500 to $3,000; President, W. Hedge, Schreiber, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. Prisson, Schreiber, Ont.; days of meeting, first and third Fridays at 2.30 p.m.

Smith's Falls.

Name, Iron Moulders' Union of North America; date organized, June, 1899; total membership, 135; average earnings per week, $15.00; number of working hours first five days, 50; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly, $30.00 to $35.00 piece work; average number of days idle per member during year, 14; general cause of idleness, repairs and holidays; total number employed at business in locality, 135; cash benefits in case of lack of employment, free dues, sickness, $5.25 per week, death, $100 to $150; President, Jas. Hopkins, Smith's Falls; Corresponding Secretary, John W. Garrett, Box 263, Smith's Falls; nights of meeting, first and third Tuesdays of the month.

Name, Rideau Division, 381, Brother of Locomotive Engineers; date organized, 1888; total membership, 67; average earnings per week, $25; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 15; cause of idleness, repairing locomotives; number employed at business in locality, 40; cash benefits, death, insurance; President, D. Best Smith's Falls, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, James Carrie, Smith's Falls, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Mondays of month.

Name, Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen; total membership, 80; average earnings per week, $15 to $25; wages paid monthly; number employed at business in locality, 100; President, John T. Scott, (Master) St. George Lodge, 479, B. L.F., Smith's Falls, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, F. McGlaughlin, Smith's Falls, Ont.; nights of meeting, every Monday.

Name, Coremakers' International Union of America, No. 101; date organized, June 23rd, 1902; total membership, 26; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average number of days idle per member during year, 12; cause of idleness, closed for repairs;

number employed at business in locality, 26; President, Wm. Hutton, Smith's Falls, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Edward McGee, Smith's Falls, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Thursdays.

Name, American Federation of Labor; date organized, Nov. 3rd, 1901; total membership, 150; average earnings per week, $7.75; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 18; cause of idleness, repairs; total number employed in business in locality, 300; female, 300 to 400; difference in wages or hours of labor between union and non-union hands, union members obtained 10 per cent. increase by striking; President, R. Nichols, Smith's Falls, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Hay, Smith's Falls; nights of meeting, every second and last Thursdays of month.

Name, Journeymen Tailors' Union, date organized, June, 1902; total membership, male, 2; female, 10; average earnings per week, male, $9; female, $4; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 8; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, lack of work, total number employed at business in locality, male, 2,; female, 10; President, R. Simpson, Smith's Falls, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Mary Graham, Smith's Falls; nights of meeting, fourth Thursday of each month.

Stratford.

Name, Cigarmakers' International Union of America, Local 424; date organized, October 5th, 1899; total membership, 22; male, female, 2; average earnings per week, $9.00; female, $9.00; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 8; some 4 hours; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 14; cause of idleness, stocktaking and damp weather; number employed at business in locality, male, 22; female 2; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization.....; cash benefits, lack of employment, $3.00 per week; sickness, $5.00 per week; death, $50 to $550, travelling loan to amount to $20. On death of a widowed mother or wife, $40, strike $5.00 per week. President, A. Smith, Railway avenue, Stratford, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Laughton, Box 5, Stratford, Ont.; nights of meeting, third Monday in month.

Name, Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance; date organized, April 25th, 1903; total membership, 22; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid monthly; number employed at business in locality, 30; President, John Newton, Stratford, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Richard Wise, Brunswick street, Stratford, Ont.; nights of meeting, second Monday in month.

Name, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; date organized, 1875; total membership, 45; total number employed at business in locality, 60; cash benefit in case of death, whatever amount member is insured for; President, Jas. Roberts, Box 337, Stratford, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, John Battley, Box 337, Stratford, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Sundays of month.

Name, Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 24; date organized, Dec. 8th, 1902; total membership 18; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 26; Corresponding Secretary, G. Thomas Cooke, Stratford, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Mondays in month.

Name, Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 560; date organized, June 26, 1900; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $10; number of

working hours first five days, 8 to 10; number of working hours Saturday, 8 to 10; wages paid part weekly, part fortnightly and part monthly; President, Thomas Harkness, Stratford, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, William Stark, Wellington street, Stratford, Ont.; nights of meeting, second and fourth Tuesdays of month.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Name, Carpenters and Joiners' Union; date organized, May 20th, 1902; total membership, 85; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 33; cause of idleness, wet and stormy weather; number employed at business in your locality, 100; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, a difference of 25 cents in wages; cash benefits, death, $100; President, Charles A. Wells, Box 381, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, George McLeod, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. (Box 547); nights of meeting, every Wednesday of month.

Name, Barbers' International Union; date organized, May, 1900; total membership, male, 10; average earnings per week, $14; number of working hours first five days, 12; number of working hours Saturday, 14; number employed at business in locality, about 20; difference in wages between members and non-members of organization, members get $2.00 more per week than non-members; cash benefits, $5.00 per week; death, $60.00; President, W. McConnell, Pilgrim street, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Carrol, Queen street east, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; nights of meeting, first Monday of month.

Name, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; date organized, Oct. 12th, 1901; total membership, 32; average earnings per week, $12.60; number of working hours first five days, 12; number of working hours Saturday, 12; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 104; cause of idleness, slackness in trade; cash benefits, sickness, $1.00 per day; death, $500.

Name, Bricklayers and Masons' International Union; date organized, June, 1901; total membership, 57; average earnings per week, $22; number of working hours five first days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid part fortnightly and part monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 75 days; cause of idleness, cold weather; number employed at business in locality, about 60; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-union men work 10 hours a day, and receive from 50 cents to $1.00 less per day than union men; President, James Carnie, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. Reid, Box 446, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Name, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; date organized, April 11th, 1902; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 20; cause of idleness, vacations; number employed at business in locality, 35; cash benefits, sickness, $5.00 per week, if married, $4.00 per week, if unmarried; death, $100; special work for members—the discussion of electrical subjects; President, Edward Duffern, West P.O., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Taylor, Box 343, Sault Ste. Marie; nights of meeting, second and fourth Thursdays.

Name, Sault Ste. Marie Lodge Association Machinists, I.A., of M., No. 285; date organized, October, 1900; total membership, 30; average earnings

per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid monthly; number employed at business in locality, 50; cash benefits, case of strike, $4.00 per week; death, from $50 to $200.00; Corresponding Secretary, F. B. Pratt.

Name, Order of Locomotive Engineers; date organized, June 29th, 1902; total membership, 17; average earnings per week, $20; number of working hours first five days, 12; number of working hours Saturday, 12; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 50; cause of idleness, getting engine repaired and observing the Sabbath; number employed at business in locality, 20; cash benefits, death $500 to $5,000; special work for members, have debates at regular meetings; President, A. C. & H. Bay. Round House, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Wilson Fulcher, Sault Ste. Marie, West P.O., Box 38; nights of meeting, second and fourth Sundays in month.

Name, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, (Tinners); date organized, May 8th, 1903; total membership, 11; average earnings per week, $14; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness building trades quiet; difference between members and non-members of organization in wages,—union men get $2.50 per day; non-union men get $1.75 to $2.25 per day; President, W. H. Smith, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Fred Grevelle, Box 156, Sault Ste. Marie, West P. O., Ont.; nights of meeting, second and fourth Fridays each month.

St. Catharines.

Name, United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners; date organized, Feb. 27th, 1883; total membership, 85; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly and fortnightly, average number of days idle per member during year, 40; cause of idleness, bad weather and lack of employment; number employed at business in locality, 85; difference in wages, hours of labor, between members and non-members of organization, non-union men work longer hours; cash benefits, death, $50 to $200; disability, $100 to $400; special work for members, entertainments, etc.; President, Thomas H. Wiley, St. Catharines, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, James Carty, Box 193, St. Catharines, Ont.; nights of meetings, Fridays of month.

Name, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 4; date organized, April 1st, 1882; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, 12; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness bad weather and slackness in building trades; President, John Morley, St. Catharines, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, C. G. Patey, Box 52, St. Catharines, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Tuesdays in month.

Name, International Association of Machinists, date organized, April 16th, 1900; total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $13.80; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5 in summer, and 10 in winter; wages paid weekly by two shops and fortnightly by two shops; number of days idle per member during year, 6; cause of idleness, general repairs and water out of canal; number employed at business in locality, 35; cash benefits, death, $50 to $200; President, W. L. Harvey, Box 577, St. Catharines, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. E. Hall, Box 406, St. Catharines, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Tuesdays.

Name, Laborers' Protective Union, No. 9,030 (Builders' Laborers); date organized, April 24, 1902; total membership, 100; average earnings per week,

$9.50; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; number employed at business in locality, 100; difference in wages between members and non-members of organization, 21 cents in favor of union men; cash benefits in case of lack of employment, whatever union can afford to give. President, John Shea, Queenston steet, St. Catharines, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Gowan, Church street St. Catharines, Ont. Nights of meeting, every alternative Friday in month.

Name, Sew Workers' Union; date organized, November 9th, 1902; total membership, 43; average earnings per week, $9; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 8½ for eight months and 5 hours for four months; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 21; cause of idleness, recreation; number employed at business in locality, 80. President, C. T. McBride, St. Catharines, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Almon Smail, St. Catharines, Ont. Nights of meeting, first and third Tuesday in month.

Name, Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators; date organized, August 1st, 1901; total membership, 33; average earnings per week, $12.50; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of idle days per member during year, 100; cause of idleness, very little business in this line is done in winter months; number employed at business in locality, 36; difference in wages between members and non-members of organization, 25 cents to 35 cents per day in favor of union men; cash benefits, death, $150 after a membership of one year. President, E. A. Day, St. Catharines, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. D. Outram, St. Catharines, Ont. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Wednesdays of month.

Name, Sawsmiths' Union of North America; date organized, August 15th, 1902; total membership, 16; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; number employed at business in locality, 16; cash benefits, death, each member of union on death of a member pays $1, making the entire amount $300. President, Robert G. Ray, St. Catharines, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Hillyard E. Scott, Box 877, St. Catharines, Ont. Nights of meeting second and fourth Wednesdays of month.

Name, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, Branch 235; date organized, September 1st, 1896; total membership, male, 26; female, 28; average earnings per week, males, $10; females, $5; number of working hours first five days, no limit as to time; working hours Saturday, same as other days; wages paid weekly; average time idle, July and August and January and February; number employed at business in locality, male, 27; female 34; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, none; cash benefits, strike, $6 per week; death, $25 to $100. President, John Keating, St. Catharines, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. G. Watson, Box 1017, St. Catharines, Ont. Nights of meeting, first and third Mondays of month.

Name, Union of Plumbers and Steamfitters; date organized, April 30, 1901; total membership, 25; average earnings per week, $12.50; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 25; cause of idleness, slack season; number employed at business in locality, 25; cash benefits sickness, $5 per week; superannuation, 20 years a member, $300; death benefit, $100. President, John McGlashan St. Catharines, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Patrick Gorman, Box 732, St. Catharines, Ont. Nights of meeting, Thursdays of each month.

Name, Cigarmakers' Union, No. 140; date organized, August 24th, 1881; total membership, male, 10; female 10; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 7; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; general cause of idleness, dull season of winter; total number employed at business in locality, male, 22; female, 2; all union men employed; cash benefits, lack of employment, $3 per week; sickness, $5 per week; total disability, $500; death, $50 to $500. President, Leo Coyle, St. Catharines, Box 153. Corresponding Secretary, Herbert Ball, P.O. Box 153, St. Catharines. Nights of meeting, first and third Mondays in each month.

St. Davids.

Name, Quarrymen's Protective Union; date organized, 3rd August, 1900; total membership, 36; average earnings, $9; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 70; cause of idleness, stormy weather and lack of work; number employed at business in locality, 36. President, William J. McElroy, Box 78, St. Davids, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Frederick Griffiths, Box 78, St. Davids, Ont. Nights of meeting, first and third Thursday in month.

St. Mary's.

Name, Federal Labor Union, No. 10918; date organized, March 21st, 1903; total membership, 52; average earnings per week, $9; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly. President, John H. Walton, St. Mary's. Corresponding Secretary, John S. Ellingham, St. Mary's. Nights of meeting, first and third Wednesday.

St. Thomas.

Name, Order of Railway Conductors; date organized, 1882; total membership, 104; average earnings, $75 per month; number of working hours first five days, whenever required; wages paid monthly; number employed at business in locality, 150. President, Thomas Lees, St. Thomas. Corresponding Secretary, John Mackenzie, St. Thomas, Ont. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Sunday.

Name, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; date organized, September 26, 1883; total membership, 200; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, average per day, 10 hours; wages paid monthly; number of days idle during year, about 50; cause of idleness, depression of business; number employed at business in locality, 200; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death, from $500 to $1,350. President, J. W. Brown, Myrtle street, St. Thomas. Corresponding Secretary, T. G. Courtney, Box 970, St. Thomas. Date of meeting, first and third Sunday at 2 p.m., and second and fourth Monday at 7.30 p.m.

Name, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; date organized, 1876; total membership, 130; average earnings per week, $25; number of working hours, paid on mileage basis, and overtime after eleven hours; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business in locality, 200; cash benefits, death, from $750 to $4,500. President, Calvin Lawrence, Box 1162, St. Thomas. Corresponding Secretary, Eli Cowles, Box 1313, St. Thomas. Time of meeting, every Monday afternoon.

Name, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Charity Lodge, No. 5; date organized, May 10th, 1882; total membership, 180; average earnings per week, about $14; number of working hours, from 10 to 12 all week; average number of days idle per member during year, 25 to 30; cause of idleness, lack of freight; number employed at business in locality, about 300; cash benefits, death, $500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $3,000, whichever amount of insurance has been taken. President John P. Blair, 47 Barnes street, Box 1273, St. Thomas, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Andrew Stewart, 39 Barnes street, Box 1273, St. Thomas, Ont. Time of meeting every Tuesday at 2 p. m.

Name, Journeymen Tailors of America, Local Lodge, No. 141; date organized, 1886; total membership, 20; average earnings per week, $8 to $9; number of working hours, piece-work prevails, and there is no restriction as to hours; average number of days idle per member during year, about 90; cause of idleness, slackness of trade; number employed at business in locality, male, 25; female, 35; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, about 10 per cent in favour of organized workers; cash benefits, death, $50 to $100. President, O. Lowry, St. Thomas, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, A. Roberts, Box 719, St. Thomas, Ont. Nights of meeting, fourth Monday of month.

Name, Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, Local 222; date organized, May 31st, 1900; total membership, 20; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 11; number of working hours Saturday, 16; wages paid weekly; number employed at business in locality, 35; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, 1 to 6 hours per week; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death, $60. President, E. Puddecombe, Erie street east, St. Thomas, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Edgar N. Compton, St. Thomas, Ont. Nights of meeting, first and third Mondays.

Name, Bricklayers and Masons; date organized, 1896; total membership, 12; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, cold weather; number employed at business in locality, 12. President, E. J. Evans, Jorwood street, St. Thomas, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, A. M. James, 44 Owassia street, St. Thomas, Ont. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Wednesday of month.

Sherkston.

Name, Federal Labor Union, No. 11344, A.F. of L.; date organized, July 21st, 1903; trade, quarrying, lime-burning and sand loading; total membership, 90; average earnings per week, $7; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 100; cause of idleness, stormy weather and close of navigation; total number employed at business in locality, 150. President, F. E. Heckadon, Sherkston, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Charles Phelph, Sherkston, Ont. Nights of meeting, 1st and 14th of each month.

Toronto.

Name, United Garment Workers of America (Clothing Cutters and Trimmers); date organized, May 15th, 1902; total membership, male, 195; number of working hours first five days, 9½; number of working hours Saturday, 4½; wages paid weekly. President, William Thatcher, 79 Huron street, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, G. P. McCann, 266 Queen street west, Toronto. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Friday each month.

Name, Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' and Helpers' International Union, Local 37; date organized, December 27, 1902; total membership, 28; average earnings per week, $15.40; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, business dull; number employed at business in locality, 28; President, W. J. McLean, 152 Huron street, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Parker, 152 Borden street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, first and third Fridays each month.

Name, Brass Workers', No. 53; date organized, July 17, 1900; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday 5; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 30; cash benefits, death $100. President, W. J. Breaky, 47 Northcote avenue, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, George Dunlop, 291 Crawford street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Tuesdays of month.

Name, Bindery Women's Local Union, No. 34, I.B. of B.; date organized, June 26th, 1901; total membership, 350; average earnings per week, $4; number of working hours first five days, 47½; number of working hours Saturday, 4½; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, none except holidays or sickness; total number employed at business in locality, 350; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, none; cash benefit in case of death, none, except from death benefit provided by International through our Union. President, Miss Addie Surphlis, 9 Euclid avenue, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, Miss Jennie Robin, 412 Dupont street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, fourth Wednesday in each month.

Name, Amalgamated Woodworkers International Union, No. 34; date organized, 1895; total membership, 48; average earnings per week $13.85; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of idle days per member during year, 18; total number employed at business in locality, 800; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, none; cash benefits, in case of death, $75; disability, $250. President, John Virtue, 17 Virtue avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Ward, 237 Lippincott street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, first and third Tuesday.

Name, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers Union, No. 171; total membership, 95; average earnings per week, smiths, $12.50; helpers, $8.25; number of working hours first five days, 50; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly, fortnightly and monthly; total number employed at business in locality, smiths, 125; helpers, 125. President, L. McLean, 19 Clarence square, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, A. J. Smith, 107 Degrassi street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, first and third Friday of each month.

Name, Plasterers' Laborers' Association; date organized, 1887; total membership 85; average earnings per week, $13.20; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; general cause of idleness, cold weather or inclement weather; total number employed at business in locality, 120; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of union, 5 cents per hour, union men get 30 cents, others 25 cents per hour; cash benefit in case of death, none at present, but are about to institute a burial fund of $50. President, R. Heatley, 727 Ossington avenue, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, Patrick Cox, 32 Regent street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, first and third Tuesdays.

Name, Wholesale Clothing Pressers' Union; date organized, May, 1902; total membership, 150; average earnings per week, $12.25; number of working

hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly and fortnightly, both. President, Frank McIlroy, 78 Mansfield avenue, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Geary, 196 Ontario street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Wednesday.

Name, Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91; date organized, 1844; total membership, 700; average earnings per week male, $13.25 to $18; female, $5 to $6; number of working hours first five days, 8 and 9; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; general cause of idleness, no work; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members, non-union receive less wages by $1 to $4 per week; cash benefit in case of sickness, $3 per week for 13 weeks; death, $105; special work for members, Union rooms. President, R. S. Burrows, Box 543, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, John Chinn, Box 543 Toronto. Night of meeting, first Saturday in every month.

Name, Upholsterers' International Union, Local No. 30; date organized, 1894; total membership, 63; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 9½; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average number of days idle per member during year, four weeks; total number employed in business in locality, 70; President, J. F. McLennan, 334 Jarvis street, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, A. R. Lee, 166 Teraulay street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Thursday in each month.

Name, Order Railway Conductors; date organized, 1881; total membership, 70; wages paid monthly. President, W. J. Gray, 27 St. Andrew's street, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, Chas. Mitchell, 23 Rose avenue. Time of meeting, first and third Tuesdays at 2.30 p.m.

Name, Granite Cutters' Union; date organized, February 7, 1903; average earnings per week, $15.50; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 8 in winter and 5 in summer; wages paid fortnightly; number employed at business in locality, 27.

Name, Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 10; date organized, October, 1882; total membership, 100; average earnings per week, $14.25; number of working hours first five days, 9.50; number of working hours Saturday, 4.50; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 100; cash benefit in case of death, $50. President, E. H. Randall, 25 Oak street, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Davey, 51 Bellevue place, Toronto. Night of meeting, first Monday in month.

Name, National Association Marine Engineers, Council No. 1; date organized, 1868; reorganized January 11, 1900; total membership, 120; average earnings per month, $50 to $85; number of working hours first five days, 12; number of working hours Saturday, 12; Sundays same on some boats; wages paid monthly during summer; average number of days idle per member during year, 100; general cause of idleness, close of navigation; total number employed at business in locality, 35; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of union, non-members receive from $5 to $10 per month less than members; special work carried on for members, a reading room and engineering work at meetings. President, F. S. Fenning, 17 Soho street, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, R. T. Beales, 86 Yarmouth road, Toronto. Nights of meeting, Fridays (winter only).

Name, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; date organized, December 15, 1901; total membership, male, 160; female, 40; average earnings per week, male, $7.50; female, $4; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 30; general cause of idleness, between seasons; total number employed at business in locality, male, 275; female, 175;

cash benefits in case of sickness, $5 per week for 13 weeks; death, $100. President, Godfrey Dusey, 288 Markham street. Corresponding Secretary, A. J. Harris, 183 Oak street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, first and third Thursdays.

Name, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 114; date organized, April 1st, 1900; total membership, 100; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid both weekly and fortnightly; average number of idle days per member during year, 60; general cause of idleness, lack of work, also on account of other trades on strike, etc.; total number employed at business in locality, 300; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members, non-members mostly working 9 and 10 hours and their wages are 30 per cent. less; cash benefit in case of death, $100; special work carried on for members; practical discussion of electrical subjects and chalk talks. President, J. G. Scally, 55 Arton avenue, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, K. A. McRae, 44½ Adelaide street east, Toronto. Nights of meeting, first and third Wednesdays in month.

Name, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 353; date organized, January, 1903; total membership, 100; average earnings per week, $9; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid fortnightly and monthly both; average number of idle days per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, wet weather and lack of work; total number employed at business in locality, 250; cash benefit in case of death, $100. President, D. Mathieson, 32 Mansfield avenue, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, J. S. Fyfe, 32 Mansfield avenue, Toronto. Nights of meeting, first and third Mondays in every month.

Name, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; date organized, May, 1900; total membership, 70; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 45; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; cash benefit in case of death, $100; average number of days idle per member during year, 50; cause of idleness, bad weather and short of material; total number employed at business in locality, 70. President, Wm. Goddard, P.O. Corresponding Secretary, V. G. Higgins, 100 Chestnut street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, first and third Tuesdays in month.

Name, International Union of Steam Engineers, Local No. 152; date organized, October 4th 1902; total membership, 93; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 50; number of working hours Saturday, 10; average number of days idle per member during year, 4; cause of idleness, no demand; total number employed in business in locality, 400; special work carried on for members; discussions on engineering by members and outsiders. President, Wm. Oathwaite, Manning Chambers, Queen street west. Corresponding Secretary, George Mooring, Methodist Book Room, Temperance street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, first and third Thursday.

Name, Mayflower Assembly, 6564, K. of L., Longshoremen; date organized, April 19, 1886; total membership, 36; average earnings per week, $14; number of working hours first five days and number of working hours Saturday depends upon amount of tonnage in harbor; some days there is nothing; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, four months in winter; general cause of idleness, closing of navigation and bad weather, no tonnage in harbor; total number employed at business in locality, 60; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members, union gang's total earnings exceed non-union gang's by $600 for season's work; "hours of labor," union gangs enjoy superior conditions; cash benefits in case of sickness, accidents or death, the funds of the Assembly are used for

purposes of relief. President, P. Cassidy, 4 Wilkins avenue, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, D. S. McCartney, 127 George street, Toronto. Days of meeting, second and fourth Sunday in each month.

Name, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the U. S. and Canada; date organized, 1893; total membership, 54; number of working hours first five days, 8½; number of working hours Saturday, 8½; average earnings per week, $22; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 120; general cause of idleness, foreign non-union importation; total number employed at business in locality, 54 journeymen, 20 apprentices; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members, 50 per cent. in favor of the union men; cash benefit in case of death, $500. President, Chas. McNichol, 77 Beaconsfield avenue, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Williams, 77 Beaconsfield avenue, Toronto. Time of meeting, second and fourth Sundays at 2 p.m.

Name, Patternmakers' Association of Toronto; date organized, November 3, 1891; total membership, 54; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average number of days idle per member during year, 70; general cause of idleness, slackness of work; total number employed at business in locality, 60; cash benefit in case in sickness, $4 per week; death, $50; superannuation, $12 per month. President, B. R. Eaton, 64 Brookfield street, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. B. Hunter, 7 McKenzie crescent, Toronto. Nights of meeting, first and third Tuesdays.

Name, Beaver Lodge, No. 258, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America; date organized, July 9th, 1901; total membership, 308; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9, October 1st to May 1st, other months 5 hours; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business in locality, 200; cash benefit in case of sickness, voluntary contributions; death, voluntary contributions. President, Robert T. White, 205 Maria street, Toronto Junction. Corresponding Secretary, Frank H. Wallace, 77 McMurray, avenue, Toronto Junction. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Mondays in each month.

Name, Furriers' Union, No. 9791, A.F. of L. (cutters) date organized, May, 1899; total membership, 44; average earnings per week, say $13.50; number of working hours first five days, 9½; number of working hours Saturday, 4½; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 7; total number employed at business in locality, male, about 115, including apprentices; female, 300. President, F. W. Hahndorf, 28 Henry street, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, A. V. McCormack, 66 Sussex avenue, Toronto. Nights of meeting, second Friday in each month.

Name, Stone Masons' Local Union of Toronto; date organized, 1875; total membership, 70; average earnings per week, about $10; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; average number of idle days per member during year, 95; cause of idleness, unfavorable weather; total number employed at business in locality, 80 to 85. President, Chas. Ingram, 58 Humbert street, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, David Coleman, 266 Church street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, alternate Thursdays.

Name, Bricklayers, No. 2, Ontario; total membership, 350; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 100; general cause of idleness, unfavorable weather and waiting for material; total membership, 160; average earnings per week, minimum, 27½ cents per hour; President, Alfred J. Raynor, 824

College street, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, John Murphy, 84 Claremont street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, every Tuesday night.

Name, Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 30; date organized, September 6, 1896; total membership, 160; average earnings per week, minimum, 27½ cents per hour; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; total number employed at business in locality, 300; cash benefit in case of death, $100 to one-year member and over; special work for members, trade instruction in pattern cutting. President, Jas. Gow, 268 Bathurst street, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, J. S. Chapman, 75 Foxley street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Fridays in month.

Name, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; date organized, 1887; total membership, 130; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business in locality, 200; cash benefit in case of death, $1,350. President, John Connell, Toronto Junction. Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Davidson, Toronto Junction. Time of meeting, every Monday at 1.30 p.m., except third Monday, at 7.30 p.m.

Name, United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods; date organized April 21st, 1902; total membership, 78; average earnings per week, male, $9; female, $4; number of working hours first five days, 50; number of working hours Saturday, 6, for three months, and remainder 9; total number employed at business in locality, male, about 200; female, about 40; cash benefit in case of sickness, $5 per week; death, $40 to $300, according to length of time. President, James Smith, 284 Wilton avenue, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, Chas. Hogarth, 45 Nassau street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, first and third Mondays.

Name, Barbers' Local Union, No. 376, J.B.I.U. of A.; date organized, February 17th, 1902; total membership, 126; average earnings per week, $9; number of working hours first five days, from 10 to 11; number of working hours Saturday, 15; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, between 600 and 700; cash benefit in case of sickness, $5 per week; death, $60. President, John Barnes, 281 Yonge street, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, A. M. McKay, 365 Yonge street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, first and third Wednesdays in month.

Name, Sawsmiths' Union of N.A., Local No. 10; date organized, August 15th, 1902; total membership, 10; average earnings per week, 15; number of working hours first five days, 45; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly and fortnightly, both; total number employed at business in locality, 8; cash benefit in case of death, assessment of $1 per member. President, Wm. Murray, 109 Northcote avenue, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Boyle, 652 King street west, Toronto. Nights of meeting, the last Friday in every month.

Name, International Trunk and Bag Workers of America; date organized, February 5th, 1902; total membership, 68; average earnings per week, male, $10; female, $3.50; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 12; general cause of idleness, stock-taking; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-union men receive $2.50 less per week than members; cash benefits in case of sickness, $2 per week for union men. President, John W. Lanson, Carleton West P.O. Corresponding Secretary, Jas. C. Warnham, 80 Arthur street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, first and third Thursday.

Name, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners; date organized, 1860; total membership, 250; average earnings per week, $4; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 50;

general cause of idleness, inclemency of weather; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization one hour per day and 2½ cents per hour in favor of union men; cash benefits in case of lack of employment, $2.50 per week; sickness, $3 per week; death, $60; superannuation, $2 per week; partial accident, $250; total disability, $500. President, A. E. Ford, 39 Birch avenue, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Wilson, 38 Yorkville avenue, Toronto. Nights of meeting, alternate Mondays.

Name, International Broom and Brush Makers' Union; date organized, January 15, 1901; total membership, 23; average earnings per week, $10 number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; in winter, 5 in summer; average number of days idle per member during year, the months of July and August are generally quiet; general cause of idleness, over-production the only cause we can see. President, Geo. Moore. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Swanton, Dovercourt P.O. Nights of meeting, first and third Fridays in month.

Name, Toronto, Street Railway Employees' Union and Benefit Society, Division 113; date organized, August 23, 1893; total membership, 1,000; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 1,000; cash benefits in case of sickness, $3 per week; death, $100; disability claim, $100. President, W. T. Thomson, 30 Boustead avenue, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Maycock, 114 Cumberland street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Sunday, 2 p.m.

Name, Marine Firemen (Oilers and Water-tenders); date organized, March 1st, 1902; total membership, 97; average earnings per month, $35 to $40; number of working hours first five days, 12; number of working hours Saturday, 12; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, six to eight months; general cause of idleness, short season and boats laid up for winter; total number employed at business in locality, 93; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of union, $25 and $30, union $35 and $40, all union now. President, N. MacClellan, Union street, Toronto Junction. Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Johnston, 519 King street east.

Name, Civic Employees' Benevolent Union; date organized, April 6th, 1894; total membership, 37; average earnings per week, $10.80; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5 for some four months in the year; wages paid weekly; cash benefits in case of sickness, $3 for 10 weeks; death, $30. President, John Jordan, 43 Argyle street, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Hill, 82 Stafford street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, second Wednesday in month.

Name, Tobacco Workers' International Local Union, No. 63; date organized, December 22nd, 1900; total membership, male, 19; female, 18; average earnings per week, male, $8.50; female, $5; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 12; general cause of idleness, stock-taking; total number employed at business in locality, male, 19; female, 18; cash benefits paid in case of sickness, $3 per week; death, $50. President, Robert Nodwell, 8 McAlpin street, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, Chas. Lavoie, 137 Dalhousie street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, second Thursdays.

Name, Coal Drivers, Primrose Assembly, No. 2454, K. of L.; date organized, May 29th, 1901; total membership, 125; average e ngs per week, $10.80 and $12; number of working hours fir days, 10;

number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 300; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of union, non-members receive on an average $2.50 less than members; members receive pay for overtime, but non-members do not; cash benefits in case of sickness, voluntary; death, assessment. President, Henry P. Barton, 2 Robert's place, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, Edwin A. Brown, 192 Queen street west, Toronto. Time of meeting first and third Sundays at 2.30 p.m.

Name, United Association, Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Local No. 46; date organized, 1894; total membership, 300; average earnings per week, $14.40; number of working hours for first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 75; general cause of idleness, slackness of building trade, over-abundance of labor and unseasonable weather; total number employed at business in locality, about 310. President, Wm. Bush, 93 Palmerston avenue, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, Chas. E. Randall, 117 Clinton street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Name, International Builders' Laborers' Union; date organized, 1881; total membership, 600; average earnings per week, $8; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; general cause of idleness, cold weather and waiting for joists, etc.; total number employed at business in locality, 650; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of union, members receive 25 cents per hour, non-members, 20 cents per hour; cash benefit in case of death, $75. President, George Drover, 21 St. Andrew's street, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, John M. McIntosh, 48 Humbert street, Toronto.

Name, International Union of United Brewery Workmen (Maltsters); date organized, October, 1902; total membership, 62; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours for first five days, 11½; number of working hours Saturday, 11½; Sunday, same; wages paid weekly and fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 6 months; general cause of idleness, season over; total number employed at business in locality, 80. President, Robert Lamb, 210 Claremont street, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. Black, 50 Brooklyn avenue, Toronto. Nights of meeting, second and last Wednesdays in month.

Name, Brass Moulders, Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers; date organized, May 22nd, 1900; total membership, 31; average earnings per week, $14; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 34; cash benefit in case of death, $100. President, T. B. Montgomery, 45 Montrose avenue, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, N. A. Montgomery, 31 Dunedin avenue, Toronto. Nights of meeting, first and third Thursdays in each month.

Name, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of N. A.; date organized, April 18, 1902; total membership, 150; average earnings per week, meat cutters in shops, $9; slaughterhouse men, $10.50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5, during June, July and August, other months, 10 hours; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, probably one week during the year; general cause of idleness, occasional day in hot weather, on account of having a large stock of dressed meat on hand; total number employed at business in locality, 1,000; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of union, non-members work 2 hours more each day, with 10

per cent. less wages; cash benefit in case of lack of employment, $6 per week if on strike; sickness, $5 per week. President, John Hodgins, 250 Queen street west, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, F. C. Letts, 73 Foxley street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, first and third Mondays in each month.

Name, International Association Marble Workers, Local No. 12; date organized, May, 1902; total membership, 45; average earnings per week, $10 to $13; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly and fortnightly, both; average number of days idle per member during year, from one to three months; general cause of idleness, slackness of work; total number employed at business in locality, 45. President, R. Hyde, 448 Sumach street, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, W. H. McMartin, Esq., 26 Edward street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

Name, International Association of Plasterers, No. 48; total membership, 130; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours, Saturday, 4; total number employed at business in locality, 120; cash benefit in case of death, $100. President, Thomas Hannah, 268 Salem street, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Hamilton, 42 Foxley street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, first and third Wednesdays.

Name, Order of Railway Conductors; date organized, January 30, 1893; total membership, 24; average earnings per week, paid at rate of 2½ cents per mile, about $75 monthly; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business in locality, 35; cash benefit in case of death, $100 to $3,000. President, A. McArthur, Widmer street, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, E. Seller, 126 Peter Street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Mondays in each month.

Name, Local Union of Bookbinders, No. 28, I.B. of B.; date organized, June 27th, 1893; total membership, 193; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 9½; number of working hours Saturday, 4½; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, about three weeks; general cause of idleness, slackness; total number employed at business in locality, about 250, this includes apprentices; cash benefit in case of death, 50; special work carried on for members, an order of business, discussion on labor, under this head social questions are discussed. President, C. R. Hurst, 2 Gerrard street west, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Glockling, 6 Ottawa street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Mondays.

Name, Toronto Printing Press Assistants and Feeders, No. 1; date organized, June, 1890; total membership, male, 184; female, 1; average earnings per week, male $9; number of working hours first five days, 9 hours and 50 minutes; number of working hours Saturday, 4 hours 50 minutes; wages paid weekly and fortnightly, both; total number employed at business in locality, male, 190; female, 1. President, Thomas F. Churchill, 8 Ulster avenue, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, F. S. Attrell, 87 Marlborough avenue, Toronto. Nights of meeting, second Wednesday in each month.

Name, Excelsior Assembly, K. of L., No. 2305; date organized, October 4th, 1882; total membership, 28. President, John Francis, 19 Pembroke street, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Gilmour, 298 Simcoe street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, second Saturday of each month.

Name, Glass Workers' International Union, No. 21; date organized, May 30th, 1902; total membership, 64; average earnings per week, $13; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 110; cash benefit in case of death, $50. President, W. J. Atkins, 210 Wilton avenue, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. E. Swain, 60 Arnold avenue, Toronto. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Tuesday.

Name, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners; date organized, 1860; total membership, 50; average earnings per week, $10.50; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 66; general cause of idleness, bad weather and waiting for other trades, etc.; cash benefits in case of lack of employment, $2.50 per week; sickness, $3 per week; death, $60; superannuation, $2 per week. President, A. H. Reeks, 176 Duchess street, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, W. C. A. Stevenson, 236 Munroe street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, every alternate Tuesday.

Name, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; date organized, September, 1883; total membership, 75; average earnings per week, $15; number of days idle, uncertain; cash benefits, death, $500 to $1,350. President, S. Tobias, Garden avenue, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, H. T. Meredith, 282 Crawford street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, first and third Sundays of month.

Name, Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers; date organized, July, 1892; total membership, 62; average earnings per week, $13.20; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average number of days idle per member during year, 15; cause of idleness, slackness of work; total number employed at business in locality, 80; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, difference in wages $3 per week; hours, union men work 55 hours per week and non-union men 60 hours per week; cash benefits, death, $100; special work for members, reading room. President, Charles Kemish, 248 Brock Avenue, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, Thomas E. Nicholls, 11 Huron street, Toronto. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Wednesdays in month.

Name, Bread Salesmen's Federal Union, No. 33; date organized, May 28, 1892; total membership, 33; average earnings per week, $9 to $12; number of working hours first five days, 11; number of working hours Saturday, 13; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 250. President, George Hurst, 494 Dufferin street, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, Walter Edis, 479 Delaware avenue, Toronto. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Fridays of month.

Name, Picture Frame Workers, No. 114, Amalgamated Woodworkers; date organized, July 23, 1902; total membership 56; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid part weekly and part fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 65; cash benefits in case of death, $75; special work for members, recreation after business. President, A. Fuzzen, 392 Rusholme road, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, A. S. Lane, 988 Queen street west, Toronto. Nights of meeting, first and third Mondays of month.

Name, Photo Engravers' Union; date organized, July 15,——; total membership , 37; special work for members, such as reading room, etc.; will have library of books pertaining to photo-engraving. President, A. E. Trock, 39 Grange avenue, Toronto. Corresponding Secretary, J. Egan, 262 Sumach street Toronto.

Thorold.

Name, Thorold Mountain Labor Union; date organized, January 1st, 1902; total membership, 100; average earnings per week, $9; number of working hours first five days, 45; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly and monthly, both. President, P. A. Dunn, Thorold. Corresponding Secretary, Peter McDonald, Thorold. Nights of meeting, second and third Fridays in each month.

Name, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; date organized, June 14th, 1903; total membership, 20; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, slack time and cold weather; total number employed at business in locality, 22; difference in labor and hours of wages between members and non-members of organization, non-members are not constantly employed; cash benefits in case of death, $50 to $200. President, John R. Brown, Thorold, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, H. N. Higgins, Front Street, Thorold, Ont. Nights of meeting, third Thursday in the month.

Wallaceburg.

Name, Glass Blowers, G.B.B.A. of U.S. and Canada, Branch 70; date organized, September 4th, 1894; total membership, 40; average earnings per week, from $35 to $40; number of working hours first five days, 8½; number of working hours Saturday, 8½; wages paid weekly and fortnightly; average number of idle days per member during year, ten weeks; general cause of idleness, various reasons, bad glass, sickness or some other unavoidable circumstances; cash benefit in case of death, $500. President, Wick Peters, Wallaceburg, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Samuel Crist, Box 143, Wallaceburg, Ont. Nights of meeting, first and third Saturday of each month.

Name, Associated Flint Glass Workers' Union; date organized, November, 1900; number of working hours first five days, 40; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; general cause of idleness, repairing factory; total number employed at business in locality, 35. President, Jas. Gepton, Wallaceburg. Corresponding Secretary, W. Black, Wallaceburg, Ont. Nights of meeting, first Friday in each month.

Waterloo.

Name, Laborers' Federal Union, No. 26; date organized, April 8, 1902; total membership, 13; average earnings per week, $7; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 5 months; general cause of idleness, no work in winter; total number employed at business in locality, 100; cash benefits in case of sickness, $2 per week; special work for members, newspapers provided. President, Henry Kerr, Waterloo, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Herchenrolder, Waterloo, Ont. Nights of meeting, second and last Thursday in month.

Welland.

Name, Brotherhood of Carpenters, Local Union No. 969; date organized, 1902; total membership, 10; average earnings per week, $10.65; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 4 months; general cause of idleness, winter slack; total number employed at business in locality, 20; cash benefit in case of death, U.B. benefits. President, F. Springer, Welland, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, W. Rounds, Welland, Ont. Nights of meeting, first and third Friday.

WINDSOR.

Name, International Union Tobacco Workers; date organized, 1901; total membership, male, 15; female, 30; average earnings per week, male, $9; female, $5; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 8; wages paid weekly. President, Frank Kuhler, Box 25, Windsor, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Wilson Lancaster, Box 25, Windsor, Ont. Nights of meeting, last Friday in each month.

Name, United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters' Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers; date organized, April 6th, 1903; total membership, 11; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; total number employed at business in locality, 13; cash benefit in case of sickness, $4 per week; death, $100. President, Leonard Clue, Chatham street, Windsor, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, A. E. Paddon, 155 Louis avenue, P.O. Box 657, Windsor, Ont. Nights of meeting, Friday nights.

Name, International Union Bricklayers and Masons, No. 6; date organized, April 12, 1895; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days 9; number of working hours Saturday 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 100; general cause of idleness, wet and cold; total number employed at business in locality, from 30 to 50. President, John Everitt, Windsor, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Mathew Rapson, P.O. Box 688, 11 Niagara street, Windsor, Ont. Nights of meeting, every Tuesday.

Name, Windsor Typographical Union; date organized, October 13, 1902; total membership, 24; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 7; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 24; cash benefit in case of death, $60. President, Jas. Crandon. Windsor, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, G. F. Eagleden, Windsor. Nights of meeting, second Tuesday of every month.

Name, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; date organized, June 12, 1893; total membership, 27; average earnings per week, $15.00 to $18.00; total number employed at business in locality, 21. President, Caleb Knight, Windsor, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, David Landspeary, Windsor, Ont.; nights of meeting, every alternate Tuesday.

Name, Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America; date organized, April 19th, 1902; total membership, 42; average earnings per week, $14.00; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 8; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 30; general cause of idleness, unfavorable weather; total number employed at business in locality, from 50 to 60; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of union, non-members receive from 25 cents to 75 cents less than members and work one hour per day more than members; cash benefits in case of death, $150, on death of wife, $50; special work carried on for members, chess, whist and reading-room in winter; President, Arthur Laesser, 60 London street, Windsor, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Beall, Box 83, Windsor, Ont. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Thursday in month.

Name, Journeymen Tailors of America; date organized, 1883; total membership, male, 41; female, 23; average earnings per week, male, $12.00; female, $9.00; number of working hours first five days, 50; number of working

hours Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, male, 41; female, 23; cash benefit in case of death, $75. President, Jas. McKinnon. Corresponding Secretary, Chas. Rendall. Nights of meeting, first and third Mondays in each month.

Name, Journeymen Barbers' International Union; date organized, Oct. 16th, 1902; total membership, 25; average earnings per week, $11.00; number of working hours first five days, 11; number of working hours Saturday, 17; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 25; cash benefits in case of sickness, $5; death, $60; President, N. H. Jackson, 43 Sandwich street east, Windsor, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Alf. Warren, Crawford House, Windsor, Ont.; nights of meeting, second and fourth Tuesdays of month.

Woodstock.

Name, International Union of Journeymen Barbers; total membership, 12; average earnings per week, $10.00 number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 15; total number employed at business in locality, 8; cash benefits in case of sickness, $5.00 per week for 12 weeks, death, burial, $60.00; President, Albert Canfield, Buller street, Woodstock, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Elgin Case, 272 Dundas street, Woodstock, Ont.; nights of meeting, twice a month.

Name, Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 249; date organized, Feb. 22, 1899; total membership, 30; average earnings, $2.65 per day minimum; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, from 50 to 90 days; general cause of idleness, shops closed during winter months; total number employed at business in locality, 30; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, the minimum wage for members is $2.65 per day, but non-members work for from $1.50 upward; cash benefits in case of lack of employment, non-payment of dues when out of work, sickness, $5.25 per week; death, $100 to $200, according to length of membership; total disability draws the same as death, $100 up to five years, five to ten years $150, ten to fifteen years $175, fifteen years or over $200. President, W. E. Sutherland, Woodstock, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, F. O. Burgess, Woodstock, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Fridays in each month.

Name, Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 22; date organized, Dec. 5th, 1902; total membership, 27; average earnings per week, $14.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 4 months; general cause of idleness, inclement weather; total number employed at business in locality, 27; President, D. Whitehead, Woodstock, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, E. Johnson, 15 Norwich avenue, Woodstock, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Thursdays.

Name, International Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, No. 108; date organized, July 15th, 1902; total membership, 125; average earnings per wek, $9.00; number of working hours first five days, 50; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 300; President, John T. Cross, Woodstock, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. S. Falconer, Drawer 3, Woodstock, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Fridays.

Name, International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, No. 26; date organized, Dec., 1902; total membership, 24; average

earnings per week, $9.50; number of working hours first five days, 45; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 30; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of union, 3 cents per hour in favor of members; President, Stephen Smithers, Ingersoll avenue, Woodstock, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, John Green, 71 Douglas street, Woodstock, Ont.; nights of meeting, second and fourth Fridays in month.

Name, Carpenters and Joiners' Union; date organized, July 21st, 1902; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $12.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 35; President, Geo. Hogarth, Woodstock, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, M. Leflar, 29 Bay street, Woodstock, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Mondays in month.

DIRECTORY OF CENTRAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.

Name of Organization.	Date organized.	No. of Organizations represented.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Collingwood:							
Trades and Labor Council					Thos. McMaster	Collingwood	
Berlin:							
Trades and Labor Council	1900	20	C. F. Brandt	Waterloo	J. H. Kresler	Box 150, Berlin	2nd and 4th Monday.
Brantford:							
Trades and Labor Council		17	J. Neil	Brantford	F. Mather	75 Greenwich st.	1st and 3rd Wednesday.
Building Trades Council	1901		Henry Logan	15 Park ave., Brantford	Chas. H. Jones	93 Arthur st., Brantford	
Brockville:							
Trades and Labor Council	1900	12	Hugh J. McGee	Brockville	Jas. Allen	Box 36, Brockville	Every Friday.
Chatham:							
Trades and Labor Council	1902		Wm. Draper	Chatham	James LeBer	Chatham	Alt. Mondays.
Galt and Preston:							
Trades and Labor Council					C. R. Head	P. O. Box 76, Galt	
Guelph:							
Trades and Labor Council	1896		A. A. Anderson	Guelph, Ont	Wm. Heatley	Guelph	2nd and 4th Friday.
Building Trades Council							
Hamilton:							
Trades and Labor Council	1888	39	Wm. Berry	158 Market st.	D. M. Henderson	76 New st	1st and 3rd Friday.
Building Trades Council	1903	8	Chas. Jennings	Hughson st., N.	W. A. Turk	519 James st. W	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Dundas:							
Trades and Labor Council					W. Nelson	Dundas, Ont.	
Kingston:							
Trades and Labor Council					James O'Rielly	William st., Kingston	
London:							
Trades and Labor Council			Geo. Grisman	128 Clarence st.	L. Pabadino	85 Dundas st.	1st and 3rd Wednesday
Midland:							
Trades and Labor Council					Wm. Clegg	Midland	
Niagara Falls:							
Trades and Labor Council					G. A. Thomas	Niagara Falls	
Building Trades Council							
Ottawa:							
Allied Trades and Labor Association			P. M. Draper	Box 1,017, Ottawa	C. S. O. Boudreault	5 Mosgrave st., Ottawa	
Allied Printing Trades Council					Alf. J. Larden	327 Bell st.	
Peterboro':							
Trades and Labor Council					F. F. Garden	Box 586, Peterborough	
Stratford:							
Trades and Labor Council			Jos. F. Heintzman	Stratford	W. R. Bradshaw	Box 329, Stratford	2nd and 4th Friday.
Sarnia:							
Trades and Labor Council	1902	10	Geo. A. Lambert	Cromwell st., Sarnia	G. H. Weston	108 Queen st., Sarnia	2nd and 4th Wednesday.
Smith's Falls:							
Trades and Labor Council	1902	6	Thos. Edward	Smith's Falls	J. H. Hopkins	Smith's Falls	Alt. Fridays.
St. Catharines:							
Trades and Labor Council	1897	29	James Wiley	Housa st., St. Catharines	J. D. Wright	Church st., St. Catharines	1st and 3rd Wednesday.
St. Thomas:							
Trades and Labor Council					A. J. Lossing	34 John st., St. Thomas	

Toronto:							
District Labor Council	1881	104	Alf. J. Raynor	824 College st., Toronto	D. W. Kennedy	59 Edward st., Toronto	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Building Trades Section			A. J. Raynor	824 " "	E. A. Skill	100 Spadina ave., "	2nd and 4th Monday.
Allied Printing Trades Section			C. R. Hurst	2 Gerrard st., W.	Jno. Armstrong	c/o. Mail Office, "	2nd Tuesday.
Metal Trades "			W. Boland	44½ Adelaide st., E.	S. J. Morrison	202 Simcoe st., "	2nd and 4th Monday.
Woodworkers "			C. Cluskey	3 Wyatt ave.	T. U. Mitchell	452 Bathurst st., "	2nd and 4th Monday.
Clothing "					Geo. Sangster	Toiler Office, "	
Miscellaneous "					John Gardner	219 Borden st., "	
District Assembly No. 180 K. of L.	1900	4	I. H. Sanderson	75 Adelaide E., Toronto	I. H. Sanderson	75 Adelaide st., E "	3rd Friday.
Boot and Shoe Workers Council	1900	6	G. T. Beales	442 Wellesley st., Toronto	A. Glockling	176 Lippincott st., "	3rd Saturday.
Windsor:			Eric Wilson	476 King st. W., Hamilton			Quarterly.
Trades and Labor Council					D. C. Lamb	Windsor	
Woodstock:							
Trades and Labor Council	1902	10	Walter James	Dundas st. Woodstock	A. E. Starr	Woodstock	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Wallaceburg:							
Trades and Labor Council					James Lucas	Box 219, Wallaceburg	

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Allandale:					
Conductors, Railway, No. 355	Thos. Patton	Box 117 Allandale	Geo. Clark	Box 23, Allandale	3rd Sundays.
Engineers, Locomotive, No. 486	D. Cameron	Box 112 "	Geo. Laurence	Box 124, "	1st Sunday, 3rd Tuesday.
Firemen, Locomotive, No. 442	James Pirie	Essa rd., "	John Little	Allandale	2nd Tuesday, 4th Sun.
Trainmen, No. 377	A. Riddell	Allandale	Walter Berry	"	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Amherstburg:					
Bartenders, No. 305			Jas. H. Kirtley	Amherstburg	
Longshoremen, No. 504	Jos. Davidson	Amherstburg	Wm. McTaggart	"	
Aurora:					
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 235			John J. Kerr	Aurora	
Berlin:					
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 200	Wm. Draper	Berlin	Alvin Schiedel	Berlin	1st and 3rd Saturday.
Bartenders, No. 205			Geo. Englehert	Box 419, Berlin	
Broommakers, No. 7			A. J. Voege	Berlin	
Bricklayers, No. 12			Jacob E. Cook	11 Church St., Berlin	
Cigarmakers, No. 422	Fred. Polakski	Berlin	Steve Welhenser	Box 221, Berlin	2nd Monday.
Carpenters, Bro., No. 553	Chas. F. Brandt	Waterloo	Jacob Fenner	" 222, "	1st and 3rd Friday.
Clerks, Retail, No. 28	H. Peters	Berlin	Geo. P. Deppisch	Berlin	2nd and 4th Wednesday
Garment Workers			Thos. Sweet	"	
Laborers, T. and L. C. C., No. 17	Henry Shintz	Albert st., Berlin	Daniel F. Becker	Box 218, Berlin	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Laundry Workers			Miss E. Francis	Berlin	
Painters and Decorators, No. 334			Geo. H. Stahle	Box 392, Berlin	
Plumbers, No. 312			Carl Hoelscher	Berlin	3rd Friday.
Piano and Organ Workers, No. 43			Jno. Muldoon	Box 480	1st and 3rd Monday.
Rubber Workers, A. F. of L. 9,785			H. O. Bender	Berlin	
Steam Engineers			Wm. Oleschlager	Box 323, Berlin	
Shoe Workers, No. 206	S. Hawsery	Berlin	W. E. Wolfenberg	Berlin	2nd and 4th Friday.
Typographical, No. 366			J. Hoelscher	Box 70, Berlin	
Tailors (custom), No. 264	Geo. W. Ruhl	Berlin	C. C. Hahn	9 Elgin st., Berlin	3rd Monday.
Team Drivers, No. 194			Ph. Weber	Berlin	
Woodworkers, No. 20			Michael Kobel	"	2nd and 4th Wednesday.
Woodcarvers			Albert S. Heller	Box 166, Berlin	

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Belleville:					
Bartenders, No. 298			David Kerr	Box 183, Belleville	
Locomotive Engineers, No. 189	Jno. Muir	Station P.O., Belleville	W. J. Logue	Station P.O., Belleville	1st and 3rd Sunday.
Locomotive Firemen, No. 66	Chas. Orrie	" "	F. G. Edwards	" "	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Brantford:					
Bakers, No. 173	Jno. Holmes	17 Chatham st., Brantford	Thos. E. Grattan	19 Richardson st, Brantford	1st and 3rd Saturday.
Barbers, No. 298	E. Rice	Brantford	Harry Soules	Colborne st., Brantford	4th Thursday.
Bartenders, No. 182	Art. Roberts	Hotel Belmont, Brantford	Geo. Roach	City Hall, "	Last Sunday.
Bricklayers, No. 9	J. J. Fisher	Brantford	W. J. Kerr	97 Wellington st. "	Every Thursday.
Blacksmiths, No 115			R. Taylor	6 Foster st., "	
Cigarmakers, No 59	W. Crawford	Niagara st., Brantford	F. Mather	Box 365, "	3rd Tuesday.
Carpenters, Bro., No. 198	W. T. Williams	Brantford	Geo. Parsons	8 Huron st., "	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Freight and Baggage Handlers			Jno. Van Brocklin	17 Albion st., "	1st Monday.
Ironmoulders, No. 29	Coleman Crawley	American Hotel, Brantford	Jos. Walter	69 Waterloo st., "	Alt. Mondays.
Letterarriers, Fed., No. 15	Wm. Lake	Brantford	Geo. Broatch	79 Palace st., "	2nd Tuesday.
Machinists, No. 564	Jas. Watt	"	Chas. Hay	203 Colborne st., "	2nd and 4th Wednesday.
Metal Polishers, No. 17			C. Henderson	242 Murray st., "	
Plumbers, No. 186	Alfred Squibb	Vendome Hotel, Brantford	J. H. Ashton	Grand View P.O. "	2nd and 4th Wednesday.
Plasterers, No. 164	Thos. Jennings	Brantford	J. Paterson	20 Egerton st., "	2nd Tuesday.
Painters and Decorators, No. 313	Henry Logan	"	Chas. Jones	93 Arthur st., "	2nd and 4th Monday.
Retail Clerks, No. 131			L. C. Law	co. Grafton & Co. "	
Sheet Metalworkers, No. 98	Thos. Skinner	Brantford	Jas. A. Virtue	202 Wellington st. Brantford	2nd Tuesday.
Teamsters	Robt McTice	"	Wm. Smith	273 West st. Brantford	1st and 3rd Friday.
Typographical, No. 378	W. R. Davies	*Expositor* office, Brantford	E. Roy Sales	56 Albion st. "	4th Saturday.
Tailor (custom), No. 117	Chas. Durwand	Brantford	Ed. Kaufman	Box 132, "	4th Tuesday.
Brampton:					
Machinists, No. 657			C. H. Reichert	Box 505, Brampton	
Brockville:					
Barbers, No. 387			Wm. Young	Brockville	
Bartenders, No. 308			Ed. Dwyer	cr. Strathcona Hotel, Brock.	
Bricklayers, No. 13	Jno. Batterton	Brockville	Geo. Barclay	Box 74, Brockville	Alt. Wednesdays.
Carworkers, No. 305			D. Wolf	Brockville	
Carpenters Brotherhood, No. 799	Jas. Neilson	Brockville	W. A. Fitzsimmons	Box 401, Brockville	Every Thursday.
Cigarmakers, No. 411			Jas. Allen	" 36, "	
Longshoremen, No 342	H. C. Barker	Brockville	Jas. Meacham	" 672, "	
Painters and Decorators, No. 321	Jas. A. Shaver	"	Robt. H. Lindsay	Brockville	
Tailors (custom), No. 262			D. Muirhead	"	
Typographical, No. 393			Thos. W. Major	cr. of *Recorder*, Brockville	1st Monday.
Locomotive Engineers, No. 118	W. Parsley	Brockville	R. Wardrop	Brockville	1st Monday and 3rd Sat.
Locomotive Firemen, No. 69	John Ford	"	F. W. Logan	Box 358, Brockville	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Railway Conductors, No. 366	T. H. Parsley	Pearl st., Brockville	Robt. McComachie	" 640, "	1st Sunday.
Railway Trainmen, No. 208	J. H. Shinnich	Brockville	Chas. R. Kerr	Brockville	1st Sunday and 3rd Mon.
Bowmanville:					
Woodworkers, No. 194			D. Morrison	Bowmanville	
Bridgeburgh:					
Locomotive Engineers, No. 471	M. R. Harvey	Bridgeburgh	Alex. McIntyre	Amigari	1st and 4th Tuesday.
Beamsville:					
Stonecutters			W. S. Innis	Box 10, Beamsville	Alternate Thursdays.
Carleton Place:					
Carworkers, No. 229			A. Robertson	Carleton Junction	

Ironmoulders, No. 362			Frank Donald, jr.	L.B. 200 Carleton Place	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Machinists, No. 241	L. S. Burnie	Carleton Place	Charles Stewart	Carleton Place	1st Monday and 3rd Wed
Locomotive Firemen, No. 518	James Fanning	"	C. F. Towsley	"	2nd and 4th Monday.
Railroad Trainmen, No. 527	J. S. Alexander	"	Charles Stewart	"	1st Monday and 3rd Wed
Chapleau :					
Locomotive Engineers, No. 319	Ernest M. Crier	Chapleau	James D. McAdam	Chapleau	1st and 3rd Monday.
Locomotive Firemen, No. 321	W. L. Best	"	W. L. Loomis	"	1st and 3rd Monday.
Railway Conductors, No. 315	A. E. Wideman	"	Thomas Kehoe	"	1st and 3rd Saturday.
Railroad Trainmen, No. 246	W. H. Henderson	"	M. Brunette	"	Every Saturday.
Chatham :					
Bartenders			James S. Beikie	Chatham	
Bricklayers, No. 18	John S. Patterson	Chatham	W. H. Draper	"	Every Tuesday.
Carpenters Brotherhood, No. 1006			E. Courtney	"	
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 87			John R. Keyes	81 Grey st	
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 113			Maurice Weber	Box 466, Chatham	
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 10390			James Le Ber	Chatham	
Longshoremen, No. 354			David Yeoman	"	
Painters and Decorators, No. 839			F. J. Dinkley	"	
Retail Clerks, No. 835	Fred. W. Ward	Box 705, Chatham	John A. Cartier	63 Joseph st., Chatham	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Sheet Metal Workers, No 331	Harry Anquetile	Chatham	H. W. Bloom	Chatham	
Tailors (custom), No. 82			John Bruce	"	1st and 3rd Monday.
Typographical, No. 460	Robert J. Birch	Chatham	A. J. Owens	Box 211, Chatham	2nd Monday.
Cobourg :					
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9185			T. J. McGuire	Perry st., Cobourg	
Ironmoulders, No. 189			H. Payne	Cobourg	Alternate Mondays.
Collingwood :					
Barbers	Fred. Bollen	Box 536, Collingwood	Joseph R. Malott	Collingwood	1st and 3rd Monday.
Blacksmiths			Charles Miller	"	
Bricklayers, No. 19	Geo. B. Draper, Sr.	Collingwood	Ed. Chamberlin	Box 769, Collingwood	1st and 3rd Wednesday.
Boilermakers			A. Leach	Collingwood	
Carpenters, Bro., No. 1,583			J. V. Buffey	Box 659, Collingwood	
Federal Union, A. F. of L. No. 10,881			W. H. Swansey	Collingwood	
Longshoremen, No. 476			Wm. Heitman	"	
Meat Cutters and B. W., No. 305			H. Hanney	"	
Marine Firemen, I. L. A., No. 478	Wm. Lake	Collingwood	V. R. Lougheed	"	
Machinists, No. 627			Joseph Finn	"	
Painters and Decorators, No. 948			C. W. Lee	Box 796, Collingwood	
Retail Clerks	J. H. Montgomery	Care of Long Bros., Col	W. J. Honeyford	Care of Stephen & Co. "	1st and 4th Monday.
Tailors (custom), No. 356			N. R. Sparling	Box 478, Collingwood	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Courtright :					
Longshoremen, No. 389	Geo. Wilson	Courtright	John Bryan	Courtright	
Cornwall :					
Tailors (custom), No. 355			W. Jodvin	Cornwall	
Crookston :					
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 11,213			James Blair	Crookston	
Stonecutters			Walter Grant	"	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Dresden :					
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 11,077			John McIntosh	Dresden	
Dundas :					
Garment Workers, No. 30	Roy Buchanan	Dundas	Harry Dorman	Box 76, Dundas	3rd Tuesday.
Ironmoulders, No. 269			Wm. Watts	" 315, "	2nd Tuesday.
Machinists, No. 69			W. L. Heidman	" 203, "	
Woodworkers, No. 128	Chas. Morrison	Dundas	J. H. Elliott	Dundas	
Depot Harbor :					
Railroad Trainmen, No. 563	R. L. Moore	Box 138, Depot Harbor	W. G. McDonald	Box 148, Depot Harbor	1st & 3rd Wednesday & 2nd & 4th Thursday.
Elmira :					
Woodworkers, No. 129	Thos. Dillon	Elmira	Geo. Pepper	O'Donnel House, Elmira	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Fort William :					
Bricklayers, No. 25			L. McNeill	Fort William	
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 53			Neil Black	Box 31, Fort William	Every Saturday.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO. *Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Fort William *Con.*					
Carpenters, Bro., No. 1,498			W. J. Huston	Box 57, Fort William	
Longshoremen, No. 479	F. A. Fair	Fort William	J. E. Steich	Box 76, "	
Machinists, No. 309			H. J. Reid	Box 198, "	1st and 3rd Friday.
Locomotive Engineers, No. 213	Wm. Blennerhassett	Fort William East	John Whitehurst	Fort William	Every Tuesday.
Locomotive Firemen, No. 225	J. B. Chambre	"	Henry Mills	"	Every Wednesday.
Railway Conductors, No. 286	Geo. P. Pike	"	J. A. Gilles	"	Every Saturday.
Railroad Trainmen, No. 306	A. A. Blennerhassett	"	F. J. Way	Box 183, Fort William	Every Monday.
Galt:					
Bartenders, No. 307			James A. Patrick	Galt	Last Friday.
Barbers	A. P. Henderson	Galt	W. T. M. Little	Box 345, Galt	Last Thursday.
Bricklayers, No. 15			Joseph Sterzil	Box 561, "	
Carpenters, Bro., No. 1216	Jos. McLeod	Forbes st., Galt	John Handley	Lowell St. "	Alternate Mondays.
Federal Union, A.F. of L., No. 10,299	Ed. Hillborn	Galt	C. R. Head	Box 76, "	
Ironmoulders, No. 447			Thomas G. Robinson	9 St. Andrews Terrace, Galt	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Machinists, No. 120	Geo. Fletcher	Galt	T. V. Anderson	Galt	
Painters and Decorators, No. 741			Wm. Scott	"	
Retail Clerks, No. 602	W. A. McCutcheon	Galt	Walter C. McGill	"	Alternate Mondays.
Shoeworkers			Thomas Dickinson	"	
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 284	Walter Murray	Galt	L. Gmelin	"	Last Tuesday.
Tailors (custom), No. 365	R. H. Fisher	Galt	A. A. Decton	Box 167, Galt	1st Thursday.
Typographical, No. 111			J. C. Wilson	Box 193, Galt	
Guelph:					
Bartenders, No. 104	H. Lansing	Guelph	D. Black	Guelph	1st Friday.
Bakers, No. 131	J. McCreel	"	R. Roach	"	1st Saturday.
Barbers, No. 310	A. H. Mogk	"	W. H. Fairley	"	Last Tuesday.
Brewery Workers, No. 300	P. Hartnett	"	W. Patterson	"	1st and 3rd Monday.
Bricklayers, No. 3	Ed. Simpson	"	Henry Thatcher	Box 104, Guelph	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 78			David Brown	85 Norwood st., Guelph	
Carpet Weavers, No. 277	John Sheward	"	Geo. A. Sheward	Guelph	2nd Monday.
Carpenters, Bro., No. 663	H. Hytcheson	"	Geo. A. Scroggie	105 London rd., Guelph	1st and 3rd Wednesday.
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 10,961	J. Laney	"	Wm. Walker	Guelph	1st and 3rd Friday.
Federal Union, T. & L. C. of C., No. 12	A. H. McIlwraith	"	H. Latimer	"	
Ironmoulders, No. 212	F. W. Felker	"	Wm. Heatley	Box 208, Guelph	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Machinists, No. 129	John J. Dryden	"	Roland Allan	Guelph	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Painters and Decorators, No. 602	Bert Dempsey	"	D. Gordon	"	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Piano and Organ Workers, No. 34	Thomas James	Box 497, Guelph	E. Herbert Johns	Box 278, Guelph	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Stonecutters	Edwin Humphries	Guelph	Thos. C. Rundle	Guelph	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Textile Workers, No. 340	James Sanderson	"	R. Shortel	"	2nd Monday.
Team Drivers, No. 351	Thos. H. Hewer	"	A. Farley	"	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Tailors (custom), No. 297	Pervis Lawrason	"	Miss Jennie Astell	"	1st Monday.
Typographical, No. 391	O. R. Wallace	Box 574, Guelph	Phil. J. Golds	Box 571, Guelph	1st Tuesday.
Upholsterers, No. 41	Frank A. Horin	Guelph	J. A. Johnson	Guelph	3rd Tuesday.
Woodworkers, No. 111	Dan. Bohlinder	"	Lorne Cunningham	Wellington st., Guelph	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Gananoque:					
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 105			Wesley Potter	Box 142, Gananoque	
Hamilton:					
Bakers, No. 79			Burton Normandy	192 Bay st., Hamilton	
Barbers, No. 131	Chas. Condon	York st., Hamilton	A. T. Halford	59 John st., "	1st and 3rd Monday.
Bartenders, No. 197	John J. Farr	263 Catherine st., N.	A. Spellessey	Waldorf Hotel	1st and 3rd Sunday.
Broommakers, No. 9	Walter Armstrong	74 East ave. N., Hamilton	Walter Rolls	74 East ave. N., Hamilton	2nd Monday.

Hamilton.—*Con.*					
Bricklayers, No. 1	W. Tates	Cathcart st., Hamilton	Jno. Seymour	Box 264, Hamilton	Every Thursday.
Builders' Laborers, No. 1			Geo. Peirce	3 Hunter st. W., "	
Bookbinders, No. 114			Lew. Thomas	Care of Duncan & Co., sta.	
Butcher Workmen, No. 288			James Freeborn	32 Clark ave., Hamilton	
Brewery Workers, No. 312			J. Ahrens	259 York st., "	
Carpenters Bro., No. 18	Jas. Pong	226 Barton st. S., Hamilton	Edgar Cummings	63 Wellington st. N., "	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Carpenters (Amal.), No. 750	Wm. Murray	225 Young st., "	Wm. Disher	65 Oak ave., "	Alt. Fridays.
Cab. and Carters			Wm. Rymal	57 Market st., "	
Cigarmakers, No. 55	J. J. Murphy	461 James st. N., Hamilton	Thos. P. O'Dowd	P. O. Box 35, "	2nd Wednesday.
Civic Employees			R. J. Hancock	Orchard Hill, "	
Delivery Drivers			Wm. Foster	106 Barton st. E., "	
Engineers (Amal.), No. 559			R. C. Patterson	84 Lock st. N., "	
Electrical Workers, No. 105	C. Fry	111 N. Ferguson ave., Ham.	Wm. Wilson	211 Wentworth st., "	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Federal Union, T. & L. C. of C., No. 11	Arch. McIntyre	178 McNabb st., N., Ham.	Robt. Aitchison	52 George st., "	1st Monday.
Garment Workers, No. 124			C. P. Oliver	145 Grant ave., "	
Horseshoers, No. 72			Roland Roberts	108 John st. N., "	
Hatters, No. 12			Robert Dow	14 Victoria ave., "	
Ironmoulders, No. 26			J. R. Connolly	73 Pearl st. N., "	Every Wednesday.
Jewelry Workers	A. E. Baker	13 Blyth st., Hamilton	R. Hamilton	186 East ave. N., "	1st and 3rd Friday.
Longshoremen, No. 120	Wm. Gardner	Hamilton	Wm. Walton	593 John st. N. "	
Letter Carriers' Branch, No. 3			W. J. Strongman	Hamilton	
Leather Workers (Horse Goods) No. 73			A. W. Dawson	175 Jackson st. E., "	
Musicians			Jos. Gimblett	112 Caroline st. S., "	
Machinists, No. 114			E. J. Francy	22 Melbourne st., "	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Metal Polishers, No. 261			Thos. Fletcher	Burlington, Ontario	
Metal Polishers, Silver & Britannia Workers, No. 309			F. J. Robbins	160 Elgin st., "	
Pattern Makers	James Anderson	136 Cannon st., E., Ham.	J. G. Sweetlove	225 Macaulay st. E., "	2nd and 4th Wednesday.
Painters and Decorators, No. 205	Jas. Martin	98 Kelly st., Hamilton	W. A. Turk	519 James st. N., "	1st and 3rd Monday.
Printing Pressmen, No. 11			Jno. Savage	32 Simcoe st. W. "	
Plumbers, S. & G. F., No. 67	Alex. McKenzie	152 Grant ave., Hamilton	A. W. Harris	28 Smith st., "	1st and 3rd Wednesday.
Piano and Organ Workers			Jno. Horning	67 Jones st., "	1st and 3rd Friday.
Shoeworkers, (Female) No. 234	Miss Lizzie Catlin	105 Oak ave., Hamilton	Miss Annie Gibson	34 Pearl st. N. "	4th Thursday.
Shoeworkers, No. 228			J. W. Goodson	94 Hunter st. E., "	
Shoeworkers, No. 232	Leonard Stewart	Walnut st. S., Hamilton	Wm. Glass	Wilson & Cathcart sts. "	1st Thursday.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 61			W. H. Dennis	270 East ave. N., "	
Street Railway Employees, No. 107	J. H. Sahle	196 Hannah st., Hamilton	Alex. Lamond	Box 203, "	1st and 3rd Saturday.
Stove Mounters, No. 35	Jno. Phillips	150 Wood st. E., "	Wm. Hickey	415 John st N., "	1st and 3rd Friday.
Stonecutters			Thos. Harrison	196 E. Wood st., "	2nd and 4th Friday.
Tailors (Custom), No. 149	Edward Stone	66½ N. James st., "	Hugh Robinson	12 N. James st., "	Last Monday.
Tobacco Workers, No. 48	Wm. Wheaton	248 York st., "	Geo. O. Norton	36 Elgin st., "	2nd and 4th Monday.
Teamsters, No. 1	R. N. Wheeler	Cor. Cannon & Tisdale	Chas. Byers	174 Rebecca st., "	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Typographical, No. 129			Henry Obermeyer	Care Herald Office "	
Theatrical Stage Employees			E. W. Lavis	Care Grand O. H., "	
Upholsterers			W. T. Watts	75 Inchbury st., "	
Waiters and Restaurant Employes			A. J. Parker	121 E. Hannah st., "	
Woodworkers, No. 37			H. H. Hopper	298 W. Jackson st., "	
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, No. 145			Jas. Burgess	82 Melbourne st., "	
Loco. Engineers, No. 133	James Oliver	198 Lock st., Hamilton	W. F. Barnes	228 Bay st., N., "	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Loco. Firemen, No. 151	M. Cummings	267 Bay st. N., "	Jno. Pitt	13 Pearl st., N., "	1st and 3rd Sunday.
Railway Conductors, No. 27	J. E. Oldfield	150 Catharine st. S. "	A. Cameron	18 Market Sq., "	1st and 3rd Sunday.
Railroad Trackmen			Peter Manderson	90 Peter st., "	
Railroad Trainmen, No. 226	Geo. Ferguson	397 Hunter st. W. Hamilton	E. J. Alldrift	82 King st. W., "	2nd and Last Sunday.
Railway Freight and Baggagemen, No. 58			C. W. Parsons	108 Wilson st., "	
Hespeler:					
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 10,672	L. W. Pambaker	Hespeler	Wm. Parr	Hespeler	2nd and 4th Monday.
Textile Workers			Miss Caroline Dearling	Box 152, Hespeler	
Hanover:					
Woodworkers, No. 63			D. Gorman	Hanover	

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Hawkesbury :					
Federal Union			Jos. Joly	Hawkesbury	
Havelock :					
Railroad Trainmen, No. 293	T. H. Patterson	Havelock	John A. Garratt	Havelock	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Kingston :					
Bartenders, No. 301	M. J. Lawless	O. K. House, Kingston	Vincent Beaupre	Beaupre Hotel, Kingston	1st Monday.
Barbers, No. 292			T. J. Flanagan	P. O., "	
Bricklayers, No. 10			Alex Fowler	321 John st., "	
Builders' Laborers, A. F. of L., No. 7,118	E. Villard	Place D'Arms, Kingston	W. Dumbleton	259 Victoria st., "	1st and 3rd Wednesday.
Broommakers			H. Bennett	90 E. Lawler's Mkt.Sq."	
Blacksmiths, No. 187	Richard McMullin	79 Queen st., Kingston	Wm. Purtell	25 Upper Charles st., "	1st and 3rd Monday.
Boilermakers, No. 240			Henry T. Patterson	157 Bagot st., "	
Carpenters (Bro.), No. 249			W. H. Hubble	26 Quebec st., "	
Cigarmakers, No. 343			Geo. Byron	314 Barrie st., "	
Engineers (Amal.), No. 575	Richard Burt	Bagot & North st., Kings'n	Mr. Lovick	152 Gordon st., "	Alt. Wednesday.
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 8,663	Albert Stone	525 Princess st., Kingston	W. S. Shullebotham	166 Montreal st., "	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Ironmolders, No. 252			Walter Varney	29 King st. W., "	2nd Monday.
Longshoremen, No. 239	James McCann	220 Sydenham st., Kings'n	Wm. Mullin	12 Ordnance st., "	
Letter Carriers Branch, No. 8			John Collins	P. O., "	
Machinists, No. 368			Ronald McDonald	Box 68, "	
Marine Engineers, No. 4					
Painters and Decorators, No. 111	Wm. A. Tweed	79 Arch st., Kingston	Geo. B. Coward	316 Gordon st., "	1st and 3rd Monday.
Plumbers, No. 221			C. Veale	Box 15, "	
Stonecutters			Ed. Conlon	112 William st., "	
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 117	Wm. C. Bennett	Barriefield, Ont	Chas. Harris	370 Bagot st., "	2nd and 4th Friday.
Street Railway Employes, No. 150			M. McCann	Lakeview House, "	
Team Drivers, No. 302			James McFadden	32 Patrick st., "	
Tailors (custom), No. 263			S. Robinson	360 Division st., "	
Typographical, No. 201			Allan Stroud	91 Rideau st., "	
London :					
Bartenders', No. 137	Fred. Harding	Oriental Hotel, London	E. Dickinoether	Dominion House, London	1st and 3rd Sunday.
Barbers', No. 366	J. R. Frezell	Dundas st., London	William Dickinson	Wellington st., London	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Brass Workers'	Howard Hargrave	557 York st., "	F. Bright	507 Hamilton rd., "	2nd Wednesday.
Boilermakers', No. 203	Joseph Baker	495 Bathurst st., "	B. Smith	Adelaide st., "	1st and 3rd Wednesday.
Bricklayers, No. 5	Fred Northy	224 Maitland st., "	Henry Rymill	191 Oxford st., "	2nd and 4th Wednesday.
Builders' Laborers'	Henry Martin	33½ King st., "	Wm. Burleigh	206 Adelaide st., "	1st and 3rd Monday.
Brewery Workers'			Levi Hammond	16 Gunn st., "	
Broommakers' No. 74	Chas. Eggett	742 Elias st., London	Henry Delaney	558 Central Ave., "	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Carworkers', No. 288			E. M. McKerlie	83 Oak st., "	Alternate Wednesdays.
Carpenters' (Amal.)	W. O. Spry	432 Grey st., London	John Lanton	379 Waterloo st., "	1st and 3rd Friday.
Cigarmakers', No. 278	J. R. Delany	Morkin House, "	Charles Meaden	186 Kent st., "	
Carriage and Wagon Workers', No. 16			John Smelser	78 Blackfriars st., "	
Electrical Workers', No. 120	Geo. Upshall	569 William st., London	L. R. Folley	189 Wellington st., "	3rd Tuesday.
Engineers' (Amal.), No. 561	Wm. Mowat	Charlotte st., "	George Storey	667 Princess Ave., "	
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 7483			J. Browne	63 Beecher st. S., "	
Federal Union, T. & L. C. of C., No. 14			Horace F. Land	150 Colborne st., "	
Garment Workers, No. 33	L. Paladino	58 Dundas st., London	Miss G. Duval	132 Charlotte st., "	1st Thursday.
Hackmen's Union			P. O'Meara	151 Kent st., "	
Industrial Union T. & L. C. of C., No. 5	R. S. Simmons	666 Dundas st., London	J. T. Marks	150 Colborne st., "	

Ironmolders', No. 37	Geo. Davis	Queen's ave, London	John A. W. Mackay	136 Mamelon st., London	Alternate Wednesdays.
Ment Cutters' and B. W., No. 291			Thomas Flanagan	197 Simcoe st., "	
Machinists', No. 383	Richard Thompson	Bathurst st., London	Frank Watson	Queen's Hotel, "	2nd and 4th Monday.
Musical Protective Association	St. John Hytteurauch	Richmond st., "	C. N. Perrin	352 Adelaide st., "	4th Friday.
Metal Polishers, No. 31	Charles Bailey	508 Hill st., "	James Conn	676 King st., "	2nd and 4th Friday.
Plumbers', No. 374	William Butler	Partridge ave., "	George Stinson	58 Palace st., "	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Plasterers' Union, No. 159			William Tyler	43 Sunby st. west, "	
Painters and Decorators', No. 97	George Grisman	Clarence st., London	J. McCandless	121 Albert st., "	2nd and 4th Friday.
Stove Mounters', No. 33	James Foster	London	Frank G. Copp	Edith st. west, "	1st and 3rd Friday.
Stonecutters'			Wm. A. Wright	Box 724 St. Thomas	
Sheet Metal Workers', No. 206	John Maker	946 Elias st., London	P. A. Cheevers	311 South st., London	1st Friday.
Tailors' (Custom), No. 30	James Byrne	254 Cheapside st., "	James G. Hussey	243½ Dundas st., "	3rd Monday.
Teamsters', No. 559	William Michael	Bathurst st., "	George Leslie	Maitland st., "	1st Saturday.
Typographical, No. 133	Andy Flowers	London	W. A. Hunter	196 Rectory st., "	1st Saturday.
Tobacco Workers', No. 61			Benj. F. Rogers	470 Dufferin st., "	
Team Drivers' (Int.)			William Fox	793 Nelson st., "	
Theatrical Mechanics'			F. Gruber	Cor. Talb't & H'rton "	
Locomotive Engineers, No. 528	James Roddick	562 Central ave., London	G. Dowling	683 Central ave., "	1st and 3rd Sunday.
" " No. 68	George Phipps	433 Simcoe st., "	H. E. Crouch	387 Waterloo st., "	1st Sunday and 3rd Tues.
" Firemen, No. 117	M. Wilson	310 Horton st., "	John Brown	92 Cartwright St., "	1st Tuesday and 3rd Sun.
" " No. 168	George Burr	521 Pall Mall, "	W. H. Davis	577 Central ave., "	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Railway Conductors', No. 16	B. W. Bennett	72 Hamilton rd., "	I. F. McAuliffe	317 Simcoe st., "	1st and 3rd Sunday.
Railroad Trainmen, No 115	James Murdoch	London	Harry R. Hay	909 Elias st., "	2nd and 4th Sunday.
" " No. 240	Hugh J. Watson	411 Bathurst st, London	Charles McFaddon	450 South st., "	2nd & 4th Sunday
" Telegraphers, No. 1	William Faskin	Port Dover, Ont	D. L. Shaw	769 King st., "	
" Switchmen, No. 131			A. Dunn	268 Clarence st., "	
Lindsay:					
Carpenters', Bro., No. 1240			Joseph Little	Lindsay	
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9286			Weldon Brown	"	
Team Drivers'			John Chambers	"	
Tailors', Custom, No. 327			W. T. Rodman	"	
Typographical, No. 296	Harry Brigg	Durham st, Lindsay	J. W. Richards	Lindsay st., n., Lindsay	1st Monday
Locomotive Engineers, No. 171	Thomas Mimms	Box 206, Lindsay	L. Wilkinson	Box 206, Lindsay	Alternate Sundays
" Firemen, No. 136	W. H. Lytle	Box 322, "	G. A. Topley	Box 322 "	Alternate Sundays
Railway Conductors', No. 322	John R. Way	Lindsay	W. R. Kelly	Lindsay	1st & 3rd Sundays
Railroad Trainmen, No. 308	William Abbot	"	E. J. Williams	"	2nd and 4th Sundays
Listowel:					
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 10542			Fred Howe	Listowell P.O	
Woodworkers', No. 27			C. B. Dietrich	" "	
Lakefield:					
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9667			J. W. Mudill	Box 47, Lakefield	
Leamington:					
Tobacco Workers', No. 62			Maude Kitchen	Leamington	
Milles Roches:					
Stonecutters' Union	Isidore Barron	Milles Roches	C. E. Rombrough	Cornwall	5th of each month
Mitchell:					
Tailors' (Custom), No. 330	M. Dowling	Mitchell	K. Hoflich	Mitchell	1st Monday
Midland:					
Bricklayers', No. 20	A. Bell	Midland	M. Kilbourne	Box 17, Midland	2nd and 4th Wednesday
Carpenters', No. 817	C. J. Arthur	"	J. L. Beaudoin	Midland	2nd and 4th Thursday
Federal Labor Union, T. & L. C. of C., No. 31			P. T. Murphy	"	
Longshoremen, No. 199	William Clegg	Midland	D. A. Hall	"	
Merritton:					
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 91			James McCarry	Box 64, Merritton	
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 10363			Richard Carroll	Merritton	
Paper Makers'					
Stonecutters					
Niagara Falls:					
Bartenders					
Carpenters' (Bro.) No. 713	William Hodgkins,	Niagara Falls	Hewlett Green	Box 405, Niagara Falls	1st and 3rd Monday

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.	Nights of meeting.
Niagara Falls.—*Continued.*					
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 10363	Miss L. Fleming	Niagara Falls	Miss A. E. Patterson	Box 124, Niagara Falls	
Painters and Decorators', No. 789			W. H. Day	"	
Plumbers, No. 361	H. Webber	Niagara Falls	H. Wismer	"	1st and 3rd Wednesday
Retail Clerks	Charles V. Bradford	" "	Charles Hostal	"	1st and 3rd Thursday
Steam Engineers					
Stonecutters			J. T. Ganguish	St. Davids	1st and 3rd Wednesday
Teamsters					
Loco. Firemen, No. 487	John Whittaker	Niagara Falls	James Rhynd	Box 393, Niagara Falls	1st Wednesday
Railroad Trainmen, No. 379	Daniel P. Mitchell	" "	J. Whittaker	Windsor, Ont	1st and 3rd Tuesday
" Telegraphers, No. 16	M. J. Donahue	" " N.Y.	J. H. Staley	Falls View, Ont	23rd of each month
North Bay :					
Carworkers, Int., No. 19			W. C. Shepherd	North Bay	
Machinists, No. 113			L. Kerwin	Box 210, North Bay	
Loco. Engineers, No. 308	John Morris	Box 266 North Bay	James Devine,	North Bay	1st and 3rd Monday
" Fireman, No. 251	Joseph Silverthorn,	" "	Robert H. Sayer	Box 110, "	1st and 3rd Tuesday
Railway Conductors, No. 242	John Hudson	" "	Adam Torrance	"	2nd and 4th Sunday
Railroad Trainmen, No. 249	W. Goodfellow	" "	Alex. M. Moore	Box 97, "	2nd and 4th Thursday
Ottawa :					
Bakers, No. 101			H. E. Sutton	Cummings Bridge, Ont	
Bartenders, No. 321			Robt. Robier	Morris Hotel W'lingt'n st	
Barbers, No. 130			A. Bothillier	220½ Sparks st., Ottawa	
Bricklayers, No. 7			Alfred Ambridge	226 Albert st	
Bricklayers, No. 14			T. Smith	Hub Hotel, Sussex st	
Blacksmith, No. 191			Duncan B. Bethune	474 Lewis st	1st and 3rd Friday
Builders' Laborers, No. 1			Wm Driscoll	82 Percy st	
Bookbinders, No. 65	J. E Pender	141 Bottlier st.	G. W. White	660 Rideau st	3rd Friday
Carpenters, Bro., No. 671			Wm. McDonald	615 Gilmour st	
Cardworkers, No. 230			A. E. Bulman	Hintonberg, Ont	
Electrical Workers, No. 93	Chas. Aitkens	241 Lyon st	W. J. Hickey	33 Strathcona av., Ottawa	1st and 3rd Wednesday
Engineers (Stv)			E. G. Johnston	557 Wellington st	
Ironmoulders, No. 280			S. Crooks	82 First ave	2nd and 4th Wednesday
Letter Carriers, Branch, No. 2			Geo. A. Dixon	Ottawa	
Musicians K. of L., No. 2588			Geo. O'Connor	26 Botlier st	
Printing Pressmen, No. 5	F. W. Pooler	93 College ave, Ottawa	Alfred J. Larden	327 Bell st., Ottawa	2nd Monday
Plasterers, No. 124			Alex. F. Walsh	248 Queen st., "	
Painters and Decorators', No. 260			W. E. Hawkins	94 Nicholas st., Ottawa	
Plumbers, No. 71			Jos. Hartubise	Beechwood av., Clark st'n	2nd and 4th Monday
Retail Clerks, No. 277	Jos. Anderson	151 Slater st. Ottawa	Adolph Leclare	277 Clarence st., Ottawa	2nd Monday
Street Ry. Employees, No. 31			Louis Routier	148 Waverley st	
Stereo and Electrotypers, No. 50			J. H. Wallace	Cr. Gov't Print'g Bureau	
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 11	Thos. A. Wood	399 Kent st. Ottawa	Geo. H. McWhinney	181 McLeod st	1st and 3rd Thursday
Steel and Copper Plate Printers, No. 6			T. Atcheson	41 Argyle st	
Stonecutters	Ernest Poirier	Catherine st, Ottawa	Arthur Kirk	30 Second ave	2nd and 4th Friday
Tailors (Custom), No. 143	W. Kelly,	Bell st, "	Chas. W. Baker	74 Slater st	1st and 3rd Monday
Typographical, No. 102	P. M. Draper,	Box 1017 "	T. H. Cleary	25 Daly ave	1st Saturday
Locomotive Engineers, No. 169	James Casey	44 McLauren st., Ottawa	James Suddaby	27 Third ave., Ottawa	Alt. Sundays
Locomotive Engineers, No. 168	M. J. Doherty	69 Richelieu st	C. Thelarge	70 Spruce st	Alt. Sundays
Locomotive Firemen, No. 81	T. B. Skelley	665 King st, Ottawa	F. H. Grendal	478 Lewis st., Ottawa	Alt. Sundays
Locomotive Firemen, No. 172	W. A. Fletcher	39 Lorne ave	W. J. Marshal	31 Lorne ave., "	Alt. Sundays

Railway Conductors, No. 29	J. B. Morris	305 Concession st	A. E. Wright	625 Summers st., Ottawa	2nd and 4th Sunday
Railroad Trainmen, No. 185	J. Maloney	38 Bell st	W. J. Keevil	178 Pretoria ave., "	Alt. Sundays
Railroad Trainmen, No. 129	Harry Bell	275 Sussex st., Ottawa	Wm. A. Perry	463 Metcalfe st., "	
Railroad Telegraphers, No. 15	Geo. H. Shepherd	Rose Point, Parry Sound	G. Chalmers	Maxwell, Ont	Alt. Sundays
Owen Sound :					
Bricklayers, No. 11			W. J. French	Box 821, Owen Sound	
Carpenters Bro., No. 626			James Gardner	Owen Sound	
Federal Union A. F. of L., No. 10959	Geo. Thomson	Owen Sound	Robt. A. Foster	"	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Longshoremen, No. 475	Henry Hall	"	H. B. Hanlon	"	Every Saturday.
Plumbers, No. 235			David Biggar	"	1st Friday.
Stonecutters	Geo. A. Perkins	Owen Sound	Robt. McEwen	"	4th Friday.
Woodworkers			A. Findlay	Hill st., Owen Sound	
Oshawa :					
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 99			W. N. Clark	Box 55, Oshawa	
Coremakers, No. 67			Albert Crandall	Oshawa	
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9898			W. A. Allin	"	
Ironmoulders, No. 136			R. J. Gray	Box 32, Oshawa	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Piano and Organ Workers, No. 48			Victor Venine	Box 116, "	2nd Tuesday.
Woodworkers, No. 148			Albert W. Jacobs	Box 62, "	
Paris :					
Retail Clerks					
Palmerston :					
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 61	J. Wickham	Palmerston	G. Gadsby	Palmerston	1st Friday.
Locomotive Engineers, No 518	Fred. Heslewood	Box 67, Palmerston	James F. Drummond	Box 53, Palmerston	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Locomotive Firemen, No. 181	Walter Everitt	"	John Ward	Box 35, "	1st and 3rd Sunday.
Railroad Trainmen, No 39	R. J. Cox	"	G. Bender	Palmerston	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Preston :					
Ironmoulders, No. 314	Thos. Costigan	Preston	Jos. Jansen	Box 98, Preston	1st and 3rd Wednesday.
Woodworkers, No. 51			Wm. Schultz	Preston	
Peterborough :					
Bricklayers, No. 17			James J. Goodwin	Box 197, Peterboro	
Bartenders, No. 293			Harry J. Roat	Box 659, "	
Barbers, No. 402			M. H. Garney	178 Hunter st., Peterboro	
Carpenters Bro., No. 672			W. J. Johnson	Box 750, Peterboro	
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9860	Frank Reynolds	Bethune st., Peterborough	S. W. Lowrey	88 Hunter st., Peterboro	1st and 3rd Wednesday.
Federal Union, T. & L. C. of C., No. 24			A. Kingsle	Box 787, Peterboro	
Ironmoulders, No. 191			J. Robertson, Jr.	Box 916, "	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Leather Workers (horse goods), No. 107	Hugh McWha, Jr.	Peterboro	Arthur Upton	Peterboro	1st and 3rd Monday.
Metal Polishers			James O'Brien	Box 260, Peterboro	
Machinists, No. 286			E. J. Cookson	Box 252, "	2nd and 4th Monday.
Musicians			J. A. Harper	Box 484, "	
Painters and Decorators			S. C. Sharpe	111 London st., Peterboro	
Pattern Makers	S. P. McFadden	Peterboro	J. A. Sharpe	Box 236, Peterboro	1st and 3rd Monday.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 194	W. P. Adamson	"	G. H. Panter	Peterboro	4th Friday.
Team Drivers			T. Williams	159 South st., Peterboro	
Tailors (Custom) No. 23			Hugh Cahill	Box 860, Peterboro	1st and 3rd Monday.
Typographical, No. 248	Albert Martin	Box 705, Peterboro	Hedley Snook	Box 730, "	Last Saturday.
Port Colborne :					
Carpenters' Bro., No. 1168	Ruben Neff	Humberstone, Ont	Wallace Morningstar	Humberstone, Ont	1st and 3rd Monday.
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No 10683			T. L. Lewis	Port Colborne	
Port Dalhousie :					
Rubber Workers			J. J. Phillimore	Port Dalhousie	
Pembroke :					
Tailors (Custom), No. 354			James Duncan	Pembroke	
Point Edward :					
Longshoremen, No. 490	Robert Bryant	Point Edward	A. E. Lane	Point Edward	
Locomotive Engineers, No. 240	J. McNaughton	Tunnell P.O., Lambarton	J. B. Wilson	Box 68, Point Edward	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Machinists, No. 271			James E. Hancock	Point Edward	
Perth :					
Carworkers, No. 231			H. Garland	Perth	

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Prescott :					
Longshoremen, No. 244	Geo. W. Harris	Prescott	J. S. Huntington	Prescott	
Port Arthur :					
Locomotive Firemen, No. 593	John J. Meehan	Port Arthur	W. F. M. Metcalf	Port Arthur	1st and 3rd Sunday.
Railroad Trainmen, No. 626	E. McGeagh	" "	C. Street	" "	1st and 3rd Sunday.
Railroad Telegraphers			James Ferguson	Care of C.N.R., Pt. Arthur	
Rat Portage :					
Federal Union, T. & L. C. of C., No. 2			G. L. Alcock	Box 318, Rat Portage	
Locomotive Engineers, No. 535	G. J. Daly	Box 163, Rat Portage	Fred C. Munt	Box 48, " "	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Locomotive Firemen, No. 305	R. H. Phillips	Rat Portage	L. A. Roach	Rat Portage	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Railway Conductors, No. 352	E. Law	" "	W. C. Ristien	" "	1st Sunday & 3rd Friday.
Railroad Trainmen, No. 270	S. B. Lutz	" "	J. H. Gamble	Box 109, Rat Portage	2nd and 4th Monday.
Sarnia :					
Barbers	Robert Gilmore	Front st., Sarnia	Isaac N. Burley	Front st., Sarnia	Last Monday.
Bartenders			P. Kenny	Sarnia	
Bricklayers, No. 23	Fred Carrick	Sarnia	Arthur Kirby	Box 411, Sarnia	1st and 3rd Wednesday.
Carpenters' Bro., No. 1301			Thomas C. Sloane	Sarnia	
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9862			F. F. Hamilton	Box 601, Sarnia	
Ironmoulders, No. 413	John Mason	Sarnia	Geo. R. Scull	Sarnia	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Longshoremen, No. 253	Geo. Lawrence	28 Cameron st., Sarnia	James Mair	"	
Machinists, No. 271			E. Hancock	Point Edward	
Painters and Decorators, No. 422	Ed. Goodrich	Sarnia	Arthur Williams	144 Maria st., Sarnia	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Stonecutters			W. J. Irving	164 Emeric st., "	
Team drivers, No. 84			Geo. Wilkinson	Sarnia	
Tailors (Custom), No. 241		Sarnia	Chas. Reeves	Box 716, Sarnia	1st Monday.
Locomotive Firemen, No. 221	F. J. Bulman	"	J. W. Gray	Tunnell P.O., Sarnia	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Railway Conductors, No. 189	F. Clement	"	H. Bell	" " "	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Railroad Trainmen, No. 227	Chas. Cable	"	B. Young	Lock Box 427, "	Every Wednesday.
Sudbury :					
Plumbers, No. 463			J. Lott	Sudbury	
Schreiber :					
Locomotive Engineers, No. 562	W. Hedge	Schreiber	J. Presson	Schreiber	1st and 3rd Friday.
Locomotive Firemen, No. 387	Angus McDonald	"	R. Gorman	"	1st Sunday & 3rd Wedn'y
Railroad Trainmen, No. 419	J. F. McLeod	"	W. G. Darcy	"	2nd and 4th Monday.
Smith's Falls :					
Bartenders, No. 303			Robert Hill	Care of McLaren House, Smith's Falls	
Bricklayers, No. 21			Wm. H. Rathwell	Smith's Falls	
Carpenters' Bro., No. 1,152			C. McDonald	Box 367, Smith's Falls	
Coremakers	Wm. Hutton	Smith's Falls	Edward McGee	Smith's Falls	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9,502	R. Nichols	" "	W. J. Hay	" "	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Federal Union, T. & L. C. of C., No. 13			E. E. Stewart	" "	
Ironmoulders, No. 201	Jas. Hopkins	Smith's Falls	Jno. W. Garrett	Box 263, Smith's Falls	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Machinists, No. 376			William Ryan	Smith's Falls	
Painters and Decorators, No. 772			Chas. McLean	Box 236, Smith's Falls	
Tailors (Custom), No. 352	R. Simpson	Smith's Falls	Miss Mary A. Graham	Smith's Falls	4th Tuesday.
Locomotive Engineers, No. 381	D. Best	" "	James Currie	" "	1st and 3rd Monday.
Locomotive Firemen, No. 479	John S Scott	" "	G. T. McGaughlan	" "	2nd and 4th Monday.
Railway Conductors, No. 199	R. B. Jarvis	" "	Geo. E. Peck	Box 209, Smith's Falls	1st and 3rd Sunday.
Railroad Trainmen, No. 245	James Mumby	" "	William Stinson	Box 327, " "	Every Tuesday.

Stratford:					
Bartenders, No. 640	Wm. Greenlees	Stratford	O. Grimm	Stratford	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Bakers, No. 135			Isaac Allies	"	
Barbers, No. 136	Wm. Braemar	Stratford	William Stark	Box 251, Stratford	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Bricklayers, No. 24	W. J. Gibling	"	G. Thos. Cooke	Stratford	3rd Monday.
Boilermakers, No. 207	Thos. Davies	"	D. Hishon	"	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Cigarmakers, No. 424	A. Smith	Railway ave., Stratford	Jos. Laughton	Box 5, Stratford	3rd Monday.
Carpenters' Bro., No. 550	Thos. Harkness	Stratford	William Stark	Box 254	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Engineers (Amalgamated), No. 569	Hugh Dickie	"	Robert Linton	Stratford	2nd Saturday.
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9886	J. A. Morrison	"	W. Morris	"	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Garment Workers, No. 97	J. J. Meyers	"	Miss Robb	"	2nd Wednesday.
Machinists, No. 103			Frank Kastner	Box 105, Stratford	1st and 3rd Monday.
Machinists (Apprentices), No. 1	W. James	Stratford	J. Hill	Stratford	2nd and 4th Monday.
Milkmen's Association	J. Hasson	"	A. Robinson	"	Monthly.
Meat Cutters and Butchers' Union, No. 112			Chas. Wingfelder	Box 244, Stratford	
Painters and Decorators, No. 681	Fred Todd	Stratford	Geo. Ringel	Cobourg st. "	1st and 3rd Monday.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 324	John Newton	"	Richard Wise	Brunswick st."	2nd Monday.
Typographical, No. 139	J. Brewer	"	George Wreford	Stratford	1st Saturday.
Woodworkers, No. 107			Jno. Doherty	Albert st. Stratford	
Locomotive Engineers, No. 188	Jas. Roberts	Box 337, Stratford	Jno. Battley	Box 337, "	1st and 3rd Sunday.
" Firemen, No. 38	Jno. F. Spencer	" 318, "	H. M. Paton	" 318, "	2nd and 4th "
Railway Conductors, No. 15	W. H. Dunbar	Stratford	R. T. Buchanan	" 488, "	2nd and 4th "
Railroad Trainmen, No. 8	J. J. Mcdonald	"	J. A. Allan	Stratford	1st and 3rd "
" Trackmen, No. 258	O. Keller	"	Jas. Murphy	"	Last Saturday.
" Telegraphers			Geo. Harper	Berlin	
Simcoe:					
Federal Union A. F. of L., No. 10063			R. K. Rutledge	Simcoe	
Sault Ste. Marie:					
Barbers, No. 283	W. T. McConnel	Pilgrim St., Sault S. Marie	J. M. Carroll	Queen st. E., S.S. Marie	1st Monday.
Bricklayers, No. 16	Jas. Carnie	Sault Ste. Marie	J. B. Reid	Box 446, "	Every Tuesday.
Carpenters' Bro., No. 1169	C. A. Wells	Box 381, Sault Ste. Marie	Geo. McLeod	" 547, "	Every Wednesday.
Electrical Workers, No. 85	K. C. Duffen	West P. O., "	H. Lamberton	West P.O., "	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Federal Union A. F. of L., No. 10061			S. Lawrence	Box 420, "	
Longshoremen, No. 703	H. Younghusband	Box 47, Sault Ste. Marie	W. McGriffin	Steelton Ave., "	
Machinists, No. 285			Wm. Kilburn	Box 318, "	2nd and 4th Friday.
Painters and Decorators, No. 946			James Sawyer	Sault Ste. Marie	
Plumbers, No. 30			C. S. Dunseath	Box 450, Sault Ste. Marie	
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 328	W. H. Smith	Sault Ste. Marie	Fred. Gravelle	" 156 W. "	2nd and 4th Friday.
Tailors (Custom) No. 888			Alex. McKenzie	cr H. Dubois, S. S. Marie	
Locomotive Engineers, No. 67	A. C. Wagner	Round House, Sault Ste. Marie	N. Fulcher	Box 38 W. "	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Railroad Trainmen, 611	Jos. Whilon	Box 133, "	B. W. Harvey	" 123 W. "	1st and 3rd Sunday.
Sherkston					
Federal Union A. F. of L. No. 11344	F. E. Heckadon	Sherkston	Chas. H. Phelps	Sherkston	1st and 14th of Month.
Strathroy:					
Federal Union A. F. of L. No. 10946			H. E. Jay	Strathroy	
St. Davids:					
Federal Union A. F. of L. No. 8626	W. J. McElroy	Box 78, St. Davids	Fred Griffiths	Box 78, St. Davids	1st and 3rd Thursday.
St. Catharines:					
Bakers, No. 127			J. A. Gillespie	29 Court st., St. Catharines	
Barbers	W. H. Rand	St. Catharines	A. M. Haynes	St. Catharines	
Bricklayers, No 4	John Morley	"	C. G. Patey	Box 53, St. Catharines	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Brewery Workers			E. Goodliffe	St. Catharines	
Carpenters Bro. No. 38	Thos. H. Wiley	St. Catharines	Jas. Carty	Box 183, St. Catharines	Every Friday.
Cigarmakers, No. 140	Leo Coyle	Box 153, St. Catharines	Herbert Ball	" 153, "	1st and 3rd Monday.
Carriage and Wagonworkers, No. 87			D. J. Carrick	" 342, "	
" " " 96			W. Alexander	" 2, "	2nd and 4th Wednesday.
Electrical Workers, No. 249	James Crawford	St. Catharines	J. Charles Clifford		2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Fed. Union (Harvest Toolworkers) No. 10687			S. G. Walton	W. Chester ave. "	
" " (Sawworkers) No. 10531	C. F. McBride	St. Catharines	Almon Smnil	25 Geneva st., "	1st and 3rd Tuesday.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
St. Catharines.—*Con.*					
Fed. Union (Tool Finishers) No. 10430			J. S. Carlisle	7 Duke st., St. Catharines	
" " Laborers, No. 9030	John Shea	Queenston st., St. Catharines	Frank Cowan	Church st., "	Alt. Fridays.
Machinist, No. 268	W. H. Harvey	Box 577, "	W. E. Hall	Box 406, "	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Metal Polishers			Chas. Wilby	"	
Meat Cutters and B. W., No. 289			Jno. McNamara	King st., "	
Plumbers, No. 244	Jno. McGlashan	St. Catharines	Patrick O'Gorman	Box 732 "	Every Thursday.
Painters and Decorators, No. 407	E. A. Day	"	Wm. D. Outram	"	2nd and 4th Wednesday.
Saw Smiths	Robt. G. Reay	"	H. E. Scott	Box 877 "	2nd and 4th Wednesday.
Tailors (Custom) No. 235	John Keating	"	Wm. G. Watson	"	1st and 3rd Monday.
Typographical, No. 416	Robt. McGlashan	Care *Star*, St. Catharines	W. E. Phillips	cr Print Shop "	Every Monday.
Woodworkers, No. 244					
St. Marys:					2nd and 4th Wednesday.
Federal Union A. F. of L., No. 10918	Jno. H. Walton	St. Mary's	Jno. S. Ellingham	St. Marys	1st and 3rd Wednesday.
Tailors (Custom) No. 340			Jno. Hyland	Box 4, St. Marys	
St. Thomas:					
Barbers, No. 222	E. Ruddicombe	Erie st., St. Thomas	Edgar E. Compton	St. Thomas	1st and 3rd Monday.
Bartenders, No. 348			Robert Coffee	International Hotel, "	
Bricklayers, No. 8	E. J. Evans	Yarwood st., St. Thomas	A. M. James	44 Owassia st., "	2nd and 4th Wednesday.
Cigarmakers, No. 420			O. J. Sauve	Box 754, "	
Carworkers, 303			W. H. Beal	"	
Federal Union A. F. of L., No. 8329			E. L. Zavitz	25 Mitchell st. "	
Machinists, No. 294			Arthur Baldwin	"	
Painters and Decorators, No. 494			Harold Pink	39 Isabella st. "	
Stonecutters			P. O'Brien	Gaston House, London	
St. Railway Employees			Fred Lumley	St. Thomas	
Tailors, (Custom) No. 141	O. Lowry	St. Thomas	A. Roberts	Box 719, "	4th Monday.
Typographical, No. 459			Robert Porter	" 1116, "	
Locomotive Engineers, No. 132	Calvin Lawrence	Box 1162, St. Thomas	E. Cowles	" 1313, "	Every Monday.
" " No. 529	Geo. Smith	" 944, "	J. C. Bain	" 1195, "	Every Tuesday.
" Firemen, No. 5	John P. Blair	47 Barnes st. "	Andrew Stewart	" 1273, "	Every Tuesday.
Railway Conductors, No. 13	Thos. Lees	St. Thomas	John Mackenzie	"	2nd & 4th Sunday.
Railroad Trainmen, No. 47	J. W. Brown	Box 970, St. Thomas	T. G. Courtenay	" 970, "	1st & 3rd Sunday alt. / 2nd & 4th Monday eve.
Toronto:					
Allied Metal Mechanics, No. 15			Wm. Cottier	14 Brock ave. Toronto	1st & 3rd Monday.
Bakers, No. 204	Geo. Stevenson	126 Palmerston av. Toronto	J. W. Gibbons	205 Sackville st. "	1st & 3rd Saturday.
Bread Salesmen, T. & L. C of C., No. 33	Geo. Thust	494 Dufferin st "	Walter Edis	479 Delaware ave. "	2nd & 4th Tuesday.
Bartenders, No. 280			J. Beaumont	798 King st. w. "	2nd & 4th Sunday.
Barbers, No. 376	Jno. Barnes	281 Yonge st. Toronto	A. M. McKay	365 Yonge st. "	1st & 3rd Wednesday.
Blacksmiths, No. 171	L. McLean	19 Clarence sq. "	A. J. Smith	107 DeGrassi st. "	1st & 3rd Friday.
Bricklayers, No. 2	Geo. Hill	324 Front st. e. "	John Murphy	84 Claremont st. "	Every Tuesday.
Builders' Laborers	Geo. Drover	21. St. Andrew st. "	Jno. M. McIntosh	48 Hunter st. "	"
Boilermakers, No. 128	James Woodward	111 Grace st. "	N. Quesnel	123 Palmerston ave. "	2nd & 4th Friday.
Boilermakers' Helpers			Thos. Wilson	N. Dovercourt "	"
Bookbinders, No. 28	C. R. Hurst	2 Gerrard st. w. Toronto	Wm. Glockling	6 Ottawa st. "	2nd & 4th Monday.
Bookbinders (Female), No. 34	Miss Addie Surphlis	9 Euclid ave. "	Miss Jennie Robin	412 Dupont st. "	4th Wednesday.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 233	Godfrey Dusky	288 Markham st. "	A. J. Harris	183 Oak st. "	1st & 3rd Thursday.
Brass Moulders, No. 33	T. B. Montgomery	45 Montrose ave. "	N. A. Montgomery	31 Dunedin ave. "	"
Brass Workers, No. 53			Geo. N. Dunlop	291 Crawford st. "	2nd & 4th Tuesday.

Broommakers, No. 55	Geo. Moore	143 Manning ave. Toronto	Geo. Swanton	P. O. Dovercourt, Ont	1st & 3rd Friday.
Brick, Tile & Terra Cotta Workers, No. 19			Fred Monday	P. O. Carleton W. "	1st Monday.
" " " 118			A. H. Cheeseman	173 Queen st. e. Toronto	1st & 3rd Wednesday.
Brewery Workers, No. 304			Geo. W. Haines	14 Thompson st. "	1st & 3rd Thursday.
Carpenters, (Bro.) No. 27			Jno. Tweed	250 Palmerston ave. "	1st & Monday.
" (Bro.) No. 1408			W. G. Hammatt	226 Concord ave. "	
" (Amal). 1st Branch	A. E. Ford	39 Birch ave. Toronto	W. H. Wilson	38 Yorkville ave. "	Alternate Mondays.
" " 2nd "			Wm. Arnott	548 Dufferin st. "	" "
" " 3rd "			Wm. H. Young	151 St. Patrick st. "	" Tuesdays.
" " 4th "	J. H. Reeks	176 Duchess st. Toronto	W. C. A. Stevenson	236 Munroe st. "	" "
Concrete Paviors, A. F. of L. No. 10709			Frank Reeve	96 Euclid ave. "	2nd & 4th Wednesday.
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 85			R. Hungerford	286 Euclid ave. "	1st & 3rd Tuesday.
Cigarmakers, No. 27			R. Haberstock	61 Magill st. "	1st & 3rd Monday.
Civic Employees, No. 1			Thomas Hilton	115 Booth ave. "	1st Monday.
" " No. 2	John Jordon	43 Argyle st. Toronto	Wm. Hill	82 Stafford st. "	2nd Wednesday.
Carworkers, No. 258	Robt. T. White	205 Maria st., Tor. Jct.	Frank H. Wallace	77 McMurray av. Tor. Jn	2nd & 4th Monday.
Cab and Expressmen			J. Beatty	198 Adelaide street west, Toronto.	3rd Monday.
Cork Workers, A. F. of L., No. 9665			W. Howard	39 Wyatt ave. "	4th Friday.
Coopers, No. 180			Jos. Shea	21 Lucas st. "	2nd & 4th Wednesday.
Electrical Workers, No. 114	W. J. Middleton	Shaftesbury ave. Toronto	K. A. McRae	441½ Adelaide st e., "	1st & 3rd Wednesday.
" " No. 353	D. Mathieson	32 Mansfield ave. "	J. S. Fyffe	32 Mansfield ave. "	1st & 3rd Monday.
Engineers (Amal.), No. 580			J. M. Clements	39 Bellevue av. "	Alternate Mondays.
" Marine	F. S. Henning	17 Soho st. Toronto	R. T. Beales	86 Yarmouth rd. "	Fridays, winter mos.
" Steam No. 152	Wm. Oathwaite	Manning Chambers "	Geo. Mooring	Meth Book Room "	1st & 3rd Thursday.
Elevator Constructors, No. 13			C. Aisthorpe	140 King st. w. "	1st & 3rd Friday.
Furriers, A. F. of L., No. 9791	F. W. Hahndorf	28 Henry st. Toronto	A. V. McCormack	66 Sussex ave. "	2nd Friday.
Firemen, Stationary, No. 183			Geo. Pearson	89 McGee st. "	1st & 3rd Thursday.
Firemen, Marine, No. 323	N. McClellan	Union st., Tor. Jct.	J. H. Johnston	519 King st. e. "	1st & 3rd Monday.
Granite Cutters, T. & L. C. of C, No. 16			Jno. McPhee	12 Frichot st. "	2nd & 4th Tuesday.
Garment Workers (Cutters), No. 185	Wm. Thatcher	79 Huron st. Toronto	G. P. McCann	266 Queen st. w. "	2nd & 4th Friday.
" " Pressers, No. 188	Frank McIlvory	78 Mansfield ave. "	Frank Geary	192 Ontario st. "	2nd & 4th Wednesday.
" " Operators, No. 202			W. Arnold	5 St. Vincent st. "	
" " Special, No. 21			H. C. Montgomery	47 Howard st. "	2nd Wednesday.
Glass Bottle Blowers, No. 66	Chas. McNichol	47 Beaconsfield ave. Tor.	Jos. Williams	77 Beaconsfield ave. "	2nd & 4th Sunday.
Glass Workers (amal.), No. 21	W. J. Atkins	210 Wilton ave. "	Wm. E. Swain	60 Arnold ave. "	2nd & 4th Tuesday.
Gilders, A. F. of L., No. 8980			J. Johnston	6 Home place "	2nd & 4th Friday.
Horseshoers, No. 49			R. Roberts	666 Ontario st. "	1st & 3rd Tuesday.
Hotel and Restaurant Waiters, No. 727	Thos. Doherty	18 Richmond st. Toronto	Chas. M. Day	297 Adelaide st. w. "	
Ironmoulders, No. 28	Robt. H. Emmett	29 Foxley st. "	J. H. Barnett	19 Rolyat st. "	1st & 3rd Thursday.
Jewelry Workers, No. 7			James H. Tomlin	605 Yonge st- "	1st & 3rd Wednesday.
K. of L., Letter Carriers, No. 2138			Geo. Adams	372 Ossington ave. "	3rd Thursday.
K. of L., Coal Drivers, No. 2454	Henry P. Barton	2 Robert Pl. Toronto	Edwin A. Brown	192 Queen st. w. "	1st & 3rd Sunday.
K. of L. (Longshoremen), No. 6564	P. Cassidy	4 Wilkins ave. "	D. S. McCartney	127 George st. "	2nd & 4th Sunday.
K. of L. (Teamsters), No. 1960			Jno. W. Elmer	561 King st. "	1st & 3rd Saturday.
K. of L. (Mixed Trades), No. 2305	Jno. Francis	19 Pembroke st. Toronto	Wm. Gilmour	298 Simcoe st. "	2nd Saturday.
Leather Workers (Horse Goods), No. 93	Jas. Smith	284 Wilton Ave. "	Chas. Hogarth	45 Nassau st. "	1st and 3rd Monday.
Leather Workers (Amal.), No. 88			H. McKenzie	29 Bright st. "	
Lathers, No. 97			W. Weller	66 Manning ave. "	
Laundry Workers, No. 107			R. F. Graham	er. Townshend L'dry, "	2nd & 4th Tuesday.
Machinists, No. 235			D. Montgomery	154 Shaw st. "	1st & 3rd Thursday.
Machinists, No. 371			J. A. Reid	Box 500 "	"
Musicians, No. 149			J. W. Wiggins	200 Palmerston ave. "	1st Sunday.
Maltsters, No. 317	Robt. Lamb	210 Claremont st. Toronto	Thos. Black	59 Brooklyn ave. "	2nd & 4th Wednesday.
Mailers, No. 5			W. S. Cooper	278 Lippincott st. "	1st Monday.
Metal Polishers, No. 21	Chas. Kennish	248 Brock ave. Toronto	Thos. E. Nicholls	11 Huron st. "	2nd & 4th Wednesday.
Meat Cutters and B.W., No. 188	Jno. Hodgins	250 Queen st. "	F. C. Letts	73 Foxley st. "	1st & 3rd Monday.
Marble Workers, No. 12	R. Hyde	448 Sumach st "	W. H. McMartin	26 Edward st. "	2nd & 4th Thursday.
Ornamental Iron and Wire Workers, No. 71			Frank Hill	38 Oak st. "	1st & 3rd Tuesday.
Piano and Organ Workers, No. 39			W. McFarland	226 Clinton st. "	2nd & 4th Thursday.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Toronto.—*Con.*					
Piano and Organ Workers, No. 41			R. J. Whitten	156 Huron st., Toronto	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Patternmakers	B. R. Eaton	64 Brookfield st. Toronto	Wm. B. Hunter	7 McKenzie crs. "	1st & 3rd Tuesday.
Plasterers, No. 48	Thos. Hannah	268 Salem av. Toronto	Wm. J. Hamilton	42 Foxley street "	1st and 3rd Wednesday.
Plasterers' Laborers	R. Heatley	727 Ossington av. "	Patrick Cox	Regent street "	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Pressmen (Printing), No. 10	E. H. Randall	25 Oak st. "	Wm. Davey	51 Bellevue pl. "	1st Monday.
Pressmen Assts. and Feeders, No. 1	Thos. F. Churchill	8 Ulster ave. "	F. S. Attrell	187 Marlboro ave. "	2nd Wednesday.
Pressmen (Web), No 1	Saml. Mullin	738 Euclid ave. "	Jos. Leake	191 St. Patrick st. "	3rd Thursday.
Painters and Decorators, No. 3			Rich. W. Fletcher	284 Euclid ave. "	Every Friday.
Plumbers, No. 46	Wm. Bush	93 Palmerston av. Tor.	Thos. A. Norris	202 Booth ave. "	2nd and 4th Wednesday.
Photo Engravers	A. E. Brock	39 Grange av. Toronto	J. Egan	262 Sumach st. "	
Rubber Workers, No. 11			Geo. A. Martin	73 Elm Grove ave., "	1st and 3rd Wednesday.
Retail Clerks, No. 540			Harry Gibbons	25 Eden pl., "	1st and 3rd Wednesday.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 30	Jas. Gow	268 Bathurst st. Toronto	J. Chapman	75 Foxley st. "	2nd and 4th Friday.
Stereo and Electrotypers, No. 21			Jas. Lovett	71 Tecumseth st. "	1st Thursday.
Stonecutters			Alex Bruce	Box 573 "	2nd and 4th Friday.
Stonemasons	Chas. Ingram	58 Humbert st	David Coleman	266 Church st "	Alternate Thursday.
Street Ry. Employees	W. T. Thompson	30 Boustead ave	J. H. Maycock	114 Cumberland st "	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Structural Ironworkers, No. 1	Wm. Goddard	Davisville P.O.	V. G. Higgins	100 Chestnut st "	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
" " " 66			Frank Buck	557 Dundas st "	
Stove Mounters, No. 14			A. E. Reid	Weston, Ont	1st Monday.
Saw Smiths	Wm. Murray	109 Northcote ave	Frank Boyle	652 King st. W "	Last Friday.
Silver and Brittania Workers, M.P., No. 291	A. Ward	17 Charlotte st	J. H. Melway	366 King st. W "	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Team Drivers, No 154			Geo. Cooper	116 Wickson ave "	1st and 3rd Monday.
Tile Layers, E. & C., No. 37	W. J. McLean	152 Huron st	J. W. Parker	152 Borden st "	1st and 3rd Friday.
Tailors, (Custom), No. 132			Geo. Saugster	*Toiler* Office "	2nd and 4th Monday.
" " " 156			W. E. Coleman	Box 662, Toronto Junction	"
Teamsters, No. 495			W. T. Hughes	62 Kensington ave "	1st and 3rd Friday.
Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 58			W. E. Meredith	17 Adelaide st. W "	2nd Sunday.
Tobacco workers, No. 63	Robt. Nodwell	8 McAlpin st	Chas. Lavoie	137 Dalhousie st "	2nd Thursday.
Typographical, No. 91	R. S. Burrows	Box 543 Toronto	John Chinn	Box 543, Toronto "	1st Saturday.
Trunk and Bag Workers, No. 11	Jno. W. Lanson	Carleton W., P.O.	Jas. E. Waringham	80 Arthur st "	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Telegraphers (Commercial), No. 62			Jos. A. McLean	67 Grosvenor st "	
Upholsterers	J. F. McLennan	334 Jarvis st	A. R. Lee	166 Teraulay st "	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Union Label League	Mrs. M. Darwin	52 Oxford st	Mrs. Thos. Denny	59 Trinity Square "	2nd and 4th Friday.
Wood carvers			Gus. Mingnead	481 Yonge st "	1st and 3rd Monday.
Woodworkers (Machine) No. 118			S. R. Johnson	123 McDonnell ave "	1st and 3rd Wednesday.
" (Piano makers) No. 31	F. Chick	252 Lippincott st	Wm. Ward	237 Lippincott st "	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
" Picture Frame makers, No. 114	A. Fuzzen	392 Rusholme Road	A. S. Lane	988 Queen st. W "	1st and 3rd Monday.
" Box makers, No. 157			Geo. H. Buckstone	7 Classic Place "	2nd and 4th Friday.
" Rattan workers, No. 241					
Locomotive Engineers, No. 70	Geo. Mills	105 Howland ave	James Pratt	172 Huron st "	2nd and 4th Sunday.
" " " 295	Jas. Neilson, sr	Toronto Junction	F. A. Sproule	Toronto Junction "	1st and 3rd Sunday.
" " " 520	Peter McLackie	Box 58 E. Toronto	T. J. Looney	Box 58, East Toronto. "	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
" Firemen " 67	Wm. J. Grant	56 Augusta ave	James Pratt	172 Huron st., Toronto "	1st and 3rd Sunday.
" " " 262	Geo. R. Wark	Box 512 Toronto Junction	Wm. E. Donaldson	Toronto Junction "	2nd and 4th Sunday.
" " " 596	Henry Schaefer	East Toronto	Wm. E. Westlake	East Toronto "	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Railway Conductors, " 17	W. J. Gray	27 St. Andrew st	C. Mitchell	23 Rose ave., Toronto "	1st and 3rd Sunday.
" " " 344	A. McArthur	Widmer st	E. Seller	126 Peter st "	2nd and 4th Monday.
" " " 345	D. Carmichael	77 O'Hara ave	D. G. Barnes	Box 557 "	2nd and 4th Sunday.

Railroad Trackmen No. 87					
" Telegraphers	W. H. Allison	68 Melbourne ave	P. D. Hamel	Blue Bonnets, P.Q.	
" Switchmen, No. 27					
Railroad Freight and Baggagemen, No. 61			Jas. C. Jaffray	67 Tecumseth st	
" Trainmen, No. 108	Jas. Bryan	East Toronto	T. Pressett	Coleman, Ont	2nd Monday, 4th Sunday
" " " 255	A. McGoverne	104 Quebec ave	J. H. Davison	70 Dundas st., Tor. Junct.	Every Monday.
" " " 322	S. Tobias	Garden ave	H. T. Meredith	282 Crawford st	1st and 3rd Sunday.
Trenton:					
Woodworkers, No. 159			Allan Robertson	Trenton	
Thorold:					
Carpenters (Bro.) No. 1677	John R. Brown	Thorold	H. N. Higgins	Thorold	3rd Thursday.
Fed. Union, A.F. of L., No. 9583	P. A. Dunn	"	Peter McDonald	"	1st and 3rd Friday.
Woodstock,					
Barbers	Albert Canfield	Buller st, Woodstock	Elgin Case	272 Dundas st., Woodstock	
Bartenders			Bert Mitchell	Woodstock	
Bricklayers, No. 22	D. Whitehead	Woodstock	E. A. Johnson	15 Norwich ave. "	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Builders Laborers	Stephen Smithers	Ingersoll ave., Woodstock	John Green	71 Douglas st. "	2nd and 4th Friday.
Carpenters (Bro.) No. 1201	Geo. Hogarth	Woodstock	M. Leflar	29 Bay st. "	1st and 3rd Fonday.
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 108	John T. Cross	"	J. S. Falconer	Drawer 3, Woodstock	1st and 3rd Mriday.
Fed. Union, A.F. of L., No. 10679			W. Taylor	"	
Ironmoulders, No. 249	W. E. Sutherland	Woodstock	F. O. Burgess	Box 228 "	1st and 3rd Friday.
Leather Workers (Amal) No. 48			Wm. Taylor	"	
Team Drivers			James Jacques	"	
Tailors (Custom) No. 33			T. Breckenridge	Box 605 "	3rd Tuesday.
Typographical, No. 317			Walter James	" 425 "	
Woodworkers, No. 88			W. G. Way	505 St. Vincent st	
Waterloo:					
Carpenters (Bro.) No. 553			Peter Jacobs	Wellington st., Berlin	
Fed. Union, T. & L. C. of C., No 26	Henry Herr	Waterloo	Henry Herchernolde	Waterloo	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Machinists, No. 214			Jno. Milke	"	
Wallaceburg:					
Carpenters (Bro.) No. 1490			John Gonyon	Box 37, Wallaceburg	
Federal Union, A.F. of L., No. 9916			John E. Lucas	Box 219	
Flint Glass Workers	Jas. Gipton	Wallaceburg	W. Black	Wallaceburg	1st Friday.
Glass Bottle Blowers, No. 70	Wick Peters	"	Samuel Crist	Box 143	1st and 3rd Saturday.
Tailors (Custom)			Cowell Murray	Wallaceburg	
Welland:					
Carpenters (Bro.) No. 969	F. Springer	Welland	W. Rounds	Welland	1st and 3rd Friday.
Fed. Union, A. F. of L., No. 9659			J. L. Hyatt	"	
Wiarton:					
Woodworkers, No. 126			B. Devlin	Wiarton	
Wingham:					
Woodworkers, No. 119			James Dey	Wingham	
Windsor:					
Barbers	N. H. Jackson	13 Sandwich st., Windsor	Alfred Warren	Crawford House, Windsor	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Bricklayers, No. 6	John Everett	Windsor	Matthew Rapson	Box 688	Every Tuesday.
Carpenters (Bro.) No. 689			W. F. Dumochelle	143 Windsor ave	
Carworkers, No. 263			A. E. Ryckman	Windsor	
Electrical Workers, No. 112			G. B. McLeod	"	
Engineers (Marine)					
Fishermen					
Longshoremen, No. 57	W. F. Brown	70 Mercer st. Windsor	Geo. Watson	28 Montmorenci st. "	
Plumbers, No. 107	Leonard Clue	Chatham st. "	A. E. Paddon	Box 65 "	Every Friday.
Painters and Decorators, No. 629	Arthur Lalsser	60 London st. "	Wm. Beall	" 83 "	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Retail Clerks, No. 531			D. C. Lamb	Windsor	
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 341	H. Mason	Windsor	G. Fallis	"	
Street Ry. Employees, No. 231					
Tailors (Custom), No. 114	James McKinnon	Windsor	Chas. Kendall	Windsor	1st and 3rd Monday.
Team Drivers, No. 277			Wm. Butler	"	
Tobacco Workers	Frank Rukler	Box 25, Windsor	Wilson Lancaster	Box 25	Last Friday.

Typographical, No. 559	Jas. Crandon	Windsor	G. F. Eagleden	Care of *Record*	2nd Tuesday.
Loco. Engineers, No. 390	Caleb Knight	Box 272, Windsor	David Landspeary	Box 382	Alternate Tuesdays.
" Firemen, No. 121	Frank Cabe	" 697, "	Albert J. Carter	" 697	Alternate Tuesdays.
Railroad Trainmen, No. 316	F. W. Marshall	Walkerville	C. Weldrick	75 Arthur st.	1st and 3rd Monday, 2nd and 4th Sunday.
" Switchmen, No. 184			J. J. Lonnee	39 Wyandotte st	
Walkerville					
Bridge Workers					

REMARKS FROM LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

No. 1. Legislation that will prevent members earning less than $1,000 per year being assessed on income, respectfully requested.

No. 10. We change our system from piece to day work on August 15th, 1903.

No. 27. A clipping from local press, *re* prices, as follows:—

"Prices Frighten Builders," "While in conversation one day this week with a local architect the Bulletin was informed that the prices asked for building this spring had frightened many who had intended erecting houses and other buildings. He believed that the condition of the labor market was killing the goose which laid the golden egg. Plans had been prepared for many fine homes which were intended to be erected this year, but owing to the enormous advance in prices, these will be deferred until another year. 'But is there not a large amount of building going on?' queried the reporter, to which the experienced one replied in the affirmative, and, continuing, he added, 'The factories are all busy and the carpenters are receiving the advanced wages demanded, but,' said he, 'it will not last. There is an end to all things,' and, while he did not like to see hard times or men working for hard times pay, he was fully convinced that there would be a change, with the result that wages would be lower."

"Frighten Builders" is made to appear that it is the labor that is the cause, but it is not. Last year bricklayers were working for 40 cents per hour, 10 hours per day; masons 30 cents per hour, 10 hours per day. Now, sir, where is the difference? Just one hour a day less, and one hour's pay less per day for bricklayers, and the same pay for masons for the nine hours, as they got last year for ten hours. Last year the mason laborers' wages was $1.50, $1.65 and $1.70 per day. This year they get 17 cents per hour, nine hours per day, or $1.53 straight.

Last year the price of brick, kiln run, was $7.00; casing brick $8.50 per thousand; lime 18 cents per bushel; sand 85 cents per yard or half load, and for work and material completed from $13.00 to $15.00 per thousand.

This year, the price of brick, kiln run, is $7.85; casing brick $9.35 per thousand for new bricks; sand $1.00 per yard or half load; lime 20 cents per bushel, and for work and material completed from $16.00 to $20.00 per thousand.

Now, sir, I shall leave it for you to say, if it is the labor that is frightening would-be builders, or the bosses, and I think you will find that it is a nail trying to be drove in organization. Last year they were paying all prices, and did not know many hours together what they would have to pay. This year they know what they have to pay per hour till the first of January, 1904.

No. 28. I would like to inform your Department that we are unanimously in favor of a nine hour day. There is unpleasantness just now with our firm because we are asking for Saturday half holiday, for three months. It is unfair for us, I admit, to embarass our firm, seeing they are so busy, and also gives their competitors an advantage they should not get, as it may destroy our trade at no distant day. This, I would suggest, that Parliament step in and pass a nine hour day bill and make the competition equal all around. We have a good deal of sickness on account of close confinement and steady work. Most of the trades have got this in cities, I think. So we in the towns are doing them an injustice by working ten hours.

No. 30. Our Association is formed mainly for a protection to ourselves in a general way. We never strike for a regulation wage; we only wished

to shorten hours, which used to be from 10 to 12 hours the first five days, to a nine hour day. With the co-operation of the merchants here, we educated the people to earlier or daylight shopping.

No. 35. The moulders are not paid here what they should be paid. $2.75 is little enough for any moulder, 8 to 9 hours per day. 10 hours is too long for a moulder, considering a man standing at his work all day and cannot sit down.

We claim that union shops are the best for both employer and employee, as our committees look after the men that here is a fair day's work done.

Moulders' lives are shortend by their unhealthy trade. So much dust and blacking that they inhale, also the colds that they receive when going home from work, being over-heated by casting. It takes all a moulder earns to buy shoes and clothing and pay doctor bills. This is one reason I would like to see passed by our Dominion House, an eight hour work day, for the benefit of our trade.

No. 40. So that you may understand our union better, I pen the following remarks: First, we have a mixed body of skilled and unskilled men working at different trades and callings, and earning different wages, but invariably all union men work 9 hours per day the week through. Nine of the city corporation labourers left work and demanded 20 cents per hour for nine hours' work. They were receiving 15 cents per hour for 9 hours' work. The City Council ignored them, and would not grant it. They did not belong to our union or any other. Had they belonged to our union and petitioned the Council in a proper manner as union men, we members of this union feel sure that their petition would have been granted.

No. 48. A license system would be a good thing, and the Board of Examiners should be appointed by the locals of the International Union. All barbers should be subjected to a thorough examination.

No. 50. We favor restricted emigration as a means to prevent the labor market being flooded with an undesirable class of emigrants, who are never missed out of the country they leave; are a standing menace, socially and otherwise, and eventually increases the burden of the taxpayer by swelling and increasing the ranks of the thriftless and ne'er do well.

We favor legislation that will protect the label of each individual union, the same as the law protects the property rights of each individual citizen.

We favor a stricter enforcement of the "Factory Act" in the matter of child labor, and a closer attention to sanitary arrangements in factories and workshops, and a general insistence of the provisions of the Act being faithfully carried out, especially where the employment is hazardous and dangerous.

No. 62. We protest against assisted emigration coming into competition with labor.

No. 63. For the improvement of the condition of our craft, I would suggest the abolition of the manufacture of brooms in the Central Prison of Toronto, and until that is abolished the conditions of our craft can never be improved. Brooms could be made in prisons to be used in all Government buildings, works and institutions and not interfere with free labor, but as long as prison-made brooms are put on the market and free labor has to compete with them, the broommakers of Canada will never improve their present conditions, which is very bad.

No. 83. We are of the opinion that a law should be passed that would abolish home workshops and sweating. Each employer should furnish workshop for his employees free. That if should come under Government

inspection as to sanitary conditions at least, and that some supervision should be had over the manufacture of clothing, as a fruitful sourse of the spreading of contagious diseases lies in the home shops. The writer can verify this from his own knowledge.

Provincial law making the union label the exclusive property of the parties or organization using same, providing Provincial registration was complied with.

No. 85. Re improvement of our craft and every other trade in Canada for that matter.—"Exit Canadian Mechanics." I think something should positively be done to stop this wholesale importation of foreign mechanics to Canada. It will only be a question of a very short time when there will be twenty men to one job. Even now, we right here in London have them amongst us. Each ship load is bringing out there quota. And the way those foreign mechannics are being deceived is really a shame. As to wages etc., it is a well known fact that firms in United States pay tradesmen of all classes from 25 cents to $2.00 per day more than they do in Canada. Now if our Canadian manufacturers have the interest of our fair Dominion so much at heart, why do they not pay the same wages as is paid in the States? If they did this Chicago would not be able to claim 200,000 Canadians, Detroit, 70,000, and so on, with Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other American cities. For the very good reason that Canada's sons would stay in the land that gave them birth if conditions were equal. It would also do away with thoe old boys' associations, for the old boys would stay here. If you wish to assist or help the conditions of machinists, try and stop this wholesale importation, when every job could be filled with our own people, if the same wages were paid.

No. 110. The members are satisfied with the conditions here. When any of the members have a grievance they go to the manager of the factory and have it settled, thereby avoiding the necessity of the union interfering.

No. 118. In my opinion there should be a clause in every contract for public works of any kind, which would compel a contractor to do all his work by the day. Piece work or sub-contracting should be prohibited. Taking the line of stone work done by the piece, we find that hundreds of pieces are worked by piece work which would not be worked by day work. When a man works by the piece, if the stone is spoiled before it is finished the workman loses his time. He receives nothing for his work. If he finds the stone shaky or unfit when he starts it, the foreman usually tells him to try it anyway; that it will be all right if it hangs together. This means cut it or lose your work, and time. So the cutter works away cannily and by taking more time often succeeds in finishing a stone that is unfit to work and totally unfit to go into any building. These stones would not be cut by day work, because if it did not hold together until finished the contractor would be the loser, not the workman.

Fortnightly pay should also be compulsory, as few workmen are in a position to go a month without a pay.

No. 121. Have had a very busy winter. Crews overworked. Company did not have power enough to handle freight offered properly. Crews made big money all the winter, but did not get much rest. Business still good. crews in freight service have no regular hours—called when wanted.

No. 124. I would suggest a Government boiler inspector for railroads.

No. 140. A new scale went into effect May 1st, raising our wages $2.00 per week, and reducing work, week to 53 hours, 9 hours per day first five days, 8 hours on Saturday.

No. 153. We believe something should be done to give our men more Sunday rest.

No. 156. The journeymen tailors are opposed to the general policy of granting aid to immigration, because of the tendency of over-crowding the labor market, with the exploited foreign class of laborers from Europe, thus reducing wages and lowering the standard of living of the Canadian workers. The union believe in a natural growth of a well fed, well clothed, well educated people. In this connection we wish to point out the fact that the tendency of competition industry is determined to obtaining this rsult. The more intelligent class of Canadian workmen find it necessary to restrict the natural increase of numbers in the family, (as the census shows) because of industrial conditions, and we ask the pertinent question, is it wise of any Government to restrict population of the intelligent class, and buy population in the foreign fields for the sake of gain in the capitalist class of magnates, who control industry for gain.

No. 173. In reference to remarks or suggestions in regard to our calling. We are now trying to get some improvements from the Dominion House, as that is the House that passes marine laws in reference to do away with temporary certificates to men who do not know much about engines, yet are allowed through the issue of temporary certificates to run them, and people are allowed to risk their lives on boats run by them.

There is one matter that deals very closely with us, and which we think the legislation ought to deal with. A law ought to be passed making all men having charge of boilers or engines pass an examination, and get a proper certificate from the Government.

No. 175. We should have compulsory examination by the municipal authorities as to competency on all electrical workers. This has been passed by the Legislative Assembly.

No. 182. Referring to your request for suggestion from our craft that would be of permanent benefit, I would beg to state that for the railway companies, as well as the carmen, permanent benfit would be derived from shops or cover of some kind for repairing cars. Under present conditions 75 per cent. of the men so employed in this locality are exposed to all weather the entire year. These conditions exist throughout the Province. In winter the labor of men employed in repairing cars would be 25 per cent. more effective if protected from snow and wet. Heating not necessary. The exposure renders it impossible for men to give effective service. Otherwise conditions satisfactory and amicable relations exist between the management and employees. A nine hour day and fortnightly pay is our aim.

No. 184. Arbitration is case of strikes and lockouts would be beneficial to all, both to the men as individuals and to the community at large.

No. 196. There is some friction just now on account of having to be at the stables at 6 o'clock in the morning, making it ten hours for the drivers.

No. 198. In the union yards the wages as for single rigs, $10.80. for double rigs, $12.00 per week. In the non-union yards there is no scale of wages. They pay just whatever they like.

No. 203. Since our organization has been in existence overtime used to run in many cases until 10 p.m. Since our union is in existence there is very little overtime worked. All overtime is now paid at a flat rate. The wages have been raised from one dollar to two dollars per week and in a few cases three dollars per week, which is due to two reasons: first, the existence of our union; secondly, the scarcity of cattle butchers. In fact, there are many of the slaughterhousemen and meat cutters, who are going to the States in great numbers, owing to higher wages being paid there. Whilst,

on the other hand, there are a number of expert American butchers employed here, who command high wages in proportion to what the Canadian butchers command. One evil that exists in the pork packing establishments of Canada to-day, is the employment of boys under 14 years of age, which is demoralizing. In some cases boys are working at 12 years of age, as, for instance, in the case of certain packing houses, one boy 12 or 13 years of age, had a knife thrown at him by another boy, who was only 12 years old. The accident occurred last winter; in June the boy died in the hospital from the wound. There are many men working to-day in the pork packing houses, who have wives and families to keep, who are not drawing over $8.00 per week, and any number who are drawing $8.50 to $9.00 for a week of sixty hours.

There are four pork packing concerns who have closed up their business in Ontario within the last few months, and many of the employees of those houses have gone to the States for employment, owing to the fact that they had no knowledge of any other part of the trade only pork butchering.

No. 207 wish to suggest that the establishing of the following would be conducive to the best interests of the wage-earners of the Province:

First. The establishing of a Printing and Binding Bureau by the Ontario Government, whereby all the Government printing and binding could be done by the Province itself.

Second. We would recommend the passage of an arbitration and conciliation bill, similar to the measure introduced in the House last session by the Hon. Mr. Latchford, and allowed to drop.

Third. We further suggest that the Government discontinue granting moneys for the purpose of assisting mechanics to come to this country to compete in our already over-crowded labor market.

Fourth. That the Factory's Act be operated by the Labor Bureau. We earnestly believe that the general conditions of the Act would be better served if relegated to the Department of Labor. In any case, we desire to suggest a more rigid observance of the Act, than is at present given it.

No. 227. In response to your invitation for suggested legislation that will improve the condition of our craft, we submit the following remarks:

1. Political Reforms. (a) Compulsory arbitration on New Zealand lines. An arbitration board representing both union and employers, presided over by a sympathetic Judge of the Supreme Court, by firm, and righteous decisions, removing the cause and the possibility of strikes.

(b) Abolition of the ward system and single member constituencies. The old-fashioned idea of gerrymandering and disenfranchising our opponents is a wrong to the commonwealth. In a 20-member council or a five-member constituency, intelligent lively minorities will receive much more encouragement.

(c) Adoption of the Hare-Spence system of voting, it stimulates a healthy interest in public affairs, and makes corruption a more difficult matter.

(d) Practical sympathy for crippled citizens. There are so many dangerous machines now used in daily toil that the number of maimed people fighting life's battle under painful odds is quite noticeable. We, therefore, suggest that in all Government appointments, cripples, who have passed the civil service examinations and are competent to do the work shall have the preference.

(e) Constituencies to have power to recall their representative, when such representative fails to represent the wishes of the constituents, and to elect another representative in his place.

(f) Abolition of the Senate, and the substitution of the referendum in its place.

(g) Government to pay all legal expenses of candidates, who poll one-half and upwards of the required quota of vote, at municipal and parliamentary elections.

II. Social Reforms. (a) Altruism and collectivism being the recognized basis of robust national life. We suggest, that isolated individuality be discouraged, and that people be encouraged to join societies for mutual aid and protection.

(b) The condition, training, and environment of the majority of toilers is so destructive to thrift, that the accumulation of wealth by them is a rare thing. Let the toiling millions, with a "summer vacation," exposed to all weathers, and enduring the strain of exhaustive toil, bear the burden of modern civilization. We, therefore, suggest that for the first ten years the following suggestions for legislative financial aid shall apply only to those toilers whose annual income is less than $600. The claims of the poorest receiving first consideration.

(c) A municipal building loan of $1,000 for ten years at 3 per cent., the party receiving the loan to furnish an endorsement covering a period of five years from his union, employers, landlord and the merchants with whom he deals, that the said applicant is a worthy citizen. 100 loans every year would every ten years release 1,000 poor families from the burden of rent. In ten years the cycle would be complete, and the loans, returned, making the scheme self-supporting. As the city can borrow money at three and a half per cent., this would really be a very cheap benevolence, and we submit far better than any tenement house scheme. We suggest that the union should co-operate with the Government in making this a genuine advantage to the toiler and his family. Much more than this is being done for Irish tenants by the British Government and has been done by this city for railway companies.

(d) Abolition of the contract system on all public works and the substitution of day labor.

(e) Establishment of municipal fuel yards. Railway in debt to municipalities to work out their indebtedness by hauling fuel free of charge. Fuel to be supplied at reduced rates to applicants endorsed by societies, who are feeling the pinch of poverty.

(f) Old age pensions of $2.00 a week, the pensioner to be endorsed by a society, which society shall also pay one-eighth of the pension.

(g) On account of the numerous accidents from machinery, and the great loss of limbs, we suggest that where there is no legal claim, on some one financially able to pay damages, that the Government shall pay 50 per cent. of the cost of the artificial limb, provided that the income of the wounded person is less than $600 per annum.

(h) Such public employment as watchmen, gate keepers, court constables, gaol guards, caretakers, to be reserved for men from 50 to 65 years of age.

(i) All Government officials and employees to be taken off the salary and wage sheet at the age of 65.

(j) Abolition of all Government pensions save the old age pension.

(k) The eight-hour day to be made the Canadian standard day for all forms of paid labor. All time above that to be overtime, and limited in amount per annum, as in New Zealand.

III. Moral Reforms. We suggest reforms under this head, because good John Ruskin says. "The greatest of all economists are the fortifying

virtues, which the wisest men of all times have arranged under the general heads of Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance." We submit that the toiler is justified in expecting financial aid from his children, from the age of 15 years until they leave home. We submit that the environment of the average toiler is so destructive to John Ruskin's "fortifying virtues" that many toilers fail to obtain from their children that financial aid to which they are justly entitled. The child and the State are also heavy losers from this destruction of the "fortifying virtues." We, therefore, suggest that:

(a) The age of the legal patrons of pool rooms be raised from 16 years to 21 years.

(b) That all children under 16 years of age be warned off the streets by the ringing of the curfew bell at 9 p.m. in summer and 8 p.m. in winter, unless the said children are attended by their guardians.

(c) Prohibition of the manufacture of cigarettes.

This is the report of our committee as received, amended and adopted by Branch IV. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners at their regular meeting, August 25th, 1903.

No. 231. As this Assembly is composed of members of various trades and callings, we cannot give the desired information in detail, but on the whole wages are much higher and work more steady than it was, but the increased cost of living and the advance in rent which in some cases amounts to 30 to 40 per cent., robs the wage-earner of part of the benefits of the good times that Canada is at present enjoying.

No. 232. Before the Association started, wages were $1.75 for ten hours; now wages are $3.00 for eight hours.

No. 235. An examination by either Government or city officials to weed out incompetents, who do cheap botch work and so bring discredit upon mechanics.

No. 238. We are in favor of board of conciliation, also of superannuation for aged and infirm, and Government ownership of all arbitrary franchises.

No. 240. Provide proper sanitary arrangements, such as closets, etc., regular inspection of works by Government officers.

By enacting a workable alien labor law to protect the interests of Canadian citizens from importation of alien labor.

Prevention of Sunday work, such as loading and hauling of material by rail and water; weekly pay instead of monthly; the proper safe-guarding and housing of explosives; inspection of boilers, both stationary and locomotive; eight hours per day work; prohibition of sale of liquor in or near the works; licensing of steam engineers, and then only to British subjects.

Reform in Taxation.

No. 253. The one thing that the Legislature can do for the benefit of labor which would accomplish more good than anything else would be to rectify the method of assessment. At the present time the assessment discriminates against the employment of industry. Let any man erect dwellings, construct a factory or make other improvements, at once his taxes are increased, while the taxes of the land speculator are confined wholly to the value of the land. This discrimination should cease.

But the case becomes worse when we see how the holder of the land in the growing towns or cities can charge labor so much for the occupation thereof. While the land owner may collect a ground rent ranging all the

way from a thousand dollars to a hundred thousand dollars per acre yearly, the toilers who produce the wealth get but little beyond a very narrow subsistence.

By this method of taxation the toilers must bear the whole burden of taxation, and at the same time keep in luxury the owners of the best sites. This means a double tax to industry and a life of luxurious leisure to the land owner, except for all time from any of the burdens of taxation.

Direct Legislation.

The people should have the power to either initiate laws or to express their approval or disapproval of the acts of the Legislature or the Councils. In this way reforms now much needed could be effected and much bad legislation prevented.

Reform of Representation.

We believe that by the grouping of constituencies and proportional representation many of the evils of the party system could be eliminated.

Discriminating Legislation.

All special favors and all methods of bonusing are a violation of the primary principle of Government, the equality of every one before the law. Bonuses are granted in almost every case so as to favor the rich at the expense of the poor. We would, therefore, recommend that all bonusing be abolished.

Prison Labor.

We would recommend that all prison labor be directed more with the aim of educating the prisoners to become useful citizens, and not so much with the idea of giving a chance to some contractor to secure a fortune. We hope, therefore, that the Legislature will abolish all contract labor in prisons.

Public Ownership.

The granting of public franchise has in many cases given undue power to capitalists to oppress the public. We would, therefore, be glad to see the Government adopt the method of public ownership of public utilities.

The Inspection of Factories.

This council is of the opinion that the inspection of the factories cannot be done efficiently by the present staff. The work is far too great, and to be attended to with proper care there should be an inspector for each city of the Province.

The Factories Act.

The administration of the Factories Act is at present under the control of the Department of Agriculture. It is the opinion of this council that it would be much better to place it under the control of the Labor Bureau.

The Inspection of Boilers.

The numerous fatal accidents occurring through the explosion of boilers seriously demands the attention of the Legislature. This council would recommend that steps be taken in the direction of providing that only competent engineers be placed in charge of all steam plants.

No. 254. Suggestions bearing upon the industrial question: legislative, —the shortening of hours of labor; functional, the better inspection of factories.

To the Secretary of the Bureau of Labor, Parliament Buildings, Toronto:

Dear Sir,—In answer to your communication of November 20th, we cordially desire to co-operate with the Ontario Government in the direction indicated We submit that the true wealth of Ontario is not her millionaires, nor even the aggregate wealth of her successful business men, but the moral fibre and intelligence of its population. We also submit that the most difficult problem that confronts our statesmen is, how shall the toilers of our nation be raised to and maintained in such condition of comfortable and enjoyable life, as the value of their labors and the wealth resulting therefrom fairly entitles them to? We submit that the heavy physical strain on many of our toilers, the precarious and intermittent nature of our occupations, compelling often times frequent change of residence, deprives them of those incentives to a thrifty, honorable life that has inspired many men with a steady job and a settled home, to a successful struggle for independence. We submit that, though many people, even some short-sighted statesmen, look upon trades unions with every suspicion, yet we are really entitled to the sympathy and co-operation of all those who wish to lighten the load of the burden-bearer and to raise the producer to a fairer share of that comfort and enjoyment which he so largely creates and so scantily shares. Now, as never before, the miners, in the gloomy depths of the earth, or the buildings trade mechanic on the lofty buildings, the sailors on our stormy lakes, or the train crews, by night and by day, through prairie and forest, swiftly transporting the wealth of the nation,—they all look to their union for protection from injuries, for help in sickness, and for that brotherly sympathy and financial backing that makes a man feel he is a man, not a slave. To many of our reckless sons of toil, who creates so much wealth for others, so little for themselves, the trades union teaches their first lessons of patient accumulation of financial power, of well organized and far-reaching co-operation for the common good. Though compelled by circumstances to leave his home and travel perhaps thousands of miles, true comrades of the union will meet him at the railway station, find him a boarding house, and start him in a job. If that noble doctrine of John Ruskin is ever realized, that every man, woman and child ought to be shepherded more tenderly than any 100 pounds of mutton that ever took prize among the South Downs, it must be realized through the trades unions. Through the unions the Government can reach and wisely assist thousands who would otherwise be beyond their reach. In working out our plans for the prosperity of the members of our unions we sometimes have to apply to our City Council or the Legislature for co-operative assistance, and are met with the reply, "We shall have to obtain special legislation before we can accede to your request." Recognizing the existence of your Department as a visible proof of the desire of the Ontario Government to promote harmony and prosperity among the industrial element of our Province, we appeal to you to obtain the enactment of such legis-

lation as is required. (1) Laws effecting the relationship of capital and labor patterned after the New Zealand labor laws, in the following respects:

(a) The wealth of Canada being recognized as the moral fibre and physique of its men and women, that we be protected from protracted and exhaustive hours of labor by making eight hours a day, or 48 hours a week, as far as possible, the legal working day.

(b) Overtime for women and persons under 18 years of age to be limited to 90 hours per annum in factories, and 120 hours per annum in stores.

II. That, as our members are suffering serious loss through the intermittent and precarious nature of our occupations, largely caused by the fluctations of the markets, through stock gambling, stock watering or cornering the market, therefore, we appeal for legislation prohibiting their fraudulent methods of doing business.

(c) Legislation tending toward Government and municipal ownership of all public utilities, and the production of the necessities of life, so taking their immensely valuable investments out of the hands of private greed and making them to minister to the wealth and comfort of the people.

(d) Direct legislation so that the people may be able to veto unjust measures, and to initiate legislation for the good of the commonwealth when our Government refuses to take such action.

(e) That the "living wage" be made the basis of the laborers' pay, regardless of "market rates" or the "manufacturers' profits." Canada needs no industries that require to be run on sweat-shop methods.

(f) That all wages higher than "living wages" be based on the amount of profit attached to that class of labor, so that the producer may receive a fair proportion of the wealth created by his toil.

III. That conciliation and arbitration courts be established on which the unions shall have equal representation with the employers, the Arbitration Court to be presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. That the awards of this court shall be compulsory, provided that

(a) In acknowledgment of the valuable, beneficial and unique influence exercised by the unions over so many of the unshepherded citizens of our Dominion, where a majority of the workmen in any trade or occupation have joined their union, such unions shall be legally recognized as the defender and promoter of their trade interests.

(b) That where the union is so legally recognized, such union labor shall have the preference over non-union labor in filling vacancies that may occur in such trade.

(c) That the court shall not in any way interfere with the hours, rate of wages, or trade rules at present existing in our unions, except as they may be contrary to the spirit of the constitution of Canada, or may unduly interfere with the liberty of the subject.

(d) That all unions may, if they choose, be registered as industrial unions, and shall have power to buy and hold real estate, to sue their members for arrears of dues, but shall not be liable to be sued except for the purposes mentioned in their Constitution.

(e) That no non-unionists shall be allowed to claim the privilege of the court unless they first organize themselves into a union, and be registered as an industrial union.

(IV.) That a large number of men and women toil hard all their lives, and sometimes, through no fault of their own, find themselves destitute in

their old age. We therefore suggest that a beginning of the old age pension system be made in Ontario, by granting a pension of $2 per week to all old men and women of 65 years of age or older who are endorsed by a society, the same society to pay one-eighth of the pension.

(V.) That whereas powers have been granted to municipalities to encourage factory buildings and machinery by exempting them from taxation and supplying them with water at less than cost price and whereas Toronto is in this way encouraging her manufacturers to the extent of $100,000 a year, we therefore petition that similar powers be granted to Toronto offer building loans of $1,000 for ten years at 3 per cent. to such union toilers as can give satisfactory certificates of skill and good citizenship; these municipal building loans not to cost the city more than $5,000 per annum. Also, that the first $700 in the value of improvements on land be exempt from taxation, so facilitating the erection of workmen's dwellings.

Table showing average wages per week and hours of labor, with comparison between those organized and unorganized, in localities as reported; also wage payment periods.

Location and Title of Organization Reporting.	Average wages per week.		Hours of labor first five days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average number of weeks idle.	Periods of wage payment.		
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.		Weekly.	Bi-weekly.	Monthly.
ALLANDALE:	$ c.	$ c.										
Bro. Locomotive Engineers, No. 486												
Bro. Locomotive Firemen, " 442												
Bro. Railway Conductors, " 355												
Bro. Railroad Trainmen, " 377												
AMHERSTBURG:												
Bartenders' Union, No. 305												
AURORA:												
Boot and Shoemakers' Union, No. 235												
BERLIN:												
Bakers' Union, No. 200	11 00		10		12		62			Yes.		
Bartenders' Union, " 305												
Broommakers' Union, " 7												
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 12												
Cigarmakers' Union, No. 422	10 50	7 50	8	10	6	6	46	56	3	Yes.		
Carpenters' and Joiners' Bro., No. 553	12 00	12 00	10	10	9	9	59	59	10	Yes.		
Clerks, Retail " 28			10		14		64			Yes.		
Ironmoulders, "												
Laborers' Union, T. & L. C. " 17	8 25	8 25	10	10	9	10	59	60	5		Yes.	
Laundry Workers, "												
Painters and Decorators, " 334												
Plumbers, S. & G. Fitters, " 317												
Rubber Workers, A. F. of L. " 9785												
Steam Engineers, "												
Shoe Workers' Union, " 206	9 00	9 00	10	10	7½	7½	57½	57½	4		Yes.	
Typographical " " 366												
Tailors (Custom) " 264	9 00	7 50	11½	11½	10	10	67½	67½	6	Yes.		
Tanners, A. F. of L. " 8231												
Team Drivers' Union, " 194												

Woodworkers' " " 112												
Woodworkers' " " 129												
Woodcarvers' Association, " 129												
BELLEVILLE:												
Bro. Locomotive Engineers, No. 189	20 00											Yes.
Bro. Locomotive Firemen, " 66												
Bartenders' Union " 298												
Iron and Steel Workers, "												
Sheet Metal Workers' Union " 130												
BRANTFORD												
Bakers' Union No. 173	13 50		10		10		60			Yes.		
Barbers' " " 298												
Bartenders " " 182												
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 9	10 00	10 00	9	11	5	5	50	60	10	Yes.		
Blacksmiths' Union " 115												
Bicycle Workers' Union "												
Cigarmakers' " " 59	9 00		8½	10½	4¼	6½	47	57	8	Yes.		
Carpenters' Bro. " " 498												
Coremakers' " " 63												
Ironmoulders " " 29	15 00		10		9		59		5	Yes.		
Laborers, A. F. of L. " 7370												
Letter Carriers Fed. Asso. " 13												
Machinists, " 564												
Metal Polishers, " 47												
Plumbers, S. & G. Fitters " 186	12 00	12 00	9	9	5	5	50	50		Yes.		
Plasterers' Union " 164												
Painters and Decorators, " 313												
Retail Clerks " 134												
Sheet Metal Workers " 98	10 60	9 00	9	10	9	10	54	60		Yes.		
Stove Mounters " 36												
Teamsters' Union "												
Typographical " 378	11 00	7 00	9	9	9	9	54	54		Yes.		
Tailors (Custom) " 117	9 00		11		9		64		18	Yes.		
BRAMPTON;												
Machinists' Union, No. 557												
BROCKVILLE:												
Bro. Railway Conductors, No. 366	21 25	21 25										Yes.
" Locomotive Engineers, " 118	25 00	25 00										Yes.
" Locomotive Firemen, " 69												
" Railroad Trainmen " 208												
Barbers' Union, No. 387												
Bartenders' " " 308												
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 13	12 00	11 50	9	9	9	9	54	54	17		Yes.	
Carpenters Bro. " 799	13 50		9		9		54		12½	Yes.		
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 6556												

TABLE shewing average wages per week and hours of labor, etc. *Continued.*

Location and Title of Organization Reporting.	Average wages per week.		Hours of labor first five days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average number of weeks idle.	Periods of wage payment.		
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.		Weekly.	Bi-weekly.	Monthly.
	$ c.	$ c.										
BROCKVILLE. *Continued.*												
Painters and Decorators, " 321	12 00	12 00	9	9	9	9	54	54	8	Yes.		
Tailors (Custom) " 262												
Typographical Union, " 393	9 00		9		9		54			Yes.		
BOWMANVILLE:												
Woodworkers' Union, No. 194												
BRIDGEBURGH:												
Bro. Locomotive Firemen, No. 471												
BEAMSVILLE:												
Stonecutters' Union												
CARLETON PLACE:												
Bro. Locomotive Firemen, No. 518												
Bro. Railroad Trainmen, " 527												
Federal Union, A. F. of L., " 9293												
Ironmoulders' Union, " 362												
Machinists' Union, " 211	14 50		10		7							Yes.
CHAPLEAU:												
Bro. Locomotive Engineers, No. 319												
" Locomotive Firemen, " 321												
" Railway Conductors, " 315												
" Railroad Trainmen, " 246												
CHATHAM:												
Bricklayers and Masons, No.	21 00		9		9		54		20	Yes.		
Cartenders' Union,												
Carpenters' Bro., " 1006												
Carriage & Wagon Workers " 87												
Federal Union, A. F. of L., " 10390												
Longshoremen Union,												
Painters and Decorators, " 839												

Retail Clerks, No. 835	8 00		11		13		68			Yes.				
Sheet Metal Workers, "														
Tailors (Custom), " 82														
Typographical Union, " 460	9 00	9 00	9 10	9 10	1.10	1.10	47	47		Yes.				
COLLINGWOOD :														
Barbers' Union, No.	10 00	10 00	10	10	15	15	65	65						
Blacksmiths' Bro., "														
Bricklayers and Masons, " 19	19 00	18 00	9	10	9	10	54	60	24		Yes.			
Boilermakers' Union, "														
Carpenters' Bro. " 1583														
Federal Union, A. F. of L. " 9047														
Longshoremen Union, " 196														
Meat Cutters and B. W., "														
Marine Firemen, I. L. A. "														
Machinists' Union, "														
Painters and Decorators " 948														
Retail Clerks, No.	7 00	7 00	10	10	14	14	64	64			Yes.	Yes.		
Tailors (Custom), " 356														
COBOURG :														
Federal Union, A.F. of L., No. 9185														
Ironmoulders' Union " 189														
CORNWALL :														
Tailors (Custom), No. 355														
CROOKSTON :														
Federal Union No.														
Stonecutters' Union, "														
DRESDEN :														
Federal Union, A. F. of L.														
DUNDAS :														
Garment Workers, No. 30	11 00		9½		4½		52			Yes.				
Ironmoulders, " 269														
Machinists, " 69														
Woodworkers, " 128	10 50	10 50	10	10	9	9	59	59			Yes.			
DEPOT HARBOR :														
Bro. Railroad Trainmen, No. 563														
ELMIRA :														
Woodworkers' No. 129	11 00	8 50	10	10	10	10	60				Yes.			
FORT WILLIAM :														
Bro. Railway Conductors, No. 286	25 00	25 00	10	10	10	10	60	60				Yes.		
" Locomotive Engineers, " 243														
" Locomotive Firemen, " 225														
" Railroad Trainmen, " 306														
Bricklayers and Masons, " 25														
Carpenters' Bro., " 1498														
Machinists, " 309														

TABLE shewing average wages per week and hours of labor, etc.—*Continued.*

Location and Title of Organization Reporting.	Average wages per week.		Hours of labor first five days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average number of weeks idle.	Periods of wage payment.		
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.		Weekly.	Bi-weekly.	Monthly.
FENELON FALLS:	$ c.	$ c.										
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No.												
GALT:												
Bartenders' Union, No. 307.....			10		10		60					Yes.
Barbers' Union, "			11		14		69					
Bricklayers and Masons, " 15.....												
Carpenters' Bro., " 1216.....	11 00	11 00	10	11	5	5	55	60	12		Yes.	
Federal Union, " 10299.....	9 50	8 35	10	10	9½	9½	59½	59½		Yes.		
Ironmoulders, " 447.....	12 25	12 25	10	10	5	5	55	55			Yes.	
Machinists, " 120.....	11 00		10		5		55				Yes.	
Painters and Decorators, " 741.....												
Retail Clerks, "	10 00	10 00	9	9	12	12	57	57			Yes.	
Shoeworkers' Union, "												
Sheet Metal Workers, " 284.....	10 00	10 00	10	10	9	9	59	59		Yes.	Yes.	
Tailors (Custom), " 365.....	11 00	9 90	9	9	9	9	54	54			Yes.	Yes.
Typographical Union, " 411.....												
GUELPH:												
Bakers' Union, No. 131.....												
Bartenders' Union, " 104.....												
Barbers' Union, " 310.....												
Brewery Workers " 300.....												
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 3.....												
Carriage Workers, " 78.....												
Carpet Weavers, " 277.....	12 00	12 00	10	10	5	5	55	55				
Carpenters' Bro., " 663.....	13 00		9	9	9	9	54	54	10		Yes.	
Federal Union, A. F. of L. " 10861.....												
" T. and L. C. O. A. C., " 28.....	9 50	8 00	9	9	10	10	54	60		Yes.		
Ironmoulders, " 212.....	18 00	18 00	10	10	9	9	59	59		Yes.	Yes.	

Machinists,	"	129											
Painters and Decorators,	"	602											
Piano and Organ Worker	"	34			10		6		56		1	Yes.	
Retail Clerks,													
Stonecutters,			18 00		9		9		54		12	Yes.	
Sheet Metal Workers,	"	186											
Textile Workers,	"	340											
Teamsters and Drivers,	"	351											
Tailors (Custom),	"	297	10 00		9		9		54		4	Yes.	
Typographical Union,	"	391	10 00		9		8		53			Yes.	
Upholsterers,	"	41	12 00	12 00	10	10	9	9	59	59	2	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Woodworkers,	"	111	10 50		10		7		57		3	Yes.	
GANANOQUE:													
Carriage and Wagon Workers,	No.	105											
HAMILTON:													
Bakers' Union,	No.	79											
Barbers' "	"	131	10 00		10	12	14	16	64	76			
Bartenders' Union	"	197	10 00	7 00	10	10	11	11	61	61		Yes.	
Broommakers' Union	"	9	12 00		10		5		55		3½	Yes.	
Bro. Locomotive Engineers,	"	133											
" Locomotive Firemen,	"	151											
" Railroad Trainmen,	"	226											
Bricklayers and Masons,	"	1	20 00		9		5		50		12	Yes.	
Builders' Laborers,	"	1											
Bookbinders,	"	114											
Butcher Workmen,	"	288											
Brewery Workmen	"	312											
Carpenters' Bro.,	"	18	12 00		9		5		50			Yes.	Yes.
Carpenters (Amal.),	"	750	15 00	15 00	9	9	5	5	50	50			Yes.
Cab and Carters' Ass'n,	"												
Civic Employes,	"												
Cigarmakers	"	55	12 00		8		4		44		½	Yes.	
Engineers (Amal.)	"	559											
Electrical Workers,	"	105											
Federal Union, T. of L. C.	"	11	14 00										Yes.
Federal Union, A. F. of L.	"	8982											
Garment Workers,	"	124											
Horseshoers,	"	72											
Hatters,	"												
Ironmoulders,	"	26											
Jewelry Workers	"		13 00	13 00	9½	9½	4½	4½	52	52		Yes.	
Longshoremen	"	120											
Letter Carriers, K of L	"												
Leather Workers, (horse g'ds)	"	73											
Machinists,	"	414											

Table showing wages per week and hours of labor, etc.—*Continued.*

Location and Title of Organization Reporting.	Average wages per week.		Hours of labor first five days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average number of weeks idle.	Periods of wage payment.		
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.		Weekly.	Bi-weekly.	Monthly.
HAMILTON, *Continued.*	$ c.	$ c.										
Metal Polishers, etc., No. 26												
Order Ry. Conductor's Div. " 27	18 00	18 00										Yes.
Painters and Decorators, " 205	9 00		9		5		50		5	Yes.		
Piano and Organ Workers "												
Printing Pressmen " 11												
Plumbers, S. & G. Fitters " 67	13 75	10 00	9	9	5	5	50	50				
Shoeworkers' Union " 234	9 00		10		5		55		3	Yes.		
Shoeworkers' " " 228												
Shoeworkers' " " 232												
Sheet Metal Workers, " 61												
Smelter Workers, A.F. of L. " 9805												
Stonecutters' Union "												
Stove Mounters, " 35	12 00	12 00	10	10	9	9	59	59	5	Yes.		
Street Ry. Employes " 107	11 60	8 35	11	11	11	11	66	66			Yes.	
Tailors, (Custom), " 149	9 50	8 00	10	12	12	12	62	72	6½	Yes.	Yes.	
Tobacco Workers " 48	10 00		10		5		55			Yes.		
Teamsters' Union " 1	17 50	17 50	9	9	9	9	54	54	8½	Yes.		
Typographical Union " 129												
Theatrical Stage Employes												
Wood Workers, No. 37												
Pattern makers			10		9		59					
HESPELER												
Federal Union, A.F. of L., No. 10672	7 50	7 50	9½	9½	5¼	5¾	53½	53½		Yes.	Yes.	
Textile Workers "												
HANOVER :												
Woodworkers Union, No. 63												
HAWKESBURY :												
Federal Union												
HAVELOCK												
Railroad Trainmen, No. 293	25 00	25 00										Yes.

KINGSTON :												
Bartenders Union, No. 301	8 00						7-			Yes.		
Builders' Laborers, A.F. of L., No 7448	7 00	7 00	9	9	9	9	54	54		Yes.		
Broommakers, "												
Barbers Union, "												
Bricklayers & Masons, No. 10												
Blacksmith Union, " 187	13 20	13 20	10	10	5	5	55	55	½		Yes.	
Boilermakers " " 210												
Carpenters Bro. " 249												
Cigarmakers Union " 343												
Engineers (Amal,) " 575	13 00		10		5		55				Yes.	
Federal Union, A.F. of L. " 8663	8 25	6 00	9	10	9	10	54	60	15	Yes.	Yes.	
" " " " 8412												
Ironmoulders, " 252												
Letter Carriers, " 8												
Longshoremen, " 239												
Marine Engineers Assoc. " 4												
Machinists, " 368												
Painters and Decorators, " 114	9 00		9		9		54		17	Yes.	Yes.	
Plumbers, S. & G. Fitters, " 221												
Stonecutters, "												
Sheet Metal Workers, " 117	10 50		9½		9		56½			Yes.		
Street Ry. Employes, " 150												
Team Drivers, " 302												
Tailors (Custom), " 263												
Typographical Union, " 204												
LONDON :												
Bro. Locomotive Engineers, No. 528												
" " " " 68												
" " Firemen, " 468												
" " " " 117												Yes.
" Railroad Trainmen, " 415	25 00	25 00										Yes.
" " " 240												
Order Railway Conductors, " 322												
" " " " 16												
" " Telegraphers " 1												
Railway Teamsters												
Switchmen's Union, No. 131												
Builders' Laborers												
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 5	8 60	8 60	8	8	4	4	44	44	16⅔	Yes.		
Brassworkers	12 00	12 00	10	10	9	9	59	59	3		Yes.	
Bartenders Union, No. 137	10 00									Yes.		
Boilermakers and I.S.B., No. 203												
Brewery Workers												
Barber's Union, No. 366												

Table showing average wages per week and hours of labor, etc.—*Continued.*

Location and Title of Organization Reporting.	Average wages per week:		Hours of labor first five days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average number of weeks idle.	Periods of wage payment.		
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.		Weekly.	Bi-weekly.	Monthly.
LONDON,—*Continued.*	$ c.	$ c.										
Broommakers Union, No. 74	.....	.....	10	.....	5	.....	55	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	.....
Carpenters (Amal.)	11 50	.....	9	.....	4½	.....	49½	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	.....
Cigarmakers, No. 278	.....	.....	8	10	5	10	50	60	.... ..	Yes.	.....	.....
Carriage and Wagon Makers, No. 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electrical Workers, No. 120	10 50	10 00	9½	.....	5 & 9	.....	.....	.....	12	Some.	Some.	Some.
Engineers (Amal.), " 561	12 00	12 00	10	10	6	6	66	56	2	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Federal Union, A.F. of L. No. 7483	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garment Workers, No. 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hackmens' Union	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial Brotherhood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ironmoulders, No. 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Letter Carriers Association, No. 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinists " 383	12 00	12 00	10 00	10 00	9	9	59	59	2½	Yes.	.....	.....
Meat Cutters and B. W. " 291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metal Polishers, " 31	13 00	13 00	10¼	10¼	5¾	5¾	57	57	4	Yes.	.....	.....
Musical Protective Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milkmen, A.F. of L., No. 8791	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbers, S. and G. Fitters, No. 374	15 00	15 00	9	10	5	5	50	55	10	Yes.	.....	.....
Plasterers Union, " 159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters and Decorators, " 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stovemounters, " 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stonecutters Union	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailors (Custom), " 30	9 00	7 00	9	9	12	12	57	57	6	Yes.	Yes.	.....
Teamsters Union, " 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typographical Union, " 133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco Workers " " 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Team Drivers International	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theatrical Mechanics	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LISTOWEL:												
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 10542												
Woodworkers, " 27												
LINDSAY:												
Typographical Union, No. 296	8 00		10		9		59			Yes.		
LEAMINGTON:												
Tobacco Workers, No. 62												
MILLE ROCHES:												
Stonecutters Union	15 00		10		10		60		46		Yes.	
MITCHELL:												
Tailors (Custom), No. 330	8 50		10		10		60		8		Yes.	
MIDLAND:												
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 20	16 74		9		9		54		16½		Yes.	
Carpenters Bro., " 817	12 15	11 34	9	10	9	10	54	60	10		Yes.	
Longshoremen, " 199												
MERRITTON:												
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 91												
Federal Union, A. F. of L. " 9661												
Paper Makers' Union												
Stonecutters' Union												
MILTON:												
Federal Union, A. F. of L.												
NIAGARA FALLS:												
Bro. Locomotive Firemen, No. 487												
Bro. Railroad Trainmen, " 379												
Order Railroad Telegraphers, " 16	10 50	10 50	12	12	12	12	12	72	72	5½		Yes.
Carpenters' Bro. " 713	15 12	13 50	9	10	9	10	54	60		Yes.		
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 10363	10 00		9		4		49		3	Yes.		
Painters and Decorators, No. 789												
Plumbers, S. and G. Fitters, " 361	13 50		9		9		54			Yes.		
Retail Clerks, "			11	13	13	17	68	82		Yes.		
NORTH BAY:												
Bro. Locomotive Engineers, No. 308												
" Locomotive Firemen, " 234												
" Railroad Trainmen, " 249												
Order Railway Conductors, " 242	18 00											Yes.
Machinists' Union, " 413												
OTTAWA:												
Bro. Locomotive Engineers, No. 469												
" Locomotive Engineers, " 168												
" Locomotive Firemen, " 81	12 00	12 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	10			Yes.
" Locomotive Firemen, " 172												
" Railroad Trainmen, " 129												
" Railroad Trainmen, " 185												
Order Railroad Conductors, " 29												

Table showing average wages per week and hours of labor, etc.—*Continued.*

Location and Title of Organization Reporting.	Average wages per week.		Hours of labor first five days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average number of weeks idle.	Periods of wage payments.		
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.		Weekly.	Bi-Weekly.	Monthly.
OTTAWA—*Continued.*												
Order Railroad Telegraphers No. 15	15 00	15 00	12	12	12	12	72	72				Yes.
Bricklayers and Masons " 7												
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 14												
Blacksmiths' Union " 191												
Bookbinders' Union " 65	12 00		10		5		55			Yes.	Yes.	
Builders' Laborers " 4												
Bakers' Union " 101												
Bartenders' Union " 321												
Barber's Union " 130												
Cabmen's Union "												
Carpenters' Bro. " 674												
Commercial Union (clerks), No. 276	9 50		9		14		59			Yes.	Yes.	
Electrical Workers', " 93	10 50	8 25	9	9½	9	9¼	54	57	2	Yes.	Yes.	
Engineers', Stationary "												
Ironmoulders' Union, " 280												
K. of L. Letter Carriers												
Laborers' Union												
Lathers' Union, No. 57												
Machinists' Union, " 412												
Newspaper Writers' "												
Printing Pressmen, " 5	15 00	9 00				5	5			Yes.		
Plasterers' Union, " 124												
Painters' and Decorators', No. 200												
Plumbers' S. and G. F. " 71												
Stereo. and Electrotypers', " 50												
Sheet Metal Workers', " 11	13 00	10 00	9	10	7	10	52	60	2	Yes.	Yes,	
Steel and Copper Plate Printers', No. 6												
Street Ry. Employes', No. 34											Yes.	
Stone Cutters' Union, "	15 00	9 00	9	9	5	5	50	50	winter months		Yes.	

Tailors' (custom), " 143	10 00	7 00	10	10½	10	10½	60	63		Yes.		
Typographical Union " 102	12 75		9		9		54			Yes.		
Owen Sound,												
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 11												
Carpenters' Bro., No. 626												Yes.
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 10959												
Longshoresmen's Union, No.	7 50	7 50	10	10	9	9	59	59	23½			
Plumbers' Union, "												
Stonecutters' Union, "	18 00		8		8		48		20		Yes.	
Woodworkers' Union, "												
Oshawa:												
Carriage and Wagon Workers', No. 99												
Coremakers' Union " 67												
Federal Union A. F. of L., " 9898												
Ironmoulders' Union, " 136												
Woodworkers' Union, " 148												
Palmerston:												
Bro. Locomotive Engineers, No. 518												
" " Firemen, " 181												
Bro. Railroad Trainmen, No. 39	12 50	12 50	12	12	12	12	72	72				Yes.
Carriage and Wagonworkers', " 61	10 50	10 50	10	10	10	10	60	60	1		Yes.	
Preston:												
Federal Union A. F. of L												
Ironmoulders' Union, No. 314	15 90	9 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	8½	Yes		
Stove-Mounters "												
Woodworkers' Union " 51												
Peterborough:												
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 17												
Bartenders' Union " 293												
Barbers' Union " 402												
Carpenters' Bro " 672												
Federal Union A. F. of L., " 9860	8 10	8 10	10	10	7½	7½	57½	57½		Yes.	Yes.	
Federal Union T. & L. C. of C. "												
Ironmoulders' Union " 191												
Leatherworkers on horse goods, " 107	8 00	8 00	10 10	10 10	9 10	9 10	60	60	1	Yes.		
Metal Polishers "												
Machinists, " 286												
Musicians, "												
Painters and Decorators "												
Pattern Makers "												
Sheet Metal Workers, " 194	12 50	10 00	9	9	9	9	54	54	12	Yes.		

Table shewing average wages per week and hours of labor, etc.—*Continued.*

Location and Title of Organization Reporting.	Average wages per week.		Hours of labor first five days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average number of weeks idle.	Periods of wage payments.		
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.		Weekly.	Bi-weekly.	Monthly.
PETERBOROUGH.—*Continued.*												
Team Drivers' Union, No.												
Tailors (custom) " 23												
Typographical Union, " 248	9 00		9		9		54			Yes.		
PORT COLBORNE:												
Carpenters' Brotherhood, No. 1168	12 00		9		9		54			Yes.		
Federal Union A. F. of L., " 10683												
PORT DALHOUSIE:												
Rubber Workers' Union, "												
PEMBROKE:												
Tailors (custom) " 354												
POINT EDWARD:												
Bro. Locomotive Engineers, No. 240												
PARK HARBOR:												
Longshoremen's Union, No. 245												
PRESCOTT:												
Longshoremen's Union, No. 244												
PORT ARTHUR:												
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 626												
Order of Railroad Telegraphers												
RAT PORTAGE:												
Bro. of Locomotive Engineers, No. 535												
" Locomotive Firemen. " 305												
" Railroad Trainmen, " 270												
Order of Railway Conductors, " 352												
Federal Union, T. & L.C. of C., " 2												
ROCKLAND:												
Stonecutters' Union												
SARNIA:												
Bro. of Locomotive Firemen, No 221												

" Railroad Trainmen,	" 227													
Order of Railway Conductors,	" 189	25 00	25 00											Yes.
Barbers' Union		11 50		10		14½		64½			Yes.			
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 23		15 00	12 15	.9	10	9	10	54	60		Yes.			
Cartenders														
Carpenters' Bro., No. 1301														
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9862														
Ironmoulders',	" 413	12 15	12 15	10	10	10	10	60	60		Yes.	Yes.		
Longshoremen,	" 253													
Machinists'	" 271													
Painters' and Decorators'	" 422	11 00	9 50	10	10	9	9	59	59	10	Yes.			
Stonecutters' Union,	"													
Team Drivers',	" 84													
Tailors (custom)	" 241													
SCHREIBER :														
Bro. Locomotive Engineers,	" 381	32 00	32 00											Yes.
" Locomotive Firemen,	" 387													
" Railroad Trainmen,	" 419													
SMITH'S FALLS :														
Bro. Locomotive Engineers,	" 381	25 00	25 00							2½				Yes.
" Locomotive Firemen,	" 479	17 50												Yes.
" Railroad Trainmen,	" 245													
Order of Railway Conductors	" 199													
Bartenders' Union,	" 303													
Bricklayers and Masons	" 21													
Carpenters' Bro.,	" 1152													
Coremakers' Union				10		5		55		2				
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9502		7 75	7 00	10		9		59		3	Yes.			
Federal Union, T. & L. C. of C., No. 13														
Ironmoulders' Union,	" 201	15 00		10		9		59		2		Yes.		
Machinists',	" 376													
Painters' and Decorators'	" 772													
Journeymen Tailors'		9 00		8		8		48		4				Yes.
STRATFORD :														
Bro. Locomotive Engineers,	" 188													
" Locomotive Firemen,	" 38													
" Railroad Trainmen,	" 8													
Order of Railway Conductors,	" 15													
Bakers' Union,	" 135													
Barbers' Union,	" 136													
Bricklayers' and Masons',	" 24	18 00		9		9		54				Yes.		
Boilermakers',	"													
Cigarmakers',	" 424	9 00	6 50	8	8	8	8	48	48	2	Yes.			
Carpenters' Bro.,	" 560	10 00		8 to 10		8 to 10					some.	some.		some.
Engineers' (anal.)	" 569													

Table shewing average wages per week and hours of labor, etc.—*Continued.*

Location and Title of Organization Reporting.	Average wages per week.		Hours of labor first five days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average number of weeks idle.	Periods of wage payment.		
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.		Weekly.	Bi-Weekly.	Monthly.
STRATFORD.—*Con.*												
Federal Union, A. F. of L. No. 9886												
Garment Workers', " 97												
Machinists', " 103												
Meat Cutters' and B. W. " 112												
Painters' and Decorators', " 681												
Sheet Metal Workers, " 324			10		5		55					Yes.
Typographical Union, " 139												
Woodworkers' Union, " 107												
SAULT STE. MARIE:												
Bro. Locomotive Engineers, No. 67	20 00	20 00	12	12	12	12	72	72	$8\frac{1}{2}$			Yes.
" Railroad Trainmen, " 611	12 60	12 60	12	12	12	12	72	72	$10\frac{1}{2}$			Yes.
Barbers' Union, " 283	14 00	12 00	12	12	14	14	74	74		Yes.		
Bricklayers' and Masons', " 16	22 00	17 50	9	10	9	10	54	60	10	Yes.		
Carpenters' Bro. " 1697	12 00	10 50	10	10	10	10	60	60	$6\frac{1}{2}$			Yes
Electrical Workers', " 85	12 00		10		10		60		$3\frac{1}{2}$			Yes.
Federal Union, A. F. of L., " 10061												
Machinists', " 285	15 00	15 00	10	10	10	10	60	60				Yes
Painters' and Decorators', " 946												
Plumbers' S. & G. F., " 30												
Sheet Metal Workers', " 328	14 00	12 00	10	10	9	9	59	59	5			
SIMCOE:												
Federal Union, A F. of L., No. 10063												
STRATHROY:												
Federal Union, A.F. of L., No. ..												
SHERKSTON:												
Federal Union, A.F. of L., No. 11344	7 00		10		10		60		15			Yes.
ST. DAVID'S:												
Federal Union, A.F. of L., No. 8626	9 00		10		9		59		$11\frac{1}{2}$		Yes.	
ST. CATHARINES:												
Bakers' Union, No. 127												

Barbers' Union	10 00	10 00	13	13	16	16	81	81	.....	Yes.	.....	.....
Bricklayers' and Masons', No. 4	12 00	.....	9	.....	5	.....	50	.....	15	Yes	.....	.....
Brewery Workers', "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters' Bro., " 38	10 00	10 00	9	.....	9	.....	54	.....	6½	Yes.	Yes.	.....
Carriage and Wagon Workers', " 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigarmakers', " 140	10 00	.....	8	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	4	Yes.	.....	.....
Carriage and Wagon Workers', " 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electrical Workers', " 249	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Union, A.F. of L., Lbrs., No. 9030	9 50	8 34	9	9	5	5	50	50	.....	Yes.	.....	.....
F. U., A.F. of L., Saw Workers, " 10531	9 00	9 00	10	10	8 & 5	.....	58 & 55	.....	3	.....	Yes.	.....
F. U., A.F. of L., Tool Finishers, " 10687	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinists', No. 268	13 80	13 80	10	10	7½	7½	57½	57½	1	Yes.	Yes.	.....
Metal Polishers', "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meat Cutters' and B.W. " 289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters' and Decorators', " 407	12 50	10 70	9	9	5	5	50	50	16¼	Yes.	.....	.....
Plumbers', S. & G.F. " 244	12 50	.....	9	.....	5	.....	50	.....	4	Yes.	.....	.....
Saw Smiths' "	18 00	.....	9	.....	5	.....	50	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	.....
Tailors, (custom) " 235	10 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	Yes.	.....	.....
Typographical Union, " 416	10 00	8 00	9	10	9	10	54	60	.....	Yes.	.....	.....
Wookworkers' " 244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ST. MARYS:												
Federal Union, A.F. & L., No. 10918	9 00	9 00	10	10	9	9	59	59	.....	.....	Yes.	.....
Tailors (custom) " 340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ST. THOMAS:												
Bro. Locomotive Engineers, No. 132	25 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.
" " " " 529	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " Firemen, " 5	14 00	14 00	11	11	11	11	66	66	4½	.....	.....	.....
" Railroad Trainmen, " 47	15 00	15 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	8½	.....	.....	Yes.
Order Railway Conductors, " 13	18 75	18 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.
Barbers' Union, " 222	10 00	.....	11	12	16	.....	71	76	.....	.....	Yes.	.....
Bartenders' Union, " 348	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bricklayers' and Masons' " 8	12 00	.....	9	.....	9	.....	54	.....	15	.....	Yes.	.....
Cigarmakers' Union, " 420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Union, A.F. of L., " 8329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmers' Union "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinists' Union, " 294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters and Decorators, " 494	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Street Railway Employees, "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailors (custom) " 141	8 50	7 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Typographical Union, " 459	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TORONTO:												
Allied Metal Mechanics	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bakers' and Confectioners' Int., No. 204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bread Drivers, T. & L. C. of C., " 33	9 to 12	.....	11	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	.....
Bartenders' Union, " 280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table showing average wages per week and hours of labor, etc.—*Continued.*

Location and Title of Organization Reporting.	Average wages per week.		Hours of labor first five days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average number of weeks idle.	Period of wage payment.		
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.		Weekly.	Bi-weekly.	Monthly.
TORONTO.—*Continued.*												
Barbers' Union, Int., No. 376	9 00	9 00	10½	10½	15	15	67½	67½	.....	Yes.	.....	.....
Blacksmiths' Union, Int., " ..	12 50	12 50	10	10	5	5	55	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bricklayers' " " 2..	15 00	.....	8	.....	4	.....	44	.....	16½	.....	Yes.	.....
Builders' Laborers " " ..	11 00	8 80	8	8	4	4	44	44	15	.....	Yes.	.....
Boilermakers' " " 171..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boilermakers' Helpers Union, Int. " ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bookbinders' " " 28..	12 00	12 00	9½	9½	4½	4½	52	52	3	Yes.	.....	.....
Bookbinders' Female " " 34..	4 00	4 00	9½	9¼	4½	4½	52	52	.....	Yes.	.....	.....
Boot & Shoe Workers' " " 233..	7 50	7 50	10	10	5	5	55	55	5	Yes.	.....	.....
Brass Moulders' " " 33..	14 00	14 00	10	10	5	5	55	55	.....	.....	Yes.	.....
Brass Workers' " " 53..	11 00	.....	10	.....	5	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	.....
Broommakers' " " 55..	10 00	.....	10	.....	7	.....	57	.....	8	Yes.	.....	.....
Brick, Tile & Terra Cotta Workers' " 19..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brewery Workers' Union, Int.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters' Bro., " No. 27..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters' Bro., " " 1408..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters' (amal) 1st Branch	11 00	.....	8	9	4	5	44	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters' (amal) 2nd Branch.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters' (amal) 3rd Branch.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters' (amal) 4th Branch.....	10 50	.....	8	.....	4	.....	44	.....	11	.....	Yes.	.....
Concrete Pavers'.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriage & Wagon Workers' Int., No. 85.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigarmakers' Inter., No. 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Civic Employees' " 1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Civic Employees' " 2.....	10 80	.....	9	.....	4	.....	49	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	.....
Car Workers' Assn. Inter., No. 258.....	10 00	10 00	10	10	7	7	57	57	2½	.....	.....	Yes.
Cab & Express Assn. "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cork Workers, A.F. of L., " 9665	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coopers' Union, Inter., " 180.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electrical Workers', inter., " 114.....	11 00	7 70	8	9½	4	9¼	44	57	10	Yes.	Yes.	.....

Electrical Workers' Inter., No. 353	9 00	9 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	15	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Engineers' (amal.) " " 570	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers' (Marine) National	16 88	15 00	12	12	12	12	72	72	16½	.....	.....	Yes.
Engineers' (Steam) Inter., No. 152	12 00	12 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	½	Yes.	.....	.....
Furriers', A.F. of L., " 9791	13 50	13 50	9½	9½	4½	4½	52	52	1	.....	Yes.	.....
Firemen, (Marine) Inter., " 323	9 37	.....	12	.....	12	.....	72	.....	28	.....	.....	Yes.
Granite Cutters' T. & L. C., No. 16	15 00	.....	9	.....	6½	.....	51½	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	.....
Garment Workers (cutters), " 185	11 50	11 50	9½	9½	4¼	4½	52	52	.....	Yes.	.....	.....
" " (pressers), " 188	12 25	.....	9	.....	4	.....	49	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.	.....
" " (operators), "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " (special), " 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass Bottle Blowers', Inter., " 66	22 00	11 00	8½	8½	8¼	8½	51	51	20	Yes.	.....	.....
Gilders, A.F. & L., " 8980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass Workers' Inter., " 21	13 00	13 00	9	9	5	5	50	50	.....	Yes.	.....	.....
Horseshoers Inter., " 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ironmoulders Inter., " 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewelery Workers Inter., " 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
K. of L. (coal drivers), " 2454	11 40	8 90	10	.....	10	.....	60	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	.....
K. of L. (Longshoremen), " 6564	14 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	Yes.	.....	.....
K. of L. (teamsters), " 1960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
K. of L. (mixed), " 2305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather Workers' (h'rse g'ds) Inter., No. 93	9 00	9 00	10	10	8	8	58	58	.....	.....	Yes.	.....
Leather Workers' (amal.) Inter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leathers' Inter., No. 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laundry Workers' Inter., No. 107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinists " " 135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinists " " 371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Musicians " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malsters " "	10 00	10 00	11½	11½	11½	11½	69	69	24	Yes.	Yes.	.....
Mailers " " 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metal Polishers' Inter., " 21	13 20	10 00	10	10	5	10	55	60	2	.....	.....	.....
Meat Cutters " "	9 75	8 80	8	10	7½	9½	47½	59¼	1	Yes.	.....	.....
Marble Workers' " " 5	11 50	.....	9	.....	5	.....	50	.....	6	Yes.	Yes.	.....
Ornamental Iron Wire Workers'	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piano & Organ Workers' Inter., No. 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piano & Organ Workers' " 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pattern Makers "	15 00	15 00	10	10	5	5	55	55	11½	.....	.....	.....
Plasterers " 48	15 00	12 00	8	8	4	4	44	44	.....	.....	Yes.	.....
Plasterers' Laborers "	13 20	11 00	8	8	4	4	44	44	.....	.....	Yes.	.....
Pressmen Printing " 10	14 25	.....	9 5-6	.....	4 5-6	.....	54	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	.....
Press Assts. & Feeders " 1	9 00	.....	9 5-6	.....	4 5-6	.....	54	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.	.....
Pressmen (web) " 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters & Decorators " 437	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbers S. & G. Fitters " 46	14 40	.....	8	.....	4	.....	44	.....	12½	Yes.	.....	.....
Rubber Workers " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table showing average wages per week and hours of labor, etc.—*Continued.*

Location and Title of Organization Reporting.	Average wages per week.		Hours of labor first five days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average number of weeks idle.	Period of wage payment.		
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.		Weekly.	Bi-weekly.	Monthly.
TORONTO.—*Continued.*												
Retail Clerks No. 540												
Sheet Metal Workers " 39	13 75	10 00	9	9	5	5	50	50		Yes.		
Stereo & Electrotypers' Inter. No 21												
Stonecutters Inter.												
Stone Masons Inter.	10 00	10 00	8	9	4	9	44	54	16		Yes.	
Street Ry. Employees Inter.	10 00	10 00	9	9	9	9	54	54			Yes.	
Structural Bridge & Iron Workers Inter	10 00		9		5		50		$8\frac{1}{2}$		Yes.	
Stove Mounters Inter., No. 14												
Saw Smiths Inter	15 00		9		5		50			Yes.	Yes.	
Team Drivers Inter												
Tile Layers, E. & C. Inter., No 37	15 40	15 40	8	8	4	4	44	44	5	Yes.		
Tailors (custom) " 132												
Teamsters												
Theatrical Stage Employees Inter												
Tobacco Workers Inter., No. 63	8 50		9		5		50		2	Yes.		
Typographical " 91	15 62	11 12	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	$46\frac{1}{2}$	$46\frac{1}{2}$		Yes.		
Trunk & Bag Workers " 11	10 00	7 50	9	9	5	5	50	50	2	Yes.		
Upholsterers' Union Inter.	11 00	11 00	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	5	5	$52\frac{1}{2}$	$52\frac{1}{2}$	4			
Union Label League Inter												
Woodcarvers Inter.												
Woodworking (machinists) Inter., No. 118												
Woodworkers (Pianomakers) " 34	13 85	13 85	9	9	5	5	50	50	3	Yes.		
Woodworkers Inter. No. 157												
Woodworkers " 114	11 00		10		5		55		2	Partly.	Partly.	
Photo Engravers												
Locomotive Engineers, No. 70												
Locomotive Engineers, " 295												
Locomotive Engineers, " 520												
Locomotive Firemen, " 67												

Locomotive Firemen,	" 262												
Locomotive Firemen,	" 596												
Railroad Trainmen,	" 108												
Railroad Trainmen,	" 255												Yes.
Railroad Trainmen,	" 322	15 00											Yes.
Railway Conductors,	" 17												
Railway Conductors,	" 344	18 75											Yes.
Railway Conductors,	" 345												
Railway Telegraphers,	"												
Railway Trackmen,	" 87												
Switchmen's Union,	" 27												
TRENTON :													
Woodworkers Int.,	No. 159												
THOROLD :													
Carpenters Bro.,	No. 1677	12 00		9		9		54		10			
Federal Union, A.F. of L.	" 9533	9 00		9		5		50				Yes.	Yes.
WOODSTOCK :													
Bricklayers and Masons, Int.,	No. 22	14 00		9		9		45	16			Yes.	
Bartenders,	"												
Barbers,	"	10 00	10 00	10	10	15	15	65	65				
Builders' Laborers,	"	9 69	8 10	9	9	9	9	54	54			Yes.	
Carpenters' Bro.,	" No. 1201	12 00	10 50	10	10	9	9	59	59		Yes.		
Carriage & Wagonworkers, Int.,	No. 108	9 00	9 00	10	10	9	9	59	59			Yes.	
Cigarmakers,	"												
Federal Union, A.F. of L.	" " 10679												
Ironmoulders,	" " 249	15 90	9 00	10	10	9	9	59	59	10½	Yes.		
Leather Workers (amal.)	" " 48												
Team Drivers,	"												
Typographical Union,	" " 317												
Tailors (custom)	" " 33												
Wood Workers,	" " 88												
WATERLOO :													
Carpenters' Bro., Inter.,	No. 553												
Federal Union, T. & L. C., Inter.,	No. 26	7 08	7 08	10	10	9	9	59	59	20		Yes.	
Machinists,	" " 214												
WALLACEBURG :													
Carpenters' Bro., Inter.,	No. 1490												
Federal Union, A.F. of L.,	" 9916												
Flint Glass Workers, Inter.,				8		5		45		10	Yes.		
Glass Bottle Blowers,	" No. 70	32 50		8½		8½		51		2		Yes.	Yes.
Tailors (custom)	"												
WELLAND :													
Carpenters' Bro., Inter.,	No. 969	10 65	10 65	9		9		54		16	Yes.		
Federal Union, A.F. of L.,	No. 9659												

Table showing average wages per week and hours of labor, etc.—*Continued.*

Location and Title of Organization Reporting.	Average wages per week.		Hours of labor first five days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average number of weeks idle.	Period of wage payment.		
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.		Weekly.	Bi-weekly.	Monthly.
WIARTON:												
Woodworkers' Inter., No. 126												
WINGHAM:												
Woodworkers' Inter., No. 119												
WINDSOR:												
Bro. Locomotive Engineers, No 390	16 50											
Bro. Locomotive Firemen, " 421												
Bro. Railroad Trainmen, " 316												
Barbers Inter.,	11 00		11		17		72			Yes.		
Bricklayers and Masons, " 6	15 00	15 00	9	9	9	9	54	54	16½		Yes.	
Carpenters' Bro., Inter., " 689												
Electrical Workers, " 211												
Federal Union, A.F. of L., " 8019												
Longshoremen, Inter., " 57												
Plumbers, S. F. & G., Inter., No. 407	15 00	15 00	9	9	9	9	54	54				
Painters and Decorators, " 629	14 00	11 00	8	9	8	9	48	54	5		Yes.	
Retail Clerks, Inter., " 531												
Sheet Metal Workers, Inter., " 341												
Switchmen's Union, " 184												
Street Ry. Employees, Inter., " 231												
Tailors (custom), " " 114	12 00	12 00	10	10	10	10	60	60			Yes.	
Team Drivers, " " 277												
Typographical Union " " 550	10 00		9		7		52				Yes.	
Tobacco Workers, "	9 00		10		8		58				Yes.	

LIST OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

With Name and Address of General Secretaries. Having Subordinate Organizations in the Province of Ontario.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, P. M. Draper, Box 1017, Ottawa, Ont.

American Federation of Labor, Frank Morrison, Box 423 G. street, N. W., Washington, D.C.

Actors' National Protective Union, Lew Morton, 8 Union Square, New York, N.Y.

Allied Metal Mechanics' International Association, John E. Devlin, 421 Valentine Building, Toledo, Ohio.

Bakers' and Confectioners' International Journeymen, F. H. Harzbecker, Room 39 Harrington Building, 236 Superior street, Cleveland, O.

Barbers' International Union Journeymen, W. E. Klapetzsky, Box 278, Indianapolis, Ind.

Blacksmiths' International Brotherhood of, Robert H. Kerr, New Mail Building, Moline, Ill.

Blast Furnace Workers and Smelters of America, International Association, William J. Clarke, 128 Sandusky street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Boilermakers International Shipbuilders of America, W. J. Gilthorpe, Room 406, Portsmouth Building, Kansas City, Kansas.

Bookbinders, International Union of, J. W. Doherty, 1113 West Chester avenue, New York, N.Y.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, C. L. Baine, 431 Albany Building, Boston, Mass.

Brewery Workers, International Union of, Louis Kemper, Rooms 109-110, Oddfellows' Temple, corner Elm and 7th streets, Cincinnati, O.

Brick Tile and Terra Cotta Workers, International Alliance, George Hodge, 155 E. Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of, J. W. Johnston, 171 East Eighty-first street, New York, N.Y.

Broommakers International Union, W. R. Boyer, 387 South Prairie street, Galesburg, Illinois.

Bricklayers and Masons, International Union, William Dobson, 41 Summer street, North Adams, Mass.

Builders' Laborers', International Union, H. A. Stemburgh, 423 Waverley street, Waverley, N.Y.

Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood, Frank Duffy, P.O. Box 520, Indianapolis, Ind.

Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society, Thomas Atkinson, 332 East 93rd street, New York, N.Y.

Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of, O. A. Tveitmore, Hayward Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, International, C. A. Peterson, 181 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Carvers' (Wood) Association of North America (International), M. A. Brinkman, 836 Thornton street, Dayton, Ohio.

Carworkers, International Association of, A. D. Wheeler, 644 Prudential Building, Buffalo, N.Y.

Cigarmakers, International Union of America, George W. Perkins, Room 820, Monon Block, 320 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Clerks' (Retail), International Protective Association, Max Morris, Box 1441 Denver, Col.

Coopers, International Union of North America, James A. Cable, P.O Box 77, Kansas City, Kansas.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, Theo. Wilber Eastlake, care of "Evening Post," telegraph department, New York.

Conductors, Order of Railroad, W. J. Maxwell, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of, H. W. Sherman, Corcoran Building, Washington, D.C.

Engineers, International Union of Steam, R. A. McKay, 224 Masonic Temple, Peoria, Ill.

Engineers, (Locomotive), Brotherhood of, T. S. Ingranam, 307 Society for Saving Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Elevator Constructors, International Union, Henry Snow, 140 Park avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Firemen, Locomotive, Brotherhood of, F. W. Arnold, Peoria, Ill.

Freight Handlers' and Warehousemen's Union of America, M. J. Donnelly, 188 West Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill.

Garment Workers of America, Henry White, Rooms 116-117 Bible House, New York, N.Y.

Glass Bottle Blowers, Association of United States and Canada, William Launer, Room 930, Witherspoon Building, Juniper and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Glass Workers, Amalgamated Association, International, William Figolah, 3257 Union avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Glass Workers (Flint,) International, John L. Dobbins, Room 316 Bissell Block, Pittsburg, Pa.

Hatters of North America (United), John Phillips, 11 Waverley Place, Room 15, New York, N.Y.

Horse Shoers, International Union Journeymen, Roady Kenehan, 1548 Wazee street, Denver Col.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders, International Alliance, Jere L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ironmoulders' Union of North America, E. J. Denny, 433 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Jewelry Workers, International Union, Harry J. C. Taylor, 295 Jalliff avenue, Newark, N.J.

Knights of Labor, I. D. Chamberlain, 43 B street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal, A. F. Liebig, 182 Abbey street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Laundry Workers, International Union, Charles E. Nordeck, Lock Box 10, Station I., Troy, N.Y.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood, J. J. Pfeiffer, 435 Gibraltar Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Leather Workers, Amalgamated International Union of America, John Roach, 52 Forest Building, South 4th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Longshoremen, International Association, Henry C. Barter, 407 Elks Temple, Detroit, Mich.

Machinists, International Association of, George Preston, 908-914 G street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Maintenance of Way Employees, Internatonal Brotherhood, C. Boyle, 304 Benoist Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Marble Workers, International Association, Henry Roberts, 273 Porter street, Detroit, Mich.

Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen, International Union, Homer D. Call, Lock Box 317, Syracuse, N.Y.

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brassworkers' Union, J. J. Cullen, 25 Third avenue, Station D, New York, N.Y.

Metal Workers of America (United), International Union, C. O. Sherman, 148 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

Mine Workers of America (United), William B. Wilson, 1101 Stevenson Building, Indianapolis.

Musicians, American Federation of, Owen Miller, 20 Allen Building, Broadway and Market Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Plasterers' International Association (Operative).

Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, Brotherhood of America, M. P. Carrick, Drawer 199, Lafayette, Indiana.

Papermakers, United Brotherhood of America, Thomas Millor, 57 Smith Building, Watertown, N.Y.

Patternmakers' League of North America, J. B. McNerney, 25 Third avenue, New York, N.Y.

Piano and Organ Workers, International Union of America, Frank Helle, 1350 South 42nd Court, Chicago, Ill.

Plate Printers (Steel and Copper), International Union of America, T. L. Meehan, 12 Le Roy street, Dorchester, Mass.

Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers, United Association of United States and Canada, L. W. Tilden, 506-7-8 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.

Printing Pressmen, International Union, W. J. Webb, 1007 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Quarryworkers, International Union of North America, P. F. McCarthy, Barre, Vermont.

Railway Employees (Street and Electric), Amalgamated Association, W. D. Mahon, 45 Hodges Block, Detroit, Mich.

Railroad Telegraphers, Order of, T. W. Quick, Fullerton Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of, A. E. King, Cleveland, Ohio.

Rubber Workers, Amalgamated Union of America, Clarence E. Akerstrom, 35 Park Building, Boston, Mass.

Sheet Metal Workers, Amalgamated International Alliance, John E. Bray, 313 Nelson Building, Kansa City, Mo.

Sawsmiths, National Union, Charles G. Wertz, 351 South Illinois street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Stage Employees (Theatrical), International Alliance, Lee M. Hart, care of Bartl's Hotel, State and Harrison streets, Chicago, Ill.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers, International Union of North America, George W. Williams, 534 Warren street, Roxbury District, Boston, Mass.

Switchmen's Union of North America.

Stove Mounters' International Union, J. H. Kaefer, 166 Concord avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Tailors' (Journeymen) Union of America, John B. Lennon, Box 597 Bloomington, Ill.

Teamsters, International Brotherhood, Edward L. Turley, 147 East Market street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Textile Workers, United of America, Albert Hibbert, P.O. Box 713, Fall River, Mass.

Tile Layers and Helpers (Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic), International Union, James P. Reynolds, 108 Corry street, Allegheny, Penn.

Tobacco Workers, International Union, E. Lewis Evans, Room 56, American National Bank Building, 3rd and Main streets, Louisville, Kentucky.

Typographical Union, International, J. W. Bramwood, Room 7, De-Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers, International Union of America, Charles J. Gille, 1522 North 17th street, St. Louis, Mo.

Upholsterers, International Union of America, Anton J. Engel, 29 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.

Woodworkers, Amalgamated International Union of America, Thomas I. Kidd, 616, 617 Garden Block, Chicago, Ill.

LIST OF BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS.

That the unity and general value of accurate statistics in those branches of a nation's wealth, comprising subjects of mechanical and manual labor is recognized by most civilized countries, is evidenced by the following list of existing labor bureaus, compiled from official records:

Ontario.—The Bureau of Labor was created by an Act passed by the Ontario Legislature, April 25th, 1900, under the direction of the Hon. F. R. Latchford, Commisioner of Public Works. R. Glockling, Secretary of the Bureau of Labor.

Canada.—The Department of Labor was established in July, 1900, and practically supersedes the Bureau of Labor of the Department of Agriculture established in 1890, with Mr. George Johnson as chief clerk. The Department is under the direction of the Minister of Labor, the Hon. William Mulock. The Act establishing the Department provides for the monthly issuing of a Labor Gazette, the editor of which is W. L. Mackenzie King, B.A., Deputy Minister of Labor. The first number of the Gazette was issued in September, 1900.

Great Britain.—The Labor Bureau of the Board of Trade was established March 2nd, 1886. In 1893 the service was greatly enlarged, and given its present name, "Board of Trade Labor Department." H. Llewellyn Smith, Chief Secretary. It publishes monthly The Labor Gazette; also annual reports.

New Zealand Department of Labor.—The Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, Minister of Labor. E. Tregear, Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

New South Wales.—Department of Labor and Industry. T. B. Clegg, Chief Clerk, Sydney, N.S.W.

Queensland.—Department of Immigration.—Government Labor Bureau and Relief. Chief Clerk, J. O'Neil Brennan, Brisbane, Queensland.

South Australia Labor Bureau.—Chief Clerk, A. C. H. Richardson, Adelaide, South Australia.

United States Department of Labor.—Established as a Bureau of Labor, January 31st, 1885; made a Department of Labor, June 13th, 1888. Bimonthly bulletins. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D. C.

Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor.—Established June 23rd, 1869. Quarterly bulletins. Annual reports. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, Chas. F. Pidgin, Boston, Mass.

Pennsylvania Bureau of Industrial Statistics.—Established April 12th, 1872. Annual reports. Chief of Bureau of Industrial Statistics, Robert C. Blair, Harrisburg, Pa.

Connecticut Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established July 12th, 1873. Abolished July 23rd, 1875. Re-established April 23rd, 1885. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Harry E. Back, Hartford, Conn.

Kentucky Bureau of Agriculture, Labor, and Statistics.—First established March 20th, 1876, as a Bureau of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Statistics; the duties of the Bureau were enlarged and the present name adopter April 2nd, 1892. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Agricultural, Labor and Statistics, I. B. Nall, Frankfort, Ky.

Missouri Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection.—Established March 19th, 1879; enlarged March 23rd, 1883. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, William Anderson, Jefferson City, Mo.

Ohio Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established May 5th, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, M.D. Ratchford, Columbus, Ohio.

New Jersey Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries.—Established March 27th, 1878. Annual reports. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries, W. C. Garrison, Trenton, N.J.

Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established May 29th, 1879. Biennial reports. Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, David Ross, Springfield, Ill.

Indiana Bureau of Statistics—Established March 29th, 1879. Biennial reports. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, B. F. Johnson, Indianapolis, Ind.

New York Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established May 4th, 1883, created a Department of Labor, 1902. Commissioner of Labor, John McMackin, Albany, N.Y. Quarterly Bulletins. Annual reports.

California Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established March 3rd, 1883. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, F. V. Myers, San Francisco, Cal.

Michigan Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.—Established June 6th, 1883. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Scott Griswold, Lansing, Mich.

Wisconsin Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established April 3rd, 1883. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, Halford Erickson, Madison, Wis.

Iowa Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established April 3rd 1884. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, E. D. Brigham, Des Moines, Iowa.

Maryland Bureau of Industrial Statistics.—Established March 27th, 1884. Annual reports. Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, Thomas A. Smith, Baltimore, Md.

Kansas Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established March 5th, 1885. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, W. L. A. Johnston, Topeka, Kan.

Rhode Island Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established March 29th, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Henry E. Tiepke, Providence, R.I.

Nebraska Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.—Established March 31st, 1887. Biennial reports. The Governor, ex-officio Commissioner. Deputy Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics, C. E. Watson, Lincoln, Neb.

North Caroline Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established February 28th, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Henry B. Varner, Raleigh, N.C.

Maine Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established March 7th, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Samuel W. Matthews, Augusta, Maine.

Minnesota Bureau of Labor.—Established as a Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 8th, 1887; enlarged and changed to a Bureau of Labor, April, 1893. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor. John O'Donnell, St. Paul, Minn.

Colorado Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established March 24th, 1887. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, W. H. Montgomery, Denver, Col.

West Virginia Bureau of Labor.—Established February 22nd. 1889. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, I. V. Barton, Wheeling, W.Va.

North Dakota Department of Agriculture and Labor.—Established October 1st, 1890. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, R. J. Turner, Bismarck, N.D.

Tennessee Bureau of Labor Statistics and Mines.—Established March 23rd, 1891. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, R. A. Shiflett, Nashville, Tenn.

Montana Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry.—Established February 17, 1893. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, J. A. Ferguson, Helena, Mont.

New Hampshire Bureau of Labor.—Established March 30th, 1893. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, Lysander H. Carroll, Concord, N.H.

Washington Bureau of Labor.—Established June 11th, 1897. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Wm. Blackman, Olympia, Wash.

Idaho Bureau of Labor and Mining Statistics.—Established March 11th, 1895. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, J. A. Czizek, Boise City, Idaho.

Virginia Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.—Established March 3rd, 1898. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, James B. Doherty, Richmond, Va.

Argentine Republic.—Francoise Latzina, Directeur General de la Statistique de la Republique Argentina (Ministere de l'Interieur), Buenos Ayres.

Austria-Hungary.—Commission Central of Statistics (Minister of Public Instruction). Dr. Karl Theodor von Inama Sternegg, President, Vienna. Department of Municipal Statistics, Dr. Sedlatzek, Chief, Vienna.

Bavaria.—Royal Bureau of Statistics (Department of the Interior). Karl Rasp, Director, Munich.

Belgium.—Royal Bureau of General Statistics (Minister of the Department of the Interior and Public Instruction). Edmund Nicoali, Chief, Brussels.

Brazil.—Dr. R. Pompeia, Directeur de Bureau de Statistique des Estats Unis du Bresil (Ministere de l'Interieur), Rio Janeiro.

Bulgaria.—Bureau of Statistics of Bulgaria (Minister of Public Instruction). F. Ivantchoff, Director, Sophia.

Chili.—Don Francisco S. Asta Buruaga, Chef du Bureau Central de Statistique du Chili, Santiago.

Denmark.—Royal Bureau of Statistics (Minister of Finance). Marius de Gad, Director, Copenhagen.

France.—Office du Travail (Ministere du Commerce et de l'Industrie). C. Moron, Directeur, Paris.

Victor Furquan, Chef du Bureau de la Statistique General de France (Ministere du Commerce et de l'Industrie—Office du Travail, Paris.

Germany.—Imperial Office of Statistics (Department of Interior), Dr. F. W. Hans von Scheel, Director, Berlin.

Herzegovina.—Bureau of Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Dr. Ferdinand Schmid, Director, Sarajevo.

Italy,—Luiai Bodio, Directeur General de la Statistique du Royaume (Ministere de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie et du Commerce), Rome.

Japan.—S. Ishibashi, Chef du Bureau General de la Statistique (Cabinet Imperial), Tokio.

Mexico.—Antonio Penafiel, Directeur General de la Statistique de la Republique (Mexicaine du Fomento), Mexico.

Paraguay.—I. Jasquet, Directeur General de la Statistaine du Paraguay, Assumption.

Portugal.—Ernesto Madeira Pinto, Director General of Statistics of Commerce (Minister of Public Works, or Commerce and Industries), Lisbon.

Prussia.—Royal Bureau of Statistics (Minister of the Department of the Interior). Karl Julius Emil Blenck, Director, Berlin.

Office of the Statistics of the City of Berlin. Dr. Richard Bockh, Director, Berlin.

Roumania.—C. E. Curpenski, Directeur de la Statistique General du Rouaume (Minister de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie, du Commerce, et des Domaines), Bucharest.

Russia.—Nicholas Troinitsky, Directeur du Comite Central de Statistique (Ministere de l'Interieur), St. Petersburg.

B. Grigorier, Chef du Bureau de la Statistiane Municipale, Moscow.

Saxony.—Bureau of Statistics of the Minister of State. Dr. Victor Bohmert, Director, Dresden.

Spain.—Ing. Fancisco de Paula de Arrillaga, Director General of the Geographic Institute and Bureau of Statistics of Spain, Madrid.

Styria.—Bureau of Statistics of Styria. Dr. Ernest Meschler, Director, Gratz.

Sweden and Norway.—Dr. Elis Sidenbladh, Directeur et Chef du Bureau Central de Statistique du Royaume (Ministere de l'Interieur) Stockholm.

Andres Nicoali Kiaer, Directeur Du Bureau Central de Statistique du Royaume (Ministere de l'Interieur), Christiana.

Switzerland.—Dr. Louis Gillaume, Directeur du Bureau Federal de Statistiane (Ministere de l'Interieur), Berne.

Uruguay.—Honore Roustan, Directeur du Bureau de la Statistique General, Montevideo.

Stephen Bauer, Office International du Travail, Basle, Switzerland.

CONCILIATION IN TRADES DISPUTES.

The amendment to the Trades Disputes Act, passed, March, 1902,—providing for conciliation in Trades Disputes, has been called into action officially in twenty-three disputes, as follows:

1902.

Journeymen Tailors, Lindsay.
Jewelry Workers, Toronto.
Street Railway Carpenters, Toronto.
Machinists, Kingston.
Harness Makers, Toronto.
Carpet Weavers, Toronto.
Plumbers and Steamfitters, Toronto.
Bookbinders (female), Toronto.
Iron Moulders, etc., Toronto.
Carpenters, St. Catharines and Thorold.
Sheet Metal Workers, Toronto.
Carriage and Wagon Workers, Toronto.

1902.

Electrical Workers, Toronto.
Garment Workers, Toronto.
Ship Yard Employees, Collingwood.
Broom Makers, Toronto.
Rock Drillers and Helpers, Niagara Falls
Employees Agricultural Implement Makers, Smith's Falls, Ont.
Quarrymen, Sherkston.
Textile Workers, Hespeler.
Leather Workers, Toronto.
Rubber Workers, Port Dalhousie.
Leather Workers, Hamilton.

The Secretary of the Bureau of Labor, who is also Conciliator under the Act referred to, has in addition to the above official cases, also acted in the capacity of adviser in a number of other cases in which disputes have been averted and adjusted.

The principle of conciliation and arbitration is fast becoming the chief factor in trades disputes; its principle being applied in many cases between employers and employees in the Province. The existence of a Provincial Conciliator is unknown to many, yet time will undoubtedly extend the usefulness of this adjunct of Government in trades disputes.

The following resolution explains itself:

RESOLUTION OF THE EXECUTIVE OF TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

That this Executive Board of the Trades and Labor Congress, having in view the growing tendency to submit industrial disputes to conciliation or arbitration, and it being a fixed principle of organized labor, we would recommend to all unions of labor in Ontario, that, as there has been an Act passed by the Ontario Legislature, commonly known as the "Preston" Bill, under which power is given to the Secretary of the Labor Bureau of Ontario, as follows:

An Act to amend the Act respecting Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration for settling industrial disputes.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. Section 4 of the Trade Disputes Act is amended by adding the following sub-sections:

(4) If any difference shall arise between any corporation or person, employing ten or more employees, and such employees, threatening to result, or resulting in a strike, on the part of such employees, or a lock-out on the part of such employer, it shall be the duty of the Registrar, when requested in writing to do so by five or more of said employees, or by the employers, or by the Mayor or Reeve of the municipality in which the industry is situated, to visit the place of such disturbance and diligently seek to mediate between such employer and employees.

(5) It shall be the duty of the Registrar to promote conditions favorable to a settlement by endeavoring to allay distrust, to remove causes of friction, to promote good feeling, to restore confidence, and to encourage the parties to come together and themselves effect a settlement, and also to promote agreements between employers and employees, with a view to the submission of difference to conciliation or arbitration before resorting to strikes or lock-outs.

Knowing Mr. R. Glockling, the present Secretary, as a man in sympathy with the work of his department, and thoroughly experienced in the operation and methods along trades union lines, the Executive recommend that labor organizations give their co-operation to make this department useful, and to the benefit of those for whom it is intended to apply.

(Sgd.) P. M. DRAPER,
Secretary.

(Sgd.) RALPH SMITH,
President.

TRADES DISPUTES IN ONTARIO.

During 1903 the aggregate number of trade disputes, resulting in strikes, reported, is 82; involving 429 establishments and 10,564 persons, covering an aggregate of 994 days, giving an average duration of each dispute of 12.12 days, or 10.62 days per person, compared with 79 disputes, involving 500 establishments, 6,863 persons, aggregating 1,227 days, an average of 16 days to each dispute, and 5.59 days per person in 1902.

TRADES DISPUTES IN CANADA.

Labor disputes reported by the Labor Gazette for 1903, are as follows: Ontario, 82; Quebec, 34; British Columbia, 24; New Brunswick, 7; North-West Territories, 5; Nova Scotia, 4; Cape Breton, 2; Manitoba, 1. Aggregate labor disputes reported in Canada for 1903, 159, involving 802 establishments and 32,932 persons, covering about 2,208 days, average number of days to each dispute, 13.88, or 14.91 days per person.

The results of the 159 labor disputes were: Ontario, successful, 27; unsuccessful, 14; settled by compromise or arbitration, 35; no particulars, 6; Quebec, successful, 16; unsuccessful, 5; settled by compromise or arbitration, 7; no particulars, 6; British Columbia, successful, 9; unsuccessful, 5; settled by compromise or arbitration, 8; no particulars, 2; New Brunswick, successful, 4; unsuccessful, 1; settled by compromise or arbitration, 1; no particulars, 1; North-West Territories, successful, 1; unsuccessful 1; settled by compromise, 1; no particulars, 2; Nova Scotia, successful, 2; unsuccessful, 1; no particulars, 1; Cape Breton, successful, 1; compromise, 1; Manitoba, successful, 1.

SUMMARY.

Successful	61	Settled by compromise or arbitration	53
Unsuccessful	27	No particulars	18

CANADA—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1903 ONTARIO.

Location and nature of industry.	Time of beginning and ending of strike.		Number of establishments and persons affected.		Cause of dispute.	Nature of settlement.
	From	To	Establishments.	Persons.		
ONTARIO.						
Berlin :						
Woodcarvers	April 6		3	2	Demand for shorter hours	Started co-operative factory.
Brockville :						
Longshoremen	" 14	April 15	1	20	Demand for increase of wages	Successful.
Carpenters	Aug. 26		7		" " "	
Brantford :						
Painters and decorators	June 2	June 3	1	8	Refused to work with alien	Unsuccessful.
Chatham :						
Civic laborers	" 5	" 10	1	15	For increased wages and shorter hours	Successful.
Collingwood :						
Shipyard workers	Mar. 9	Mar. 25	1	650	Demand for increased wages	Compromise.
Fort William :						
Structural iron workers	Feb. 21	" 3	5	250	Refusal of employers to pay union scale	Compromise.
Carpenters	June 3	June 20	2	39	For recognition of union	Successful.
Painters and decorators	Mar. 2		6	14	Demand for increased wages	All secured employment.
Woodworkers	May 13	May 23	1	45	" " "	Compromise.
Stone cutters	July 16	July 17	1	6	Objected to cut non-union stone	Successful.
Ironmoulders	Aug. 8	Sep. 1	1	188	Recognition of union and change of shop conditions	Unsuccessful.
Woodworkers	" 29	" 16	1	25	Against reduction of wages	Compromise.
Carpet Weavers	Dec. 2	Dec. 5	1	25	Objection of apprentices doing journeymen's work	Successful.
Hamilton :						
Harness makers	Mar. 13		3	35	Demand for increase in wages	Compromise.
Master teamsters	" 23		1	40	Increase of day-rate for teams	
Bricklayers' laborers	" 30	April 2	1	26	Demand for increased wages	Compromise.
Carpenters and Joiners	April 1	" 5	5	60	For increased wages and shorter work day	Successful.
Teamsters	Mar. 21	Mar. 24	1	40	Demand for increase of wages	Compromise.
Cement pavers	May 13	May 15	1	45	" "	Unsuccessful.
Garment pressers	" 26	June 2	25	515	" "	Compromise.
Bakers	June 1	Aug. 1	15	143	For day work in lieu of night work	Unsuccessful.
Wheel Works employees	July 16	July 17	1	6	Against changes in working system	Successful.
Plumbers	" 20	" 21	10	22	Refusal of employers to pay agreed scale	"
Piano Workers	Oct. 19	Nov. 27	1	31	For increased wages and shorter hours	Arbitration.
Hawkesbury :						
Mill Workers	April 10	April 14	1	250	For recognition of union	Conciliation.

Hespeler :						
Woollen mill workers	Ap'l 23	April 24	1	306	Demand for shorter hours	Compromise.
Kingston :						
Painters and decorators	" 1	June 22	4	25	For increase of wages and shorter hours	Compromise.
London :						
Boilermakers	" 1	April 2	1	40	Demand for increased wages	Successful.
Builders' laborers	" 1		15	48	" "	
Cigarmakers	" 27	May 9	1	30	Against reduction of wages	"
Cigarmakers	May 11		10	104	Refused to pay female union scale	Strikers found employment elsewhere.
Brickmakers	June 29	June 30	1	27	Objectionable foreman	Unsuccessful.
Machinists	July 2		1	40	Violation by company of agreement	Strikers found work elsewhere.
Boilermakers	Sep. 21		1	6	Objection to discharge of an employee	
Niagara Falls :						
Muckers and laborers	Nov. 2	Nov. 5	7	1,050	Against reduction of wages	Most of them returned to work at reduced rate.
Oshawa :						
Carriage workers	Feb. 18		1	262	Demand for increase of wages	
Ottawa ;						
Railroad trackmen	April 6	June 26	1	300	For increase of wages	Compromise.
Plasterers	May 1			25	" " and shorter hours	
Stone cutters	July 2	July 13	3	250	For changes in agreement	Successful.
Mill hands	Aug. 20	Aug. 22	1	800	Demand for increased wages	Unsuccessful
Peterboro' :						
Leather workers	Jan. 19	Jan. 26	1	40	Objection to non-union men	Successful.
Port Dalhousie :						
Rubber workers	Aug. 10	Oct. 21	1	200	For adjustment of shop grievances	Compromise.
Smith's Falls :						
Metal workers and laborers	Mar. 25	April 30	1	323	For increase of wages	"
Ironmoulders	Oct. 6	Nov. 2	1	25	Refusal of Co. to discharge objectionable employes	Unsuccessful
Sherkston :						
Quarrymen	" 6		1	84	Changes in system which involved decrease of wages	
Stoney Creek :						
Fruit-basket makers	Mar. 4	Mar. 20	1	22	Demand for increase of wages	Successful.
St. Catharines :						
Ironmoulders	Jan. 10	Jan. 20	1	240	Increase of wages	Successful.
Building trades	Mar. 2	Mar. 24	25	300	" " and shorter hours	Compromise.
St. Mary's :						
Flax mill workers	Nov. 16	Nov. 23	1	15	Against reduction in wages	Unsuccessful.
Toronto :						
Garment cutters	Feb. 2	Feb. 24	4	102	Shorter work day and regulation of apprentices	Compromise.
Journeymen tailors	Mar. 16	Mar. 24	20	200	Demand for increased wage scale	"
Picture frame makers	April 9	April 27	1	12	" " wages	"
Harnessmakers	Mar. 16	May 11	3	53	For increased wages and shorter hours	"
Carpenters and joiners	Mar. 21		1	12	Refusal of employer to pay union rate	
Painters and decorators	Mar. 30	April 1	1	60	Demand for increase of wages	Successful.

CANADA—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1903—*Continued.*

Location and nature of industry.	Time of beginning and ending of strike.		Number of establishments and persons affected.		Cause of dispute.	Nature of settlement.
	From	To	Establishments.	Persons.		
ONTARIO.						
Toronto.—*Continued.*						
Bricklayers	Apl 16	April 20	1	30	Objection to dismissal of foreman	Successful.
Cabinet makers	May 1	May 4	10	95	For increased wages and shorter hours	"
Carpenters and joiners	" 1	July 16	70	725	Demand for increase of wages	Unsuccessful.
Granite cutters	" 1	May 2	1	18	For increase of wages and shorter hours	Successful.
Glass workers	" 1	...	6	60	Demand for increase of wages	
Builders' laborers	" 1	July 1	100	640	" "	Unsuccessful
Asphalt pavers	" 1	May 18	9	400	" "	Unsuccessful.
Ironmoulders and core makers	" 4	" 18	11	400	" for shorter hours	Returned to work pending negotiations.
Coopers	" 4	" 7	6	45	For increased wages and shorter hours	Successful.
Structural iron workers	" 8	Aug. 18	4	120	For recognition of union	"
Carriage workers	" 13	...	1	30	Refusal to work with non-unionist	
Piano workers	" 22	May 28	1	16	Demand for increase of wages	"
Painters and decorators	June 1	Aug. 3	35	250	Against reduction of wages	Unsuccessful.
Ironmoulders and core makers	" 12	...	11	275	For shorter hours	Successful in all shops but one.
Marble workers	" 12	June 18	5	15	Demand for increased wages	Compromise.
Bricklayers	Aug. 16	Aug. 17	1	8	Against right of stonemason to lay brick	Successful.
Bookbinders	Sep. 28	" 3	1	22	Against porter doing mechanic's work	"
Marble workers	Oct. 22	...	1	8	Men locked out for joining union	
Toronto Junction:						
Electric Railway Men	April 23	April 24	1	160	For increase of wages	"
Carpenters and Joiners	May 1	July 16	12	200	"	Unsuccessful.
Brickmakers	" 1	...	4	130	"	Compromise.
Walkerville:						
Bridge and Ironworkers	April 1	April 10	1	280	Refusal to work longer hours	Successful.
Wingham:						
Ironmoulders:	June 19	...	1	13	Demand for increase of wages	
Windsor:						
Railroad Trackmen	April 25	May 7	1	12	Demand for increased wages	Unsuccessful.
Civic Laborers	June 12	June 19	1	6	" "	Successful.
Teamsters	July 1	July 3	6	23	Increased wages and shorter hours	"
Custom Tailors	Sept. 21	Sept. 23	10	65	For increased wage scale	Compromise.
QUEBEC.						
Etchemin:						
Match Box Factory Workers	May 4	May 18	1	95	Demand for increase of wages	Compromise.
Wood Mill Workers	" 15	" 19	1	125	" "	Unsuccessful.

L'Assomption :						
Railway Construction Men	Aug. 26		1	100	Demand for increased wages	
Montreal :						
Printers	Jan. 6		1	6	For increased wages and shorter hours	
Street Railway Employees	Feb. 6	Feb. 8	1	1,400	For increased wages and recognition of union	Successful.
Granite Cutters	" 9	March 10	1	10	Against discharge of three employees	"
Cigarmakers	" 14		1	65	For uniform rate of wages and recognition of union	
Shoe Machine Workers	" 23	March 28	1	27	For union scale and against boy labor	Successful.
Longshoremen	March 31	May 11	10	2,200	Refusal of employers to recognize union conditions	Compromise.
Bookbinders	April 2	April 14	22	168	Demand for increased wages	Successful.
Carpenters and Joiners	" 13	" 16	1	120	" "	"
Carpenters and Joiners	" 23	" 26	16	600	" "	"
Machine Wood Workers	" 23	" 26	18	150	For increased wages and shorter hours	Unsuccessful.
Electrical Workers	May 23	June 2	1	117	For increased wages and only union men to be employed	"
Ironmoulders	June 20		1	15	Refusal of Company to sign agreement	
Teamsters	May 4	May 16	11	1,500	Increased wages and sympathy with longshoremen	Successful.
Coal Carters	" 6	" 16	3	150	In sympathy with striking teamsters and longshoremen	Returned to work.
Foundry Helpers	" 19	" 30	1	26	Demand for increased wages	Successful.
Street Railway Employees	" 23	" 27	2	1,800	Refusal of Company to sign new agreement	Unsuccessful.
Garment Workers	July 1	July 15	1	15	Sympathy with discharged employee	Unsuccessful.
Boot and Shoe Workers	" 6	" 9	1	175	Against working with non-union employees	Successful.
Boot and Shoe Workers	" 22	Aug. 5	1	190	Refusal to join International Union	Places filled by Int. Union men.
Marble Cutters	Aug. 10	" 17	1	75	For increased wages for overtime	Successful.
Sheet Metal Workers	" 29	Sept. 22	5	25	For increased wages and shorter hours	Successful.
Iron Roofers	Sept. 1	" 22	11	90	For increased wages and shorter hours	Successful.
Builders' Laborers	" 23	Oct. 20	1	27	For time and half for overtime, double for Sunday	Successful.
Harnessmakers	Oct. 26	" 30	1	50	Theatened lockout of union men	Resumed Work.
Plumbers	Dec. 9		1	6	Objection to non-unionist	
Quebec :						
Shoe Machine Workers	Feb. 20	March 7	1	348	Against employment of non-union men	Successful.
Batteau Men	Sept. 21	Sept. 23	8	82	For payment of demurrage	Arbitration.
Shoe Machine Workers	Oct. 30	Dec. 17	1	5	For piece work in lieu of day work	Arbitration.
Shoe Workers	Nov. 13	" 17	20	5,000	Lockout due to strike of shoe machinists	Arbitration.
Roxton Falls :						
Woodworkers	April 1		1	30	Against non-payment of wages	
Sherbrooke :						
Plumbers	June 1		6	17	For increased wages and recognition of union	Inc. of wages granted.
St. Hyacinthe :						
Railway Employees	Jan. 20	March 27	1	200	Non-payment of wages due	Successful.
Cigarmakers	June 22		1	38	Use of union label on cigars sold to open factory	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.						
Cumberland :						
Coal Miners	May 4	Aug. 21	1	500	Sympathy with strikers at Ladysmith	Contract sgd. for 2 yrs.

CANADA—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1903—*Continued.*

Location and nature of industry.	Time of beginning and ending of strike.		Number of establishments and persons affected.		Cause of dispute.	Nature of settlement.
	From	To	Establishments.	Persons.		
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*						
Fernie:						
Coal Miners	Feb. 11	March 31	1	1,468	Refusal of Company to recognize union	Agreement with union made.
Bartenders	Aug. 8				Demand for increased wages	
Ladysmith:						
Coal Miners	March 11	July 4	1	700	Discharge of union men and threat to close mine	Unsuccessful.
Nanaimo:						
Coal Miners	Feb. 16	Feb. 26	1	662	For cash allowance for use of safety lamps	Successful.
New Westminster:						
Sawmill employees	Jan. 15	Jan. 16	1	150	Japanese employees objected to new foreman	Successful.
Woodworkers	Jan. 1	July 15	1	75	Demand for shorter hours	Unsuccessful.
Fishermen	July 1	" 15		4,100	For increase of price of fish	Compromise.
Revelstoke:						
Ry mechanics	Mar. 3	June 27			Sympathy with striking C. P. R. employees	Returned to work on settlement.
Slocan:						
Sawmill workers	June 20				Against employment of Chinese	
Van Anda:						
Mines	Aug. 12	Sept. 2	2	215	Demand for shorter hours	Successful.
Vancouver:						
Stonemasons	Feb. 16	Feb. 19	1	8	Objected to work with non-union men	Unsuccessful.
C. P. Ry. employees	Feb. 27	June 27	1	151	Refusal of Co. to reinstate an employee	Mediation.
Ry. messengers	Mar. 3	June 27	1	783	Sympathy with striking C. P. R. employees	Returned to work on settlement.
Longshoremen	Mar. 4	June 27				
Teamsters	Mar. 4	June 27				
Carpenters and joiners	April 1	April 8	7	280	For increased wages and shorter hours	Arbitration.
Woodworkers	June 1	July 15	4	100	Demand for shorter hours	Unsuccessful.
Laundry workers	June 19	June 29	2	15	Objected to working with non-union men	Arbitration.
Plumbers	June 29	June 30	1	27	For recognition of union	Unsuccessful.
Victoria:						
Steamship employees	Mar. 16	June 9	1	100	Sympathy with C. P. R employees	Returned to work
Blacksmiths	April 1	May 13	13	23	For increased wages and shorter hours	Successful.
Carpenters and joiners	May 1	June 8	29	54	" "	Compromise.
Blacksmiths	Sept. 17	Sept. 27	1	40	" "	Successful.

New Brunswick.						
Milltown :						
Cotton weavers	Mar. 16	.....	1	165	Demand for increased wages	
St. John :						
Laborers	April 10	April 11	1	21	Demand for shorter hours	Unsuccessful.
Dock laborers	April 14	April 15	1	20	" increased wages	Successful.
Builders laborers	May 23	May 28	1	25	" " "	"
Civic Laborers	July 2	July 15	1	193	" " "	Compromise.
Laborers of St. Ry. construction	July 3	July 7	1	54	" " "	Successful.
Union Point :						
Cotton weavers	Mar. 4	Mar. 11	1	200	Objected to time registering system	Successful.
North West Territories.						
Calgary :						
Carpenters and joiners	May 15	May 16	14	130	Violation of agreement by employers	
Teamsters	June 1	July 1	9	30	Demand for increased wages	Successful.
Builders' laborers	June 1	.....	10	23	In sympathy with teamsters.	Unsuccessful.
Carpenters and joiners	June 3	July 14	10	80	Locked out on account of sympathy with teamsters	Conciliation.
Laborers	July 23	.....	1	40	Demand for increased wages.	
Nova Scotia.						
Halifax :						
Carpenters and joiners	July 9	Aug. 17	20	160	Violation of arb'tion agr'ment by employers.	Successful.
Laborers employed by Imperial Government	July 17	Aug. 7	1	60	Demand for increased wages.	Replaced by soldiers.
Coal miners	Dec. 1	Dec. 7	1	1,655	Objection to new system of payment	Compromise.
Newcastle :						
Coal miners	Jan. 19	Jan. 19	1	80	Demand for increased wages	Successful.
Sydney :						
Carpenters and joiners	June 1	.....	15	200	Demand for increased wages.	
Cape Breton.						
Port Hood :						
Coal miners	June 1	June 2	1	350	Demand for increased wages	Compromise.
Sydney :						
Laborers at Steel Co	June 1	June 1	1	350	Against readjustment of wages	Unsuccessful.
Manitoba.						
Winnipeg :						
Carpenters and joiners	Oct. 20	Nov. 2	89	700	Increase to 35c per hour and 9 hour day	Successful.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Report of Strikes and Lock-outs in Great Britain for 1902, published by the Board of Trade (Labor Department), London, show 442 disputes during the year, which involved 260,000 persons, being about 2.9 per cent. of the industrial population of the United Kingdom.The aggregate duration of the disputes, new and old, in progress during the year, was about three and a half million working days, nearly 75 per cent. of which occurred in the mining and quarrying industries, spread over the whole population amounts to less than a half a day per head during the year. The report points out that "on the whole 1902 was less affected by labor disputes than 1901." The total number of stoppages was comparatively small, and, though they affected more persons than any of the five preceding years, the aggregate number of working days lost was not only less than in 1901, but was below the average for the five years covered by the report.

The number of actual stoppages settled by arbitration or conciliation was 29. The great bulk of the disputes, the report tells us, were ultimately settled by the parties to the disputes or their representatives. The principal agencies for arbitration and conciliation being more largely instrumental in the prevention of strikes and lock-outs than with their settlement. The various permanent Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration are known to have settled 678 cases during the year, in nine only of which had a stoppage of work taken place.

The report does not include many unimportant disputes that occurred in 1902, their importance being largely considered by the duration of the strike, the time or working days lost being regarded as "the best single test of the importance of the disputes of the year."

The effect of this arrangement, while excluding a large number of small disputes, includes those accountable for 83 per cent. of the total duration of all the disputes for the year, the figures for which are shown in the following table:

	Disputes beginning in 1902.		
	Published in detailed tables	Omitted from detailed tables	Total.
Number of Disputes	116	326	442
Number of workpeople affected directly	87,420	29,404	116,824
" " " indirectly	129,498	10,345	139,843
Total	216,918	39,749	256,667
Aggregate duration in working days	2,965,137	608,753	3,573,890

GENERAL COMPARISON OF 1902 WITH FOUR PRECEDING YEARS.

The aggregate disputes of 1902 were less than in any of the preceding four years, 1898-1901, but involved larger number of people than any of these four,—tested by duration of "working days, multiplied by numbers involved, regarded by the compiler as the best statistical comparison," 1902 was less affected by labor disputes than 1901, and well below the average of the previous four years, to show which the following figures are given:

Year.	No. of disputes beginning in each year.	No. of workpeople affected by disputes beginning in each year.			Aggregate duration of working days of all disputes in each year.
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
1898	711	209,769	53,138	15,289,478	
1899	719	138,058	42,159	2,516,416	
1900	648	135,145	53,393	3,152,694	
1901	642	111,437	68,199	4,142,287	
1902	442	116,824	139,843	3,479,255	

Analysis By Trades.

Groups of trades.	Total number of workpeople affected by disputes beginning in—				
	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
Building	16,884	30,524	19,178	9,797	5,356
Mining and quarrying	177,429	46,831	74,364	112,981	208,526
Metal engineering and shipbuilding	21,432	21,119	19,810	22,489	15,914
Textile	24,978	61,499	24,143	16,609	16,706
Clothing	3,561	2,258	2,154	4,135	2,790
Transport (dock labor, railway men, etc.)	8,478	12,611	23,026	2,682	1,590
Miscellaneous	6,261	4,212	24,968	10,489	3,679
Employees of public authorities	484	1,163	985	364	2,106
Total	259,907	180,217	188,538	179,546	256,627

Causes of Dispute.

Principal cause.	Number of workpeople directly affected by disputes beginning in—				
	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
Wages—					
For increase	151,747	73,696	57,269	19,886	15,208
Against decrease	10,654	6,826	7,385	14,852	26,053
Other	13,991	14,129	18,249	24,127	15,472
Total	176,392	94,651	82,903	58,865	56,733
Hours of Labor—					
For decrease	331	1,069	487	1,464	203
Other	446	2,788	231	2,734	2,841
Total	777	3,857	718	4,198	3,044
Employment of particular classes or persons	9,203	8,187	10,427	10,524	11,436
Working arrangements	11,742	17,895	18,956	23,185	19,849
Trade unionism	2,215	5,130	19,573	11,531	25,489
Other causes	440	8,338	2,568	3,134	273
Total directly affected	200,769	138,058	135,145	111,437	116,824

Results of Disputes.

Principal cause.	Number of workpeople directly affected by disputes beginning in 1902, the results of which were				Total No. of workpeople directly affected by disputes beginning in 1902.
	In favor of workpeople.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.	
Wages—					
For increase	2,641	8,322	4,149	96	15,208
Against decrease	875	3,142	21,739	297	26,053
Other	2,009	7,285	4,394	1,784	15,472
Total	5,525	18,749	30,282	2,177	56,733
Hours of labor	438	2,328	278	.....	3,044
Employment of particular classes of persons	5,523	4,129	1,384	400	11,436
Working arrangements	8,212	6,967	9,610	60	19,849
Trade unionism	22,219	3,149	11	110	25,489
Other causes	.....	193	80	.....	273
Grand Total	36,917	35,515	41,645	2,747	116,824

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE

Year	By Arbitration	By Conciliation	By direct arrangement or negotation between the parties or their representatives	By return to work on employers' terms without negotation	By replacement of workpeople	By closing of works	Indefinite or unsettled	Total
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
1898	13	30	495	71	96	.....	6	711
1899	16	22	562	22	88	3	6	719
1900	19	13	487	45	71	4	9	648
1901	23	18	456	45	39	5	6	642
1902	16	13	316	40	47	3	7	442
TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE AFFECTED								
1898	3,350	16,167	206,926	17,590	9,616	.....	258	253,907
1899	3,319	8,386	156,743	7,054	3,980	95	640	180,217
1900	7,118	8,593	155,025	8,895	4,918	300	3,689	188,538
1901	2,349	8,465	143,470	9,362	6,415	1,288	2,197	179,546
1902	4,418	7,129	222,547	16,570	3,138	230	2,522	256,667

So far as concerns the proportion of the total number of persons involved in industrial contest who took part in disputes which found a settlement by means of arbitration, this percentage was in 1902 only 1.75 per cent., as against 4.65 per cent. in 1901. With respect to conciliation, the 1902 figures also show a considerable, though smaller decrease (2.78 per cent., as against 4.71). The great bulk of the disputes of 1902 were ultimately settled by direct negotiation between the parties concerned or their representatives. Thus, of the total of 442 disputes, 316 or 71.75 per cent. were so settled, and these embraced 86.7 per cent. of the persons involved in the disputes of 1902, as against 80 per cent. in 1901.

UNITED STATES.

The Report of Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor for 1903, contains valuable information indicating the movements of the International Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, re changes of wages, hours of labor, etc., and is shewn in the following tables:

From Secretary Morrison's report:

Charters.—An almost complete report from the secretaries of our internaional organizations of their craft and calling, and 6 were revoked. issued during the past year 7,385 charters; 1,807 charters surrendered—764 of the charters surrendered were locals or international unions and 1,943 affiliated direct with the American Federation of Labor. Of the latter number, 465 were suspended for non-payment of per capita tax, 470 joined international organizations of their craft and calling, and 6 were revoked.

Strikes.—Full and complete reports have been received from almost every international organization and from 358 local unions, which show that there were 1,620 strikes, in which there were 213,780 members involved; of that number 157,759 were benefited and 10,754 not benefited. The total cost of strikes reported on was $2,768,311.98. The following tabulated statement and report from 114 international organizations shows that there was a total gain in membership of 495,495, of which number, 15,000 is contained in the local trade and federal labor unions chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor.

FROM SECRETARY MORRISON'S REPORT

ORGANIZATIONS	Charters issued.	Charters surrendered	Gain in membership	No. of strikes	Strikes won	Strikes compromized	Strikes pending	Strikes lost	Reduction in hours per day.	Per cent increase in wages.	No. involved.	No. benefited.	No. worsted	Donations to other unions.	Cost of strikes
														$ c	$ c
A. F. of L. local unions	1,322	1,043	15,000	84	49	21	5	14			6,355	6,785	1,679	6,233 41	19,278 05
Actors	8		100	3	2		1								
Allied Metal Mechanics	77	15	9,000	34	30	2	2				6,000	6,000			5,000 00
Bakers and Confectioners	115	16	7,638	35	23	1	10	1	1½	20	3,464	2,267	897	500 00	9,765 00
Barbers	156	14	5,371						1	10	400	400			10,000 00
Bill Posters	18	1	1,000	3	2			1	*	a	350	320	30	200 00	2,000 00
Blacksmiths	130	10	8,000	4	4				1	10	400	400			10,000 00
Blast Furnace Workers	15	6	500	5	3	1		1	b	15	700	600	100		
Boilermakers	193	21	8,855	78	60	15		3	c	d	9,872	15,670	380	850 00	67,405 53
Bookbinders	22	8	2,138	15	13		2		e	f	474	1,472		1,100 00	9,696 00
Boot and Shoe Workers	85	20	15,601	8	5		1	2			1,285	1,085	50	21,000 00	38,521 25
Brewery Workmen	53		2,500	4	3			1	1	5 to 10	1,800	600	1,200	112,009 00	46,380 00
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers	59	2	3,834	16	12	2	1	1		6	5,800	750	80		28,460 00
Broom Makers	50	13	200	10	8			2		15	200	140	60		350 00
Carpenters' Brotherhood	513	79	38,602	185	134	29	15	7			19,000			29,412 16	156,992 18
Carpenters, Amalgamated	17	2	2,010				1	3		g	1,500				16,645 00
Carriage and Wagon Workers	27		1,503	8	5	2		1	1	7½	2,773	1,964		300 00	7,841 00
Carvers	2		276	53	25	5	2	21			245				5,589 00
Car Workers	130	7	11,095	11	11					12½	2,542	2,542			
Cement Workers			5,500												
Chainmakers		1	1								25				1,205 00
Cigarmakers	56	13	3,751	117	132	10	5			10	9,251	9,186	65		20,752 12
Clerks	250	2	20,000	2	2				2		250	250			1,000 00
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers	14	2	559	8	6	2			1	12½	1,800	2,500			110,000 00
Coopers	35	6	1,800	23	13	6		1	5 p. c.	8	580	440			1,987 37
Commercial Telegraphers															
Curtain Operatives, Lace			15												
Electrical Workers	165	31	14,000	16	10	2		4	1	25	10,000	8,000	2,000		6,296 35
Elevator Constructors	8		624	3		3				10	799				
Engineers, Hoisting	13	10	50							g				350 00	
Engineers, Steam	93	14	9,055												
Firemen, Stationary	109	7	12,000	18	15	2	1		1	15 to 50	7,946	7,874		1,500 00	11,725 00
Flour and Cereal Employes	74		3,400	7	4	1	1	1	h	30	2,253	175	100	500 00	500 00
Freight Handlers	50	2	7,000	2	1			1		i	220	110	80	75 00	1,050 90
Garment Workers, United	75	21	25,000	10	8			2	1	25	400				18,125 00
Printers' Association, Textile			20	1			1				21				
Printing Pressmen			1,220												
Print Cutters	4		40	1	1						40	300		200 00	
Quarry Workers															
Railway Clerks	23	1	1,550	1				1		‖	33	700	33		
Railway Expressmen	4		4,000												
Railway Employees, St. and Elec	82	8	19,000	17	10		4	3		¶	4,109	2,000	800	9,586 21	12,870 00
Railroad Telegraphers	23	2	2,000												
Rubber Workers	14	1	1,400	7	2	1	4			10	2,264	1,125	149		3,496 40

FROM SECRETARY MORRISON'S REPORT.—*Continued.*

ORGANIZATIONS	Charters Issued.	Charters surrendered	Gain in membership	No. of strikes	Strikes won	Strikes compromised	Strikes pending	Strikes lost	Reduction in hours per day	Per cent. increase in wages.	No. involved	No. benefited	No. worsted	Donations to other unions	Cost of strikes
Sawsmiths	1			1	1						10	10			
Seamen	6		5,697												
Shingle Weavers	43		1,360	3	1	2				10	400	100		200 00	
Shipwrights	51	1	4,200	21	19	2			1	*n*	2,000	2,000			
Slate Quarrymen			200	1	1						21	21			
Slate and Tile Roofers	14	1	450	7	5	2				10	300	300			11,500 00
Spinners, Cotton Mule				2		1		1			650				25,000 00
Stage Employees	12	1	500	30	26		4 p'd'g			25 to 50 ‡	800	2,000			8,000 00
Stereotypers and Electrotypers	10		236												
Stove Mounters	6	4	147	7	5		2				37	23			
Tackmakers				1			1				30			50 00	52 80
Tailors	86	4	3,000	40	32		5	3		6	4,500	4,200	70		34,413 35
Teamsters	386		18,200												
Textile Printers, Machine			20	1			1				21				
Textile Workers	76	38	4,000	2				2			1,800				10,000 00
Tile Layers	10		349	6	5		1			*o*	300	280	20	500 00	
Tin Plate Workers	2								*p*						
Tip Printers	5		150							25				200 00	
Tobacco Workers	18	11	933							10					
Trunk and Bag Workers	8		820	12	9		3			5 to 40	1,090	800		500 00	4,000 00
Tube Workers	4		800											730 00	
Typographical Union	159	20	6,067	18	6		5	7			397	202	55	2,500 00	15,028 42
Upholsterers	31	3	2,200	12	7		4	1	1		470	350	30		3,500 00
Watch Case Engravers			20	1		1				10				500 00	
Weavers, Elastic Goring		1												210 00	
Weavers, Wire			26											850 00	
Wood Workers	93	41	11,000												3,462 50
Total	8,126	1,915	615,731	2,004	1,412	312	173	175			249,819	192,591	13,894	$253,709 00	$2,932,417 72

* Cut out night and Sunday work and secured double time for holidays and Sundays. † New York City alone. ‡ In strikes still pending.
§ 50 cents per day in California; 7 per cent. on new agreement in New England States. ‖ $115,000 for entire jurisdiction. ** Nine hour pay for 25,000 men.
†† Affecting 50,000 men ‡‡ $300,000 per month. §§ New York strike costs $200 per week. ‖‖ $2,000.00 per year. ¶ $2,600 per month.
a $20,000 per year. *b* 8 hours in Missouri. *c* One hour in 23 cities, 2 hours in 12 cities. *d* 10 to 12 per cent. in 103 cities. *e* 97 men gained 1 hour.
f $1 to $5 per week. *g* Five without strike. *h* 33⅓ per cent. of 1,000 men. *i* $5,725 per year. *j* 1 hour per week. *k* 5 hours per week.
l Nine-hour day to 25,000 members in Chicago. *m* 25 cents to 50 cents per day. *n* 2½ cents to 5 cents per hour. *o* 25 cents to 40 cents per day.
aggregating $11,000. *p* 30 per cent. work of 8 hours. *q* $8.00 per month in Indiana. *r* Nine-hour day in five cities. Hamilton (Ont.) 52-hour week.
Toronto, reduced 3 hours per week for 200.

American Federation of Labor (Trade and Federal Labor Unions).—Gain in membership during fiscal year, 15,000; number of charters issued, 1,322; number of charters surrendered, 1,043; number of strikes, 84; won, 49; compromised, 21; lost, 14; pending, 5; number of persons involved, 6,355; benefited, 6,785; worsted, 1,679; cost of strikes, $19,278.05.

The following tabulated statements give in detail the gain in wages, reduction in hours of labor, number of strikes, number of persons involved, and cost of strikes:

One hundred and fifty-seven Trade and Federal Labor Unions reported gains in wages. Of these—

32 reported gains of from 2½ to 10 per cent.
12 reported gains of from 10 to 25 per cent.
3 reported gains of from 25 to 50 per cent.
60 reported gains of from 5 to 25 cents per day.
28 reported gains of from 25 to 75 cents per day.
4 reported a gain of $1.00 per day.
12 reported a gain of from 1½ cents to 15 cents per day.
6 reported a gain of from $1.25 to $2 per week.

Of the 92 local Trade and Federal Labor Unions reporting a reduction in the hours of labor—

14 reported reductions up to one hour per day.
76 reported reduction of from 1 to 4 hours per day.
2 reported reductions of from 1 to 5 hours per week.

Sixty-one unions reported a total number of 84 strikes. Of these—

48 reported 1 strike each.
8 reported 2 strikes each.
2 reported 3 strikes each.
3 reported from 4 to 5 strikes each.

Of the 61 unions reporting strikes—

33 reported having won 1 strike each.
7 reported having won 2 strikes each.
1 reported having won 3 strikes.

Out of a total of 61 unions reporting strikes only—

9 reported having suffered 1 strike lost each.
1 reported having suffered 5 strikes lost.
15 reported having compromised 1 strike each.
3 reported having comprised 2 strikes each.
6 strikes are still pending.

A careful study of the above-tabulated statements in regard to strikes will show that 55 per cent. of the strikes entered into by Trade and Federal Labor Unions for better wages and better conditions of employment resulted in victory to the unions; that 23 per cent. were compromised, but which resulted in benefits to the unions; that about 6 per cent. were still pending settlement on the 1st of October, 1903, and that only 15 per cent. were lost to the unions.

The total number of persons involved in the 84 strikes was 6,355, distributed as follows:

42 unions reported from 1 to 100 persons involved.
12 unions reported from 100 to 500 persons involved.
1 union reported 650 persons involved.
1 union reported 2,500 persons involved.

Of the total number of persons involved in the strikes, 6,785 were benefited, distributed as follows:

29 unions reported from 1 to 100 persons benefited.
14 unions reported from 100 to 500 persons benefited.
1 union reported 600 persons benefited.
1 union reported 2,500 persons benefited.

Out of a total number of 6,355 persons involved in the strikes, only 1,679 were reported worsted.

13 unions reported from 1 to 100 persons worsted.
1 union reported 1,400 persons worsted.

These tables show that nearly 77 per cent. of the persons involved in strikes carried on by local Trade and Federal Labor Unions were benefited; that nearly 2 per cent. are unaccounted for and that only about 21 per cent. were worsted.

The total amount of money expended by Trade and Federal Labor Unions in strikes during the lat fiscal year amounts to $19,278.05. This amount was reported by unions as follows:

13 unions reports strikes costing up to $100.
14 unions report strikes costing from $100 to $500.
1 union reports strikes costing $617.30.
5 unions reports strikes costing from $1,000 to $5,000.

Benefits Paid to Members by International Organizations During the Past Year.

Organizations.	Death benefits.	Death benefits, member's wife.	Sick benefits.	Travelling benefits.	Tool insurance.	Unemployed benefits.
Bakers	$448 15	$150 00	$2,425 33			
Bill Posters	100 00		500 00			
Bookbinders	3,400 00					
Boot and Shoe Workers	5,400 00		53,404 22			
Brewery Workers				$12,702 00		$20,000 00
Carpenters, Brotherhood	149,194 12	19,965 00				
Carvers	3,500 00				$689 70	
Cigarmakers	130,000 00	3,576 00	131,482 14	44,157 68		5,472 87
Clerks, Retail		6,500 00				
Electrical Workers	8,700 00					
Engineers, Coal Hoisting			300 00			
Freight Handlers	2,500 00	50 00	40 00	500 00		12 00
Glass Bottle Blowers	40,000 00					
Glass Workers, Amal	350 00					
Glass Snappers, Window	250 00		1,000 00	750 00		
Glove Workers				109 00		4,100 00
Granite Cutters	12,750 00					
Grinders, Table Knife	80 00					
Hod Carriers & Building Laborers				500 00		
Hotel & Restaurant Employees	9,800 00	2,500 00	19,785 00			
Jewelry Workers	1,000 00		1,400 00			
Lathers	3,400 00					
Leather Workers, United	2,560 00		13,980 00	4,625 90		
Machinists	13,525 00		a15,250 00	a997 00		a16,604 00
Maintenance of Way Employers	12,000 00	8,000 00				2,000 00
Metal Polishers	7,450 00					
Metal Workers, United	750 00					
Metal Workers, Sheet	4,500 00					
Mine Workers, Mineral	200 00		b375 92			
Moulders, Iron	41,589 49		164,703 25			
Oil and Gas Well Workers			1,095 00			
Painters	30,307 00	6,060 00		10,000 00		30,000 00
Papermakers						200 00
Patternmakers	500 00		2,300 00		375 00	200 00
Plumbers	3,400 00		14,710 00			
Print Cutters						800 00
Railway Em., Street and Elec	3,525 00		a8,273 22			
Railway Expressmen	350 00		250 00	150 00		100 00
Saw Smiths	1,500 00					
Slate and Tile Roofers	400 00	400 00		1,200 00		
Stove Mounters	1,000 00					
Tailors	7,125 00					
Telegraphers, Railroad	37,800 00					
Tobacco Workers	750 00		5,242 50			
Typographical Union	30,940 00					
Watch Case Engravers	825 00			250 00		
Weavers, Elastic Goring						50 00
Weavers, Wire	600 00		542 00			
Wood Workers	4,296 91					
Total	580,015 67	47,201 00	437,058 58	84,891 58	1,064 70	79,538 37

a paid by Locals.
b Accidents.

CHARTERS ISSUED—1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903.

——	International.	State.	Central.	Federal and Trade Unions.	Total.
1897	8	2	18	189	217
1898	9	0	12	182	203
1899	9	1	35	405	450
1900	14	5	96	734	849
1901	7	4	123	782	916
1902 (eleven months)	14	6	127	877	1,024
1903	20	3	171	1,139	1,333
Total	81	21	582	4,308	4,992

Federal Labor Unions Issued 396
Local Trade Unions Issued 743

COST OF LIVING IN UNITED STATES.

The following summary of the recent investigation by the Department of Labor of the United States is published in the Quarterly Bulletin, November, 1903. It is published in advance of the Annual Report for 1892, now in course of publication, for the reason stated in the summary:

"The Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor, the Report for the year 1903, which has just been completed and placed in the hands of the printer, presents the results of an extended investigation into the cost of living of workingmen's families and the retail prices of the principal staple articles of food used by such families. As the full printed report will not be ready for distribution for several months and as many urgent requests have been made to the Bureau for the results of the investigation, especially as they relate to the cost of living now compared with the cost in former years, a brief summary of the results is herewith shown.

The figures of income and expenditure furnished in detail by 2,567 families in 33 States, representing the leading industrial centres of the country, formed the material for the detailed study of the cost of living. Certain data which do not enter so much into detail were collected in regard to the cost of living in 25,440 families, and the results are extensively summarized in the full report.

The table herewith shows, for five geographical divisions and for the United States, the number of families investigated in detail, the average size of family, the average income per family, the average expenditure per family for food, the income and expenditure being for the year 1901.

Number of Families. Average size of family. Average income per family. Average Expenditure per family for all purposes, and average expenditure for food during the year 1901:

Geographical Divisions.	Families.	Average size of family.	Average income per family.	Average expenditure per family for all purposes.	Average expenditure per family for food.
North Atlantic States	1,415	5 25	$834 83	$778 04	$338 10
North Central States	721	5 46	842 60	785 95	321 60
South Atlantic States	219	5 30	762 78	700 62	298 64
South Central States	122	5 65	715 46	690 11	292 68
Western States	90	4 69	891 82	751 46	308 53
United States	2,567	5 31	827 19	768 54	326 90

This table shows that 2,567 families consisted on an average of 5.31 persons, 0.7 person above the average of private families in the whole country as shown by the census of 1900. This larger size of family was not due to any intentional selection of larger families, for the only basis of selection was that the head of the family must be a wage worker or a salaried man earning not over $1,200 during the year, and must be able to give information in regard to his expenditure in detail. The average income for the year of these 2,567 families from all sources was $827.19. The average expenditure for all purposes was $768.54, and the average expenditure for food was $326.90 per family, or 42.54 per cent. of the average expenditure for all purposes.

That part of the investigation which relates to retail prices is, it should be stated the first extended investigated that has been made into retail prices prices in this country. All previous price studies covering a period of years have dealt solely with wholesale prices, which, of course do not represent accurately the cost to the small consumer. In the general trend retail prices follow the wholesale prices, but their fluctations are smaller and less rapid, and this is clearly brought out in the full report. A comparison of the relative wholesale and retail prices (simple averages) of 25 similar articles or group of articles of food, covering the period 1890 to 1902, inclusive, shows a range of 37.2 per cent. in wholesale prices, but only 15.4 per cent. in retail prices.

In order to ascertain the course of retail prices of food for a series of years and the consequent changes in the cost of living as regards food, the Bureau, through its agents, secured from the books of 814 retail merchants, in the same localities from which data relating to family expenditures were obtained, the retail prices of the principal staple articles of food. Prices were taken for each month during the 13 years of 1890 to 1902, inclusive, which was as far back as it was possible to go. These covered 30 distinct articles, and, under each article, various grades and descriptions of that article. From the prices thus obtained relative prices were calculated, the average prices for the ten-year period, 1890 to 1899, being taken as equal to 100. The importance of the various articles or groups of articles of food in the family consumption being known from the expenditures of the 2,567 families referred to above, the relative prices of the several articles of food were weighted according to this importance. The result shown in the following table gives for 5 geographical divisions and the United States for the period 1890 to 1902 the relative retail price of the food consumed in one year by a workingman's family, compared with the average price for the ten-year period 1890 to 1899:

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICE OF FOOD, WEIGHTED ACCORDING TO THE AVERAGE FAMILY CONSUMPTION, 1890 TO 1902.

(Average Price for 1890 to 1899—100.)

Year.	North Atlantic States, 1,415 families.	North Central States, 721 families.	South Atlantic States, 219 families.	South Central States, 122 families.	Western States, 90 families.	United States, 2,567 families.
1890	102.3	102.3	101.2	102.1	107.7	102.4
1891	103.2	104.5	102.1	103.6	108.7	103.8
1892	102.1	101.8	101.1	100.7	105.2	101.9
1893	104.4	105.4	103.2	103.5	102.9	404.4
1894	99.2	100.6	100.0	100.0	99.3	99.7
1895	97.7	98.0	98.7	98.1	96.7	97.8
1896	97.0	94.6	96.8	96.1	93.2	95.5
1897	96.9	95.6	97.1	97.3	92.7	96.3
1898	98.8	98.4	99.3	98.8	95.2	98.7
1899	99.5	98.9	100.5	99.9	98.5	100.1
1900	101.2	100.8	102.4	101.1	98.1	101.1
1901	104.7	106.1	106.9	106.9	99.9	105.2
1902	110.5	111.7	111.8	113.5	104.4	110.9

This table shows that the cost of food, considered as a whole, reached its highest in 1902 the average for that year being 10.9 per cent. above the average for the ten year period 1890 to 1899. Compared with 1896, the year of lowest prices, the cost in 1902 showed an increase of 16.1 per cent.

To assist in making easy a comparison of 1902 prices with those of each of the other years, the following table has been prepared, showing the per cent. of increase of 1902 prices over the prices of each previous year of the period:

PER CENT. OF INCREASE IN RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN 1902 OVER PRICES IN PREVIOUS YEARS, WEIGHTED ACCORDING TO FAMILY CONSUMPTION.

Geographical Divisions.	Per cent. of increase 1902 over											
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
North Atlantic States	8.0	7.1	8.2	5.8	11.4	13.1	13.9	14.0	11.8	11.1	9.2	5.5
North Central States	9.2	6.9	9.7	6.0	11.0	14.0	18.1	16.8	13.5	12.9	10.8	5.3
South Atlantic States	10.5	9.5	10.6	8.3	11.8	13.3	15.5	15.1	12.6	11.2	9.2	4.6
South Central States	11.2	9.6	12.7	9.7	13.5	15.7	18.1	16.6	14.9	13.6	12.3	6.2
Western States	a3.1	a4.0	a.8	1.5	5.1	8.0	12.0	12.6	9.7	6.8	6.4	4.5
United States	8.3	6.8	8.8	6.2	11.2	13.4	16.1	15.2	12.4	10.8	9.7	5.4

If the relative prices of food given above be taken in connection with the average actual expenditure for food in 1901 of the 2,567 families investigated by the Bureau, the amount of the average expenditure for food in each year may be calculated. This has been done, and the results showing for 5 geographical groups and for the United States the average cost of food per family in each year from 1890 to 1902, inclusive, are given in the following table:

AVERAGE COST OF FOOD PER FAMILY, 1890 TO 1902, BASED ON AVERAGE COST PER FAMILY IN 1901 AND THE RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD WEIGHTED ACCORDING TO FAMILY CONSUMPTION.

Year.	North Atlantic States, 1,415 families.	North Central States, 721 families.	South Atlantic States, 219 families.	South Central States, 122 families.	Western States, 90 families.	United States, 2,567 families.
1890	$330 35	$310 08	$282 72	$279 54	$332 61	$318 20
1891	333 26	316 75	285 23	283 64	335 72	322 55
1892	329 70	308 57	282 44	275 71	324 90	316 65
1893	337 13	319 48	288 30	283 37	317 80	324 41
1894	320 34	304 93	279 36	273 79	306 68	309 81
1895	315 50	297 05	275 73	268 59	298 65	303 91
1896	313 23	286 74	270 42	263 11	287 84	296 76
1897	312 91	289 77	271 26	266 46	286 24	299 24
1898	319 05	298 26	277 41	270 50	294 01	306 70
1899	321 31	299 78	280 76	273 51	304 21	311 05
1900	326 80	305 54	286 07	276 80	302 97	314 16
1901	338 10	321 60	298 64	292 68	318 53	326 90
1902	356 83	338 57	312 33	310 75	322 43	344 61

From this table it will be seen that the average cost of food per family in 1890 was $318.20. In 1896, the year of lowest prices, it fell to $296.76, and in 1902 reached the highest point of the period, being $344.61, an increase, as has already been stated, of 16.1 per cent. over 1896, or of 10.9 per cent. when compared with the average for the ten-year period 1890 to 1899. The increase in the cost of living as shown by the results of this investigation relates to food alone, representing 42.54 per cent. of all family expenditures in the 2,567 families furnishing information.

Of the remaining articles, constituting 57.46 per cent. of the family expenditure, certain ones are from their nature affected only indirectly in very slight degree by any rise or fall in prices. Such are payments on account of principal and interest of mortgage, taxes, property and life insurance, labor and other organization fees, religion, charity, book and newspapers, amusements and vacations, intoxicating liquors, and sickness and death. These together constituted 14.51 per cent. of the family expenditure in 1901 of the 2,567 families investigated. Miscellaneous purposes, not reported, for which, from their very character, no prices are obtainable, made up 5.87 per cent., and rent, for which also no prices for the several years are available, made up the 12.95 per cent.

The remaining classes of family expenditure, 24.13 per cent. of all, consist of clothing, 14.04 per cent.; fuel and lighting, 5.25 per cent.; furniture and utensils, 3.42 per cent., and tobacco, 1.42 per cent. For these no retail prices covering a series of years are available, but, accepting as true of wholesale and retail prices here what this investigation has found true in the case of food, namely, that retail prices rise and fall more slowly and in smaller degree than wholesale prices, and examination of the relative wholesale prices of these classes of articles in Bulletin No. 45, giving them their proper weight according to family consumption, leads to the conclusion that the retail prices of these articles as a whole in 1902 could have been but little, if at all, above the level indicated by food.

It is apparently a safe and conservative conclusion, therefore, that the increase in the cost of living, as a whole, in 1902, when compared with the year of lowest prices, was not over 16.1 per cent., the figure given above as the increase in the cost of food as shown by this investigation. This assumes, of course, always the purchase of the same articles and the same quantities in years of low prices, low wages, and more or less irregular employment, and in years of higher prices, higher wages and steady employment.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—ONTARIO.

Tables 1 to 24.—Record in detail, information received from manufacturers, 204 schedules only. Where available for use in Tables A to V, the object of which is primarily to show the relative percentage of the labor cost to the gross value of product. As was pointed out in last years report, the value of this information will increase as the years go by, as progress in this direction will be ascertained by comparison.

The tabulation of the 204 schedules show there were 13,515 employed in the 204 establishments reporting. The aggregate number of days in operation, 59,768. The gross value of the product of these 204 establishments was $20,865,441. The amount paid in wages by the same were $3,627,218, an average annual earning per person of $267.87, or a daily wage rate of $1.22. The per cent. labor cost of production being 25 per cent., as against 21.69 in 1901, and 22.24 in 1902, or an increase over last year of 2.76, and 3.31 over 1901. In studying these tables it will be found that many estab-

lishments which, while being classified under similar captions, show a considerable discrepancy when the rates of wages paid to the value of the produce is considered. This will be understood when it is explained that in many cases much of the material used in the manufacture by one establishment may be, and often is, the unfinished product of another. Hence, a smaller labor cost in one instance and greater in the other. Of course, therefore, there will be a reversal of conditions as to the cost of material, etc., in such instances. The following circular was forwarded to a large number of the manufacturers throughout the Province:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO.

The Bureau of Labor.

Toronto, June 22nd, 1903.

To the Manufacturers, Contractors, etc., of the Province of Ontario:

Gentlemen,—In accordance with the provisions of chap. 14, Statutes of Ontario, 1900, the Bureau of Labor is for the third time seeking the co-operation of the manufacturers, etc., to provide data that will show the industrial development of the Province during the year 1902. The success of the Bureau steadily increases in removing misapprehension and doubt as to the true purpose of the Bureau of Labor, and which has in the past caused hesitancy on the part of the business men in giving the desired information.

As in past years, the Bureau in asking your co-operation in providing the necessary statistics as will give information *re* industrial and manufacturing progress, gives you the fullest assurance that any information you may give will be received in the strictest confidence, and will only be used in tabular form, and in such manner as will in no wise disclose the identity of the informant.

The Bureau requests that you will, at your earliest convenience, fill in answers to the questions on accompanying schedule, and have same returned to this office in enclosed envelope. No postage is required.

Respectfully yours,

R. GLOCKLING,
Secretary, Bureau of Labor, Ontario

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO.

The Bureau of Labor.

The following questions refer to the year ending 31st December, 1902:

1. Name of firm? .....
2. Post office address? .....
3. Character of business? .....
4. Capital employed, including plant? .....
5. Number of days in operation during year? .....
6. Gross value of product manufactured during year? .....
7. Has the production increased or decreased during year? .....
8. If either, what per cent.? .....
9. Value of materials used in production during year, including fuel, gas, etc.?
10. Total taxes paid during year? .....
11. Total insurance paid during year? .....
12. Amount invested, if any, in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year? .....
13. Total number of employees during year (wage-earners only), male ..... female .....
14. Total wages paid during year to wage-earners only, male ..... female .....
15. Highest weekly wages paid, male ..... female.....
16. Lowest weekly wages paid, male ..... female.....
17. Total number of salaried clerks and officials, male ..... female.....
18. Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., male ..... female.....
19. Have wages been increased or decreased during the year? .....
20. If either, what per cent? .....
21. Which class of employees has increases or decreases affected, if both, what per cent., in either case? .....
22. Do you pay your wage-earners weekly, fortnightly or monthly? .....

RETURNS IN DETAIL FROM MANUFACTURERS.

AGRICULTURAL

Schedule No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Number of days in operation during year 1901.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year. Increase.	Production during year. Decrease.	Value of materials used in production during year, including fuel, gas, etc.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.
	$		$			$	$	$	$
27	398,500	300	350,000	25 per cent.		162,000		1,560	3,500
2	20,000	313	15,000				86		300
202	18,000	300	35,000				120	109	500
200	21,350	233	20,793			8,085	142	413	
199	38,000	310	60,000	20 per cent.			170	350	
153	40,500	305	15,700	15 "		5,600	190	500	225
30	90,000	313	55,000	10 "		2,400	100	800	15,000
214	330,000	300	365,000	15 "		219,000	2,750	2,900	20,000

BREWERS AND

104	42,500	313	34,000	1½ per cent.		20,000	147	170	500
80	100,000	313	55,000				430	600	
50	46,500	300	120,000	8 per cent.		82,366	649	342	

CANNING

164	134,000	300	225,000	20 per cent.		141,402	602	2,161	6,524
119		120	18,499			10,517	56	503	
98	110,000	260	60,000		40 per cent.		48	840	
13	50,000	156	100,000		25 "	50,000	1,000		4,000
7	7,000	90	6,599	20 per cent.		2,510	31	65	

CIGAR MANUFAC

16	5,700	313	8,250	10 per cent.		3,000		40	
39	4,500	300	9,000		35 per cent	3,100	12	21	40
147	44,000	297	37,000	200 per cent.		11,500	225	100	

CLOTHING MANUFAC

184	35,000	300	80,000	10 per cent.		45,000	120	875	300,000
181	20,000	300	150,000	95 "			75	650	1,000
179	100,000	295	140,000			60,000	250	659	700
176	100,000	300	160,000	20 per cent.		96,000	400	900	
146	250,000	300	300,000	5 "					
138	7,000	300	12,000						
69	25,200	306	60,000			39,000	48	175	5,000
63	129,000	300	120,000	18 per cent.		69,725	300	697	9,000
77	20,000	313	100,000	10 "					
259	50,000	313	60,000	50 "		50,000	37	190	
260	1,200	260	3,000	10 "		2,000	205	92	

CONFECTIONERY.—

211	100,000	313	250,000			125,000	1,000	1,000	
250	70,000	300					315	467	
261	25,500	300	250,000			21,200	18	55	

RETURNS IN DETAIL FROM MANUFACTURERS.—*Continued.*

IMPLEMENTS.—TABLE 1.

Total number of employees wage earners only.		Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during the year have—		Class of employees affected.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.
						$	%	%	%	%
150	.....	45,000	.....	5	3	8,000	20	.....	20	20
15	.....	2,625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	1	5,000	.....	3	.....	2,400	10	.....	10	10
45	.....	6,800	.....	1	1	1,103	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	10	.....	10	10
18	.....	5,800	.....	1	.....	600	8	.....	8	.....
60	.....	20,000	.....	3	2	3,160	15	.....	15	.....
180	.....	84,500	.....	8	2	12,000	7½	.....	7½	7½

MALSTERS.—TABLE 2.

17	.....	7,800	.....	1	.....	600	15	.....	15	15
30	5	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	.....
24	.....	12,300	.....	5	.....	4,500	10	.....	10	.....

FACTORIES.—TABLE 3.

70	250	19,187	.....	3	1	6,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	70	6,000	2,000	2	1	1,600	25	.....	25	.....
200	300	25,000	15,000	6	1	6,000	15	.....	15	.....
11	13	950	595	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....

TURERS.—TABLE 4.

4	3	1,900	550	1	.....	.....	11	.....	11	11
6	1	2,306	182	1	.....	1,000	30	.....	30	.....
33	1	12,000	300	1	1	850	.....	.....	.....	.....

TURERS.—TABLE 5.

24	36	9,000	8,500	2	1	800	8	.....	8	8
60	60	20,000	12,000	10	2	7,000	15	.....	15	15
5	2	15,000	11,000	5	2	.....	10	.....	10	10
70	80	14,000	12,000	8	.....	10,000	5	.....	5	5
150	350	60,000	75,000	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	18	8,658	2,853	2	.....	1,800	8	.....	8	.....
50	50	26,251	.....	2	.....	1,930	17	.....	17	.....
45	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	15
25	15	5,000	3,000	3	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	5	2,190	725	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 6.

20	30	.....	.....	4	2	.....	25	.....	25	25
10	20	7,392	.....	5	1	6,399	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	15	3,660	3,588	2	3	2,132	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETURNS IN DETAIL FROM MANUFACTURERS.—*Continued.*

Carriage and Vehicle

Schedule No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Number of days in operation during year 1902.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year. Increase.	Production during year. Decrease.	Value of materials used in production during year, including fuel, gas, etc.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.
	$		$			$	$	$	
73	68,000	300	85,000	12½ per cent.	.....	50,000	300	1,200	.....
190	6,000	313	20,000	20 "	.....	.....	116	30	.....
172	2,500	300	600	.....	.....	75	15	40	.....
149	3,000	313	.....	.....	.....	3,000	90	17	.....
129	200,000	313	250,000	5 "	.....	125,000	400	2,000	2,500
32	25,000	300	15,000	10 "	.....	5,500	58	57	.....
223	3,000	300	3,700	.....	.....	1,840	51	22	.....
227	130,000	250	138,360	.....	10 per cent.	81,650	1,500	1,500	.....
277	1,500	300	35,000	.....	.....	1,500	.....	18	.....

Brick, Cement,

212	50,000	300	130,000	30 per cent.	.....	90,000	287	450	5,000
203	5,000	120	3,000	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	700
197	25,000	300	20,000	.....	.....	7,000	300	.....	500
165	10,000	313	68,000	10 per cent.	.....	50,000	600	100	.....
140	11,000	125	10,000	50 "	.....	1,600	70	30	1,500
112	20,000	240	50,000	.....	.....	.....	145	350	.....
103	600,000	313	.....	.....	.....	.....	312	10	.....
65	30,000	300	33,809	25 per cent.	.....	16,583	96	180	350
217	12,000	313	20,000	10 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
224	8,000	200	8,000	.....	.....	2,000	50	15	.....
226	15,000	120	800,000	15 per cent.	.....	300	8	105	300
228	5,000	313	.....	.....	.....	3,000	36	.....	.....
269	2,000	130	2,500	.....	.....	800	22	2	.....
271	23,600	115	21,300	.....	50 per cent.	4,155	95	40	412

Dairy Products

57	10,000	313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
124	12,000	313	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	48	450

Flour Mills

198	30,000	313	.....	.....	.....	50,000	150	600	.....
186	4,000	300	30,000	.....	.....	.....	114	160	.....
183	6,000	300	1,000	10 per cent.	.....	.....	35	78	.....
180	315,600	313	1,000,000	10 "	.....	950,000	1,000	3,000	20,000
173	9,500	313	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	100	.....
160	10,000	300	36,000	.....	.....	800	36	75	500
143	14,000	300	35,000	.....	.....	.....	208	200	.....
136	24,000	300	70,000	5 per cent.	.....	2,000	130	230	170
134	40,000	300	100,000	.....	.....	75,800	226	310	600
109	12,000	300	30,500	.....	.....	20,700	140	255	.....
90	15,000	300	29,000	.....	.....	23,600	150	372	1,500
72	80,000	313	85,000	10 per cent.	.....	200	400	1,000	500
62	60,000	313	73,000	25 "	.....	67,500	497	277	400
52	50,000	313	125,000	20 "	.....	110,000	500	1,500	2,000
51	50,000	365	150,793	.....	.....	138,945	358	1,144	.....
41	20,000	300	32,000	.....	.....	26,000	200	255	1,000
12	20,000	300	92,000	25 per cent.	.....	62,000	424	225	1,000
237	30,000	300	70,000	.....	30 per cent.	60,000	160	370	.....
238	25,000	313	24,500	.....	.....	.....	59	407	.....
262	66,700	310	200,000	.....	.....	175,000	310	480	25,000

RETURNS IN DETAIL FROM MANUFACTURERS.—*Continued.*

MANUFACTURERS—TABLE 7.

Total number of employees wage-earners only.		Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during the year have—		Class of employees affected.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.
						$	%	%	%	%
40	.....	10,000	.....	3	1	.....	10	.....	.....	10
13	.....	5,800	.....	1	.....	800	15	.....	.....	15
2	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	.....	67,000	.....	5	.....	4,500	2	.....	.....	2
15	.....	3,600	.....	1	.....	400	18	.....	.....	18
6	.....	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	.....	35,525	.....	3	.....	3,000	7½	.....	.....	7½
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ETC.—TABLE 8.

10	.....	5,000	.....	4	1	7,000	10	.....	10	.....
2	.....	600	.....	2	.....	.....	25	.....	25	.....
18	.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
30	.....	18,000	.....	2	.....	1,500	12	.....	12	.....
65	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....
200	.....	50,000	350	6	1	8,600	10	.....	10	10
25	1	8,150	.....	3	.....	2,700	10	.....	10	.....
15	.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
8	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
15	.....	4,000	80	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
4	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
8	.....	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
24	.....	7,821	.....	3	.....	2,640	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 9.

3	2	1,200	300	3	2	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 10.

7	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	25	25,000	3,000	7	2	7,000	10	.....	10	.....
3	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
3	.....	1,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
8	.....	3,200	.....	1	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	2,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	1	3,936	300	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
5	.....	2,100	.....	1	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	1	2,350	312	1	1	.....	10	.....	10	10
7	.....	3,400	.....	2	.....	900	5	.....	5	.....
10	2	4,000	470	3	.....	3,500	30	.....	30	30
16	1	7,620	156	3	1	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	2,400	.....	1	.....	600	10	.....	10	.....
6	1	2,400	260	.....	1	260	15	.....	15	.....
12	.....	4,000	.....	1	1	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	1	1,404	120	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
20	.....	8,442	.....	6	2	4,660	10	.....	10	10

RETURNS IN DETAIL FROM MANUFACTURERS.—*Continued.*

FURNITURE.—

Schedule No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Number of days in operation during 1902.	Gross value of products manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Value of material used in production during year, including fuel, gas, etc.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.
				Increase.	Decrease.				
	$		$			$	$	$	$
187	42,671	313	51,774	50 per cent.	.....	24,400	64	10	3,000
177	35,000	300	48,000	5 "	.....	28,000	200	500	.....
158	45,000	270	44,000	50 "	.....	19,111	109	380	3,200
121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	90	.....
108	75,000	313	40,000	.....	.....	8,000	150	1,100	15,000
93	60,000	300	80,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	40,000	313	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	427	.....
56	4,000	313	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....
21	140,000	300	150,000	10 per cent.	.....	.....	.....	422	.....
236	300,000	300	225,000	.....	.....	20,000	.....	1,000	6,000
254	9,000	305	30,000	5 per cent.	.....	9,000	156	350	400
258	100,000	313	200,000	20 "	.....	78,970	.....	235	.....
270	20,000	300	60,000	2 "	.....	.....	101	230	500

GAS AND ELECTRIC

189	250,000	365	30,000	16 per cent.	.....	8,200	500	300	8,587
145	20,000	365	6,500	.....	25 per cent.	1,700	178	40	1,500
142	60,000	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
126	150,000	365	33,874	12½ per cent.	.....	13,535	.....	380	37,629
102	49,000	365	6,300	10 "	.....	.....	225	.....	8,000
100	121,000	365	16,189	32 "	.....	6,816	.....	152	.....
91	130,000	365	30,000	20 "	.....	.....	325	300	20,000
86	30,000	365	6,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....
76	35,000	365	15,000	25 per cent.	.....	.....	100	10	1,000
74	200,000	313	65,000	.....	.....	.....	1,300	800	.....
70	20,000	365	5,200	5 per cent.	.....	.....	98	59	427
68	83,961	365	23,675	.....	.....	.....	176	381	.....
58	8,000	365	3,500	10 per cent.	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
53	10,000	365	11,138	.....	.....	5,659	14	107	.....
29	12,298	365	3,820	50 per cent.	.....	1,525	.....	51	298
18	1,260,067	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	989	14,126
220	17,000	365	2,890	5 per cent.	.....	800	50	.....	300
230	10,000	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	351	37,000
231	19,000	365	3,500	.....	.....	1,500	64	.....	.....
232	1,428,779	302	1,119,988	.....	22 per cent.	814,546	2,673	.....	13,816
233	255,000	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....
234	1,688,786	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,003	3,332	58,541
256	50,000	365	8,494	15 per cent.	.....	3,400	248	275	1,200
257	25,000	365	6,123	5 "	.....	800	149	45	500

LUMBER—

19	65,000	200	60,000	25 per cent.	.....	.....	350	700	2,000
23	.....	313	36,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	608	13	.....
47	30,000	300	140,000	50 per cent.	.....	.....	500	.....	2,000
54	10,000	300	15,000	25 "	.....	10,000	100	.....	.....
87	72,000	180	240,000	20 "	.....	.....	11,000	1,783	5,738
111	35,000	175	70,000	.....	.....	35,000	150	900	.....
182	1,500	90	2,000	.....	.....	1,200	22	7	.....
144	100,000	208	750,000	.....	.....	.....	1,800	2,000	.....
210	62,000	300	90,000	10 per cent.	.....	50,000	700	2,500	25,000
25	50,000	105	30,000	8 "	.....	500	300	.....	500
219	7,000	60	5,000	.....	.....	2,500	25	148	200
222	135,000	155	320,000	.....	10 per cent.	255,000	476	787	55,000
239	500,000	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	709	.....	.....
264	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
274	11,000	158	8,000	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	500

RETURNS IN DETAIL FROM MANUFACTURERS.—*Continued.*

TABLE 11.

Total number of employees wage earners only.		Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during the year have—		Class of employees affected.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.
						$	%		%	%
85		20,116		4		3,200	20		20	
48		15,000		2		1,730	10		10	
46		12,984		3	1	3,000	20		20	
7		3,203					10		20	
45	1	16,900		2	1	1,950	10		10	
60		25,000		3	1	4,000	10		10	
15		6,473		4		3,558	10		10	
98		30,600		6		11,400			15	15
236	19	71,000	3,800	7	4	9,600	5		5	5
44	1	10,000	208	1	1	928	5		5	
180		54,216		7		5,241	10		10	
50		19,000		3	1	2,500				

LIGHT, ETC.—TABLE 12.

12		4,570		3	1	3,460				
2		1,400		1		728				
1		500		1		100				
9		5,186		2		2,000				
7		3,002					20		20	
4		1,926		1		540	14		14	
13		9,500		3		2,000	15		15	
2		1,200		1		100				
1		800		1		800				
32	1	16,000	350	2	1	2,500	7		7	7
4		1,613		2		170	20		20	
19		9,941				1,368				
1		250		2		530				
5		2,674		1		1,800				
2		1,000		2		1,000				
49		28,000		7		2,400	13		13	
3		1,070					5		5	
5		2,500		1	1	1,370				
2		840		2		200				
255	2	111,177	604	31	2	41,752				
85		34,795		21	2	12,978	10		10	
3		1,015								
5		1,948		2		900				

TABLE 13.

40		12,000		2		1,500	15		15	15
50										
3										
30		15,000					10		10	
16		12,000					10		10	
200				2	1	2,340	20		20	
35		15,000		3		1,450	10		10	
3										
				4	1	4,000	10		10	
35						2,000	10		10	
50	2			2	2	1,500				
12		1,700					10		10	
150		46,500		2		2,750	3		3	
250	1	115,756	442	5	1					
15		5,000				1,000				
16	1						25		25	

RETURNS IN DETAIL FROM MANUFACTURERS.—*Continued.*

MACHINE AND IRON

Schedule No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Number of days in operation during year 1902.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Value of material used in production during year, including fuel, gas, etc.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.
				Increase.	Decrease.				
	$		$			$	$	$	$
209	10,000	300	16,000	25 per cent.		12,000	400	600	1,000
175	1,000,000	313	650,000	40 "		400,000	300	4,000	600,000
170	15,000	300	25,000	50 "		15,000	101	132	3,000
169	165,000	300	362,000	20 "		142,684	340	935	9,250
162	30,000	313	25,418	30 "			107	48	
159	8,500	313	2,500			700	88	40	
133	8,000	300	10,000			5,000	15	25	
123	40,000	250	100,000	50 per cent.		70,000	40	100	10,000
122	30,000	313	10,000	5 "		2,500	380	300	100
115	30,000	300	50,000	10 "			220	72	
111	26,000	300	22,000	5 "			38	88	250
106	15,000	313	10,000	50 "		6,000	65	37	
101	15,000	306	28,000	42 "		10,561	281	221	
84	22,700	300	18,000			65,000	78	91	2,000
83	10,000	313	10,500	10 per cent.			55	110	700
71	140,000	300	177,000	20 "		120,000	100	250	2,000
55		300		10 "		500	36		450
45	10,000	300	5,000			4,500	225	225	
33	40,000	300	50,000	25 per cent.		28,000	200	175	100
5	15,000	300	13,000	25 "		8,000		50	
4	250,000	313	550,000	17½ "		245,000	900	1,500	6,000
66	25,000	313	30,000	100 "		18,000	60	80	200
216	20,000	280	17,000			3,500	43	75	
221	40,000	300					300		
243	50,000	300	120,000			50,000	200	400	7,500
244	150,000	298	184,000	12 per cent.		74,473	559	710	12,386
245	37,400	300		40 "			275	830	
251	100,000	300	386,000	12 "		302,994	400	1,914	
268	15,000	300	10,000			5,000	210	100	

MEDICINE, ETC.—

148	50,000	300							
127	10,000	313	15,000			8,000			500
96	200,000	300	200,000				300	2,000	
61	11,000	313	75,000	20 per cent.		50,000	25		75
40	3,000	312				6,000	85	60	
31	200,000	313	10,000			900	400	800	

PLANING MILLS.—

10	12,000	300							
15	5,000	200	3,000			200	40		
20	12,000	200	35,000	20 per cent.		1,300	111	499	918
22	25,000	300	50,000	10 "		30,000	350	325	1,500
24	10,000	250	5,000				60	100	
35		200	7,500	35 per cent.			18		1,000
42	4,000	313	30,835						
43	20,000	300	40,000			28,000	100	250	
92	30,000	313	90,000	20 per cent.			220	525	
113	8,000	300	10,000				40	56	
128	15,000	313	15,000	20 per cent		12,000	50		300
95	20,000	300	30,000		50 per cent.	15,000	250	368	
161	30,000	200	20,000		50 "		32	140	
178	45,000	313	56,000			44,000	300	200	450
240	7,500	313	17,500	15 per cent.		7,500	68	200	450
242	3,500	313					349	546	
263	3,000	156	2,000	25 per cent.			28		

RETURNS IN DETAIL FROM MANUFACTURERS—*Continued.*

FOUNDERS.—TABLE 14.

Total number of employees wage-earners only.		Total wages paid during year to wage earners.		Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during the year have—		Class of employees affected.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.
						$	%	%	%	%
16		6,000		1		500	25		25	
700		240,000		20		20,000	15		15	
10	1	3,031	331	2	1	2,731	10		10	
192		71,211		12	3		10		10	
20		9,470		2		1,600				
4		1,175								
6		2,600								
10		5,500		3	2	3,500	10		10	
10		3,500					5		5	
20		2,400		1	1	600	10		10	
20		4,170		5		2,000				
10		4,940		1		800	10		10	
15		4,381		3		2,786				
35	1	9,800	150	2		2,200	7		7	7
15		5,000					15		15	
100		30,000		12		8,000	10		10	
3		900								
15		7,500		1	1	800				
20		11,380		3		1,600				
12		5,000								
428		161,000		24	6	20,000	11		11	11
12		4,000		1	2	1,400	10		10	
25	10	3,518	731	2	1	1,000				
16		7,000					25		25	
40		25,000		4		3,000	5		5	
73		34,754		4		4,560				
48		14,375				2,000	10		10	10
150		39,336		4		10,600	20		20	
10		3,000					15		15	

TABLE 15.

40	15			6	1					
2	2	1,000	960							
60		20,000		3		4,000	10		10	10
10	3	6,000	300	2	1	800	10		10	10
3		1,000								
8		1,500		1		1,000				

TABLE 16.

8		3,500								
6		1,400					9		9	
40		17,000		1		1,500	15		15	
35	1	15,000					10		10	
5		1,500								
40		2,500								
20		6,000								
28		11,000		2		1,250	10		10	10
5		1,800								
8		4,500					15		15	
10		4,000		1		800				
30		8,000					25		25	
28		11,000			1	300	5		5	
13		4,500		1		450	15		15	
6		3,613		1		500				
7										

RETURNS IN DETAIL FROM MANUFACTURERS.—*Continued.*

PRINTING AND PUB

Schedule No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Number of days in operation during year 1902.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year. Increase.	Production during year. Decrease.	Value of materials used in production during year, including fuel, gas, etc.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.
	$		$			$	$	$	$
206	200,000	300	45,000	5 per cent.			1,500	600	
195		313	7,000			1,200	56	40	50
193	5,000	312	3,200	4 per cent.		475	12	31	240
192	3,500	310	3,000	20 "		600	36	50	200
191	5,000	313				500		44	500
188	20,000	313	18,000	20 per cent.		5,250	75	260	2,000
185	7,000	300				500	43	65	1,000
168	60,000	313	60,000	10 per cent.					
166	2,000	300	2,500	10 "		600	30	30	75
156	30,000	295	31,788		6 per cent.	13,792	59	209	2,000
152	2,000	313		10 per cent.			11	11	
151	3,000	313				150	40	45	60
137	8,000	305	10,000	20 per cent.		2,500	60	70	1,000
135	3,500	312	3,000			730	16	18	
120	38,000	312	24,000	10 per cent.		3,500	300	235	1,500
116	2,000	310	2,500	10 "		300		8	65
114	250,000	304	200,000			23,750	1,161	1,700	7,000
99	3,000	310	3,000	3 per cent.		400	70		150
97	60,000	313		10 "		15,000	500	650	
89	5,000	306				1,000	15	40	500
88	5,000	313				1,000	40	80	
85	12,000	290	17,000	5 per cent.			100	30	
82	30 000	300					220	200	
75	13,000	313		10 per cent.			175	75	
67	15,000	312	10,000	5 "		2,400	140	74	1,200
49	31,000	313	22,000				240	252	400
48	7,000	306	4,000			600	56	54	100
26	10,000	300					113	105	
246	60,000	305	60,000				500	650	
253	54,000	312	82,802	14 per cent.		15,000	71	490	
255	100,000	305				30,000	1,198	798	
265	6,000	310	3,200			600	33	35	
275	16,000	313	20,000	20 per cent.			135	100	1,000
276	6,000	312					5	42	

PIANOS AND

171	100,000	300	65,000	10 per cent.		20,000	215	463	
204	590,000	282	400,000	15 "		120,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
44	5,000	313	15,000	8 "		9,000	700	1,500	500

PAPER AND PULP MANUFAC-

125	100,000	313	100,000	25 per cent.		60,000	375	900	5,000
131	665,000	278	415,555	21 "		245,000	781	2,022	6,679
196	192,420	307	151,313		5 per cent.	65,775	360	954	6,000
218	173,500	365	210,281	50 per cent.		81,071	1,475	1,771	2,100
278	500,000	310	495,553		90 per cent.	370,569	3,080	254,249	27,000

PORK PACK

110	80,000	313	650,000	10 per cent.		10,000	300	1,800	
28		300	1,275,000	3 "		16,256	353	3,493	13,000

RETURNS IN DETAIL FROM MANUFACTURERS.—*Continued.*

LISHING.—TABLE 17.

Total number of employees wage-earners only.		Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc. during year.	Wages during the year have—		Class of employees affected.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.
						$				
20	7	2,300	561	5	3	800	5		5	5
5	3	1,332	484	5	3	1,816				
4		832								
2	4	600	500				10		10	
6	1	2,200	250				9		9	
15		11,000					5		5	
1	1	792	300							
60	10						25		25	25
2	1	500	166				6		6	
28	2	12,088	400	3	1	3,800				
2	7	675	1,150				5		5	
4		1,300					7		7	
6	1	2,500	150	2		1,000	10		10	
3	2									
25	1	15,000	250	6	1	4,880				
3		550								
95	75	55,000	10,500	40	8	30,000				
4	2	1,000	400	1		1,400	2		2	
50	4	30,000					8		8	
7	1	2,912	208				10		10	
6	1	2,000	208							
6	4	3,000	800	1	2	750	10		10	
30	30	17,000								
10	2	4,200	626	1	1	900	10		10	
7	2	2,704	416	1		780	10		10	
15	5	11,000		1	1	1,300				
2	3	684	410		1	213	10		10	
12	1	6,440	264	2		1,500	10		10	
50	5	27,000	1,000				3		3	
		39,314								
95	3	30,505				24,956	7		7	
4	2	1,509	312							
15	1	5,700	312				15			
5	2	1,872	364							

ORGANS.—TABLE 18.

40		15,000		2	1	1,917	10		10	
285		73,000		8	2	8,000	7		7	
6		2,000					5		5	

TURERS.—TABLE 19.

55		17,000		2	1	2,600	15		15	15
120	30	64,977		7		9,384	10		10	
50	6	19,029	1,326	3	1	4,100				
42	20	19,071	6,344	4		4,800				
170	4	91,610	1,019	4	1	9,600	5			

ING.—TABLE 20.

40	1	15,000		3	1	2,600	10		10	
80		27,890		3	1	6,711				

RETURNS IN DETAIL FROM MANUFACTURERS.—*Continued.*

Sash Doors and

Schedule No.	Capital employed including plant.	Number of days in operation during year 1902.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Value of materials used in production during year including fuel, gas, etc.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.
				Increase.	Decrease.				
	$		$			$	$	$	$
241	25,000	313	30,000	5 per cent.	.....	10,000	215	250	.....

Wood Specialties—

9	2,000	313	4,500	20 per cent.	.....	1,500	9	9	50
132	20,000	300	31,000	12 "	.....	.....	150	300	.....
117	10,000	313	20,000	20 "	.....	7,000	26	400	300
105	.....	300	75,000	.....	.....	2,000	200	.....	200
37	3,000	250	2,000	30 per cent.	.....	1,000	.....	.....	100
17	50,000	306	48,000	50 "	.....	19,000	148	750	1,200
1	1,000	312	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
215	50,000	300	120,000	20 per cent.	.....	55,000	660	1,900	800
229	40,000	306	130,000	2 "	.....	126,000	145	.....	250
235	13,100	300	25,000	10 "	.....	10,422	88	348	.....

Woolens and

8	300,000	313	300,000	.....	.....	133,175	2,275	837	.....
46	1,000,000	307	234,000	1½ per cent.	.....	126,000	3,773	320	.....
11	7,000	200	10,000	25 "	.....	4,000	26	57	.....
36	3,000	200	3,000	10 "	.....	1,850	34	60	50
94	2,000	160	2,500	40 "	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
107	.....	300	.....	10 "	.....	.....	77	.....	.....
118	12,000	220	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
139	20,000	300	20,000	10 per cent.	.....	20,000	125	130	4,000
154	20,000	270	14,000	.....	.....	5,500	153	260	.....
155	16,000	300	20,000	10 per cent.	.....	14,400	23	380	400
167	10,000	200	15,000	.....	25 per cent.	.....	31	.....	.....
194	.....	304	540,857	40 per cent.	.....	280,224	3,048	650	9,825
14	263,500	360	52,467	7 "	.....	420,451	619	2,951	2,670
247	3,000	220	1,200	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
248	35,000	300	50,000	25 per cent.	.....	15,000	200	385	1,000
249	90,000	300	60,550	.....	.....	27,000	250	350	1,200
252	200	300	2,500	20 per cent.	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....

Miscellaneous

6	40,000	313	90,000	10 per cent.	.....	88,000	400	225	2,000
213	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	18	.....
207	15,000	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	540	150	.....
208	5,000	300	9,000	20 per cent.	.....	6,000	100	15	250
205	100,000	300	15,000	20 "	.....	.....	500	500	.....
174	22,000	313	146,000	10 "	.....	.....	190	525	600
130	60,000	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	400	13,000
81	29,300	300	49,335	5 per cent.	.....	.....	.....	500	.....
78	95,000	313	170,000	20 "	.....	100,000	661	1,061	4,034
38	86,000	305	140,000	25 "	.....	.....	446	406	2,000
150	300,000	160	500,000	.....	30 per cent.	.....	1,400	3,000	.....
60	115,000	189	83,790	.....	5 "	66,892	562	1,109	602
225	15,000	19	14,200	.....	.....	11,100	54	180	1,000
266	85,000	212	120,000	.....	.....	76,000	288	1,000	.....
267	70,000	313	125,000	.....	.....	49,004	.....	991	.....
272	50,000	313	62,500	30 per cent.	.....	8,665	43	748	1,038
273	10,000	313	48,024	33 "	.....	32,212	6	103	.....
279	180,000	313	700,000	10 "	.....	10,000	1,200	700	.....

RETURNS IN DETAIL FROM MANUFACTURERS—*Continued.*

BLINDS.—TABLE 21.

Total number of employees wage-earners only.		Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials etc., during year.	Wages during the year have—		Class of employees affected.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Incr'ed.	Decr'ed.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.
35	2	.....	.....	1	2	$ 1,000	%	%	%	% .....

TABLE 22.

4	1	800	160	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....
32	.....	8,000	.....	.....	1	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
50	.....	20,000	.....	4	.....	3,500	10	.....	10	.....
6	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	.....
56	.....	13,000	.....	2	1	2,250	40	.....	40	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	.....	32,000	.....	7	1	7,200	15	.....	15	.....
77	.....	14,775	.....	4	.....	2,500	5	.....	5	.....
28	.....	8,002	.....	2	.....	1,500	10	.....	10	.....

COTTONS.—TABLE 23.

.....	.....	86,293	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
105	75	39,650	21,600	4	.....	3,444	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	.....
2	3	50	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	1	7,650	275	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
7	6	2,056	1,027	1	1	600	5	.....	5	.....
15	2	4,289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	10	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
161	140	66,268	38,368	4	.....	4,380	.....	.....	.....	.....
185	.....	57,000	.....	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	17	12,000	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	16	13,000	.....	2	.....	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....

TABLE 24.

40	2	17,500	600	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....
6	3	2,200	850	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....
17	.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
8	.....	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....
60	27	.....	.....	10	3	8,000	20	.....	20	.....
60	5	23,000	1,600	5	2	3,200	20	.....	20	.....
45	4	12,700	300	4	.....	4,500	10	.....	10	10
15	.....	5,883	.....	2	.....	2,600	10	.....	10	.....
20	4	8,239	223	.....	2	5,500	10	.....	10	.....
80	.....	38,000	.....	6	.....	6,056	5	.....	5	.....
50	28	15,000	.....	2	5	.....	25	.....	25	.....
22	14	5,497	.....	3	1	2,043	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	9	736	196	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
20	20	5,800	2,600	4	1	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	.....	14,400	.....	6	1	7,020	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	10,333	.....	4	.....	3,740	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	3,441	.....	1	.....	995	5	.....	5	5
50	40	10,000	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE SHOWING WAGE RATE AND LABOR COST.

Industry.—Agricultural Implements.—Table A.

Schedule No.	Average No. of persons employed.	No. of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily wage rate.	Per cent. labor cost of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.		
27	158	300	45,800	350,000	289 87	96	.13	.87
2	15	313	2,625	15,000	175 00	56	.17	.83
202	18	300	7,400	35,000	411 11	1 37	.21	.79
200	47	293	7,903	20,793	168 19	72	.38	.62
153	19	305	6,400	15,700	336 30	1 10	.40	.60
30	65	313	23,160	55,000	356 30	1 14	.42	.58
214	188	300	96,500	365,000	513 29	1 71	.26	.74
Totals.....	510	Average 295	189,788	856,493	Average 321 51	Average 1 08	Average .28	Average .72

Brewers and Malsters.—Table B.

104	18	313	8,400	34,000	466 66	1 49	.24	.76
80	35	313	10,000	55,000	285 71	91	.18	.82
50	29	300	19,300	120,000	579 31	1 93	.14	.86
Totals.....	82	Average 308	35,200	209,000	Average 443 89	Average 1 44	Average .18	Average .82

Carriage Factories.—Table C.

164	324	300	25,487	225,000	78 66	26	.11	.89
98	103	260	9,600	60,000	93 20	36	.16	.84
13	507	156	46,000	100,000	90 72	59	.46	.54
7	24	90	1,545	6,599	64 37	71	.12	.77
Totals.....	958	Average 202	32,632	391,599	Average 81 74	Average 48	Average .24	Average .76

Cigar Manufacturers.—Table D.

16	8	313	2,450	8,250	306 25	98	.29	.71
39	8	300	3,488	9,000	436 00	1 45	.38	.62
147	36	297	13,150	37,000	365 00	1 22	.35	.65
Totals.....	52	Average 337	19,088	54,250	Average 369 08	Average 1 22	Average .34	Average .66

Clothing.—Table E.

181	63	300	18,300	80,000	290 47	97	.22	.78
181	132	300	39,000	150,000	295 45	98	.26	.74
179	14	295	27,000	140,000	192 85	65	.19	.81
176	158	300	36,000	160,000	227 85	76	.22	.78
146	500	300	135,000	300,000	270 00	90	.45	.55
69	44	306	13,311	60,000	302 52	99	.22	.78
63	102	300	29,181	120,000	286 08	95	.24	.76
259	43	313	10,000	60,000	232 56	74	.16	.84
260	8	260	2,915	3,000	364 37	1 40	.97	.3
Totals.....	1,064	Average 297	310,707	1,073,000	Average 279 46	Average 91	Average .33	Average .67

Confectionery, Etc.—Table F.

Schedule No.	Average No. of persons employed.	No. of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily wage rate.	Per cent. labor cost of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material interest, insurance, taxes, etc. and profit.
			$	$	$ c.			
261	27	300	9,330	25,000	345 55	1 15	.37	.63

Carriage and Vehicle Manufacturers.—Table G.

73	44	300	10,000	85,000	227 27	76	.11	.89
190	14	313	6,600	20,000	471 42	1 50	.33	.67
129	155	313	11,200	250,000	722 58	2 30	.4	.96
82	16	300	4,000	15,000	250 00	83	.26	.74
223	6	300	2,200	3,700	366 66	1 22	.59	.41
227	73	250	38,585	138,360	189 45	76	.28	.72
277	2	300	700	3,500	350 00	1 16	.20	.80
Totals	310	Average 296	73,285	515,560	Average 339 10	Average 1 22	Average .26	Average .74

Brick, Cement, Etc.—Table H.

212	15	300	12 000	130,000	800 00	2 66	.9	.91
203	4	120	600	3,000	150 00	1 25	.20	.80
197	18	300	7,000	20,000	388 88	1 30	.35	.65
165	32	313	3,300	68.000	103 00	32	.5	.95
140	65	125	5,000	10.000	76 92	61	.50	.50
65	28	300	10,859	33,809	387 82	1 29	.32	.68
217	15	313	7,000	20,000	466 66	1 49	.35	.65
244	8	200	3.000	8,000	375 00	1 87	.33	.67
226	16	120	4,080	800.000	255 00	2 12	.05	.99½
269	8	130	1.100	2,500	137 50	1 05	.44	.56
271	27	115	10,461	21,300	387 44	3 36	.49	.51
Totals	236	Average 212	64.400	1.116.600	Average 348 02	Average 1 57	Average .28	Average .72

Flour Mills.—Table I.

186	3	300	1.100	30,000	366 66	1 22	.4	.96
183	1	300	300	1,800	300 00	1 00	.17	.83
180	109	313	35.000	1,000.000	321 10	1 02	.35	.65
160	3	300	1.008	36,000	336 00	1 12	.3	.97
143	9	300	3.800	35,000	422 22	1 41	.11	.89
136	7	300	2,680	70,000	382 85	1 28	.38	.62
134	10	300	4.236	100,000	423 60	1 41	.42	.58
109	6	300	2,000	30,500	333 33	1 11	.6	.94
90	6	300	2,800	29,000	466 66	1 56	.9	.91
72	8	313	2,662	85.000	332 75	1 06	.3	.97
62	9	313	3.300	73,000	366 66	1 17	.4	.96
52	15	313	8.200	125.000	546 66	1 74	.6	.94
51	21	365	10,276	150,793	489 33	1 34	.6	.94
41	7	300	3.000	32,000	428 56	1 43	.9	.91
12	8	300	2,920	92.000	365 00	1 21	.3	.97
237	4	200	5,300	70.000	378 57	1 88	.7	.93
238	15	313	1.524	24,500	304 80	97	.9	.94
262	28	310	13.102	200,000	467 93	1 50	.6	.94
Totals	269	Average 302	103,208	2,184,593	Average 375 70	Average 1 30	Average .12	Average .88

TABLE SHOWING WAGE RATE AND LABOR COST.—*Continued.*

FURNITURE.—TABLE J.

Schedule No.	Average No. of persons employed.	No. of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily wage rate.	Per cent. labor cost of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.		
187	89	313	23,316	51,774	261 97	83	.45	.55
177	50	300	16,730	48,000	334 60	1 12	.34	.66
158	50	270	15,984	44,000	319 68	1 18	.36	.64
108	49	313	18,850	40,000	384 69	1 23	.47	.53
93	64	300	29,000	80,000	453 12	1 51	.37	.64
21	104	300	42,000	150,000	403 85	1 35	.28	.72
236	266	300	84,400	225,000	317 30	1 06	.36	.63
254	47	305	11,136	30,000	237 00	78	.37	.63
258	187	313	59,457	200,000	318 00	1 01	.29	.71
270	54	300	21,500	60,000	398 14	1 32	.36	.64
Totals	960	Average 301	322,373	928,774	Average 342 83	Average 1 13	Average .36½	Average .63½

GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, ETC.—TABLE K.

189	16	365	8,030	30,000	501 87	1 38	.26	.74
145	3	365	2,128	6,500	709 33	1 94	.32	.68
126	11	365	7,186	33,874	653 27	1 79	.21	.79
102	7	365	3,002	6,300	428 85	1 17	.47	.53
100	5	365	2,466	16,189	493 20	1 35	.15	.85
91	16	365	11,500	30,000	718 75	1 97	.35	.65
86	3	365	1,300	6,300	433 33	1 19	.20	.80
76	2	365	1,600	15,000	800 00	2 19	.10	.90
74	36	313	18,850	65,000	523 61	1 66	.28	.72
70	6	365	1,783	5,200	297 16	81	.34	.66
68	19	365	11,309	23,675	595 21	1 63	.48	.52
58	3	365	780	3,500	260 00	71	.22	.78
53	6	365	4,474	11,138	745 66	2 04	.40	.60
29	4	365	2,000	3,820	500 00	1 37	.52	.48
220	3	365	1,070	2,890	356 66	98	.37	.63
231	4	365	1,040	3,500	260 00	71	.29	.71
232	290	302	153,533	1,119,988	529 42	1 75	.13	.87
256	3	365	1,015	8,494	338 33	93	.12	.88
257	7	365	2,848	6,123	406 85	1 11	.46	.54
Totals	445	Average 359	205,914	1,397,591	Average 503 23	Average 1 45	Average .29	Average .71

LUMBER.—TABLE L.

19	42	200	13,500	60,000	321 42	1 60	.22	.78
47	30	300	15,000	140,000	500 00	1 67	.10	.90
54	16	300	12,000	15,000	750 00	2 50	.7	.93
141	38	175	16,450	70,000	432 89	2 47	.23	.77
219	12	60	1,700	5,000	141 66	2 36	.34	.66
222	152	155	49,250	320,000	324 01	2 09	.15	.85
Totals	290	Average 198	107,900	610,000	Average 411 66	Average 2 11	Average .19	Average .81

TABLE SHEWING WAGE RATE AND LABOR COST.—*Continued.*

Machinery and Iron Founders.—Table M.

Schedule No.	Average No. of persons employed.	No. of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages.	Gross value of products.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily wage rate.	Per cent. labor cost of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	¢	¢
209	17	300	6,500	16,000	382 35	1 27	.40	.60
175	720	313	260,000	650,000	361 11	1 15	.40	.60
170	14	300	6,093	25,000	435 21	1 45	.24	.76
169	208	300	71,211	362,000	342 36	1 44	.20	.80
162	22	313	11,070	25,418	503 18	1 60	.43	.57
159	4	313	1,175	2,500	193 75	61	.47	.53
133	6	300	2,600	10,000	433 33	1 44	.26	.74
123	15	250	9,000	100,000	600 00	2 40	.9	.91
122	10	313	3,500	10,000	350 00	1 11	.35	.65
115	21	300	3,000	50,000	412 86	1 37	.6	.94
111	25	300	6,170	22,000	246 80	82	.28	.72
106	11	313	5,740	10,000	521 82	1 67	.57	.43
101	18	306	7,167	28,000	398 16	1 30	.25	.75
84	38	300	12,150	18,000	319 73	1 06	.67	.33
83	15	313	5,000	10,500	333 33	1 06	.47	.53
71	112	300	38,000	177,000	339 29	1 13	.21	.79
33	23	300	12,980	50,000	520 87	1 40	.25	.75
5	12	300	5,000	13,000	416 66	1 38	.88	.62
4	458	313	181,000	550,000	373 14	1 19	.33	.67
66	15	313	5,400	30,000	360 00	1 15	.18	.82
218	38	280	4,518	17,000	118 89	42	.26	.74
243	44	300	28,000	120,000	636 36	2 12	.23	.77
244	73	298	36,754	184,00	503 48	1 70	.20	.80
251	54	300	49,936	386,000	324 27	1 08	.13	.87
268	10	300	3,000	10,000	300 00	1 00	.30	.70
Totals.....	2,083	Average. 301	774,964	2,816,418	Average 389 07	Average 1 29	Average .30	Average .70

Medicines, Etc.—Table N.

127	4	313	1,960	15,000	490 00	1 56	.10	.90
26	63	300	24,000	200,000	380 95	1 26	.12	.88
61	16	313	7,100	75,000	443 75	1 41	.9	.91
31	9	313	2,500	10,000	277 77	89	.25	.75
Totals	92	Average 310	33,560	300,000	Average 398 12	Average 1 28	Average .14	Average .86

Planing Mills.—Table O.

15	6	200	1,400	3,000	233 33	1 16	.46	.54
20	41	300	3,200	35,000	78 05	26	.9	.91
22	36	300	15,000	50,000	416 66	1 38	.30	.70
24	5	250	1,500	5,000	300 00	1 20	.30	.70
35	40	200	2,500	7,500	62 22	31	.33	.67
43	20	300	6,000	40,000	200 00	67	.15	.85
93	30	313	12,250	90,000	408 33	1 30	.13	.87
113	5	300	1,800	10,000	360 00	1 20	.18	.82
128	8	313	4,500	15,000	562 50	1 79	.3	.97
95	11	300	4,800	30,000	436 36	1 45	.11½	.98½
161	13	200	8,000	20,900	266 66	1 33	.4	.96
178	29	313	11,300	56,000	389 65	1 24	.20	.80
240	14	313	4,950	17,500	353 57	1 13	.22	.78
Totals.....	275	Average 292	77,200	379,000	Average 312 87	Average 1 11	Average .18	Average .82

TABLE SHEWING WAGE RATE AND LABOR COST.—*Continued.*

Printing and Publishing.—Table P.

Schedule No.	Average No. of persons employed,	No of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily wage rate.	Per cent. labor cost of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%
206	35	300	3,661	45,000	104 60	34	.8	.92
195	16	313	3,632	7,000	227 00	72	.51	.49
193	4	312	832	3,200	208 00	66	.26	.74
192	6	310	1,100	3,000	183 33	59	.36	.64
188	15	313	11,000	18,000	733 33	2 34	.61	.39
166	3	300	666	2,500	222 00	74	.26	.74
156	34	295	16,288	31,788	479 06	1 62	.51	.49
137	9	305	3,650	10,000	405 55	1 33	.36	.64
120	33	312	20,130	24,000	610 00	1 95	.83	.17
116	3	310	550	2,500	183 33	59	.22	.78
114	218	304	95,500	200,000	438 07	1 44	.47	.53
99	7	310	2,800	3,000	400 00	1 29	.93	.7
85	13	290	4,550	17,000	350 00	1 20	.27	.97
67	10	312	3,900	10,000	390 00	1 25	.39	.61
49	22	313	12,300	22,000	559 09	1.78	.56	.44
48	6	306	1,307	4,000	217 83	71	.32	.68
246	55	305	28,000	60,000	509 09	1 67	.46	.54
265	6	310	1,820	3,200	303 33	98	.56	.44
275	16	313	3,012	20,000	188 25	60	.15	.85
Totals	511	Average 307	214,698	486,188	Average 306 09	Average 1 15	Average .3	Average .57

Pianos and Organs.—Table Q.

171	43	300	16,917	65,060	393 41	1 30	.26	.74
204	295	282	81,000	400,000	274 57	97	.20	.80
44	6	313	2,000	15,000	333 33	1 06	.13	.87
Totals	344	Average 298	99,917	480,00 0	Average 333 77	Average 1 11	Average .20	Average .80

Paper and Pulp Manufacturers.—Table R.

125	58	313	19,600	100,000	337 93	1 08	.19	.81
131	157	278	74,361	415,555	473 00	1 70	.18	.82
196	60	307	24,455	151,313	407 58	1 32	.16	.84
218	72	300	30,215	210,281	419 47	1 14	.14	.86
278	179	310	102,229	495,553	571 11	1 84	.26	.74
Totals	526	Average 314	250,860	1,372 702	Average 441 82	Average 1 41	Average .19	Average .81

Pork Packing.—Table S.

110	45	313	17,600	650,000	391 11	1 24	.2	.98
28	84	309	34,601	1,275,000	411 91	1 37	.3	.97
Totals	119	Average 302	52,201	1,925,000	Average 401 51	Average 1 30	Average .2	Average .98

TABLE SHEWING WAGE RATE AND LABOR COST.—*Concluded.*

Wood Specialties.—Table T.

Schedule No.	Average No. of persons employed.	No. of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily wage rate.	Per cent. labor cost of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.		
9	5	313	960	4,500	192 00	61	.21	.79
132	33	300	8,250	31,000	250 00	83	.26	.74
117	16	313	7,000	20,000	437 50	1 40	.35	.65
105	54	300	23,500	75,000	435 18	1 45	.31	.69
37	6	250	1,500	2,000	250 00	1 00	.75	.25
17	59	300	15,250	48,000	258 47	72	.32	.68
215	98	300	39,200	120,000	400 00	1 33	.32	.68
229	81	306	17,275	130,000	213 27	70	.13	.87
235	30	300	9,502	25,000	316 73	1 05	.38	.62
Totals	382	Average 305	122,437	455,500	Average 305 91	Average 1 01	Average .35	Average .65

Woolens and Cottons.—Table U.

46	184	307	43,094	234,000	234 20	76	.18	.82
11	19	200	4,000	10,000	210 52	1 05	.40	.60
36	5	200	717	3,000	143 40	72	.23	.77
94	2	160	100	2,500	50 00	31	.04	.96
139	18	300	7,925	30,000	440 28	1 47	.26	.74
154	15	270	3,683	14,000	245 53	90	.26	.74
155	17	300	4,289	20,000	252 29	74	.21	.79
167	60	200	8,000	15,000	133 33	67	.53	.47
194	306	304	106,996	540,857	349 66	1 14	.19	.81
14	203	360	57,000	52,467	280 78	77		
248	33	300	12,000	50,000	363 63	1 21	.24	.76
249	42	300	15,200	60,000	361 90	1 20	.25	.75
252	4	300	750	2,500	187 50	62	.30	.70
Totals	908	Average 262	263,754	1,034,324	Average 250 23	Average 89	Average .25	Average .75

Miscellaneous Industries.—Table V.

6	42	313	23,500	90,000	559 52	1 78	.26	.74
208	8	300	4,200	9,000	525 00	1 75	.46	.54
174	72	313	27,800	146,000	386 11	1 23	.19	.81
81	17	300	8,483	49,385	499 00	1 66	.17	.83
78	26	313	13,962	170,000	537 00	1 71	.8	.92
38	86	305	44,056	140,000	512 28	1 68	.31	.69
150	85	160	15,000	500,000	188 23	1 17	.3	.97
60	40	189	7,540	83,790	188 25	99	.8	.92
225	21	19	932	14,200	44 38	23	.6	.94
266	45	212	10,400	120,000	231 11	1 09	.8	.92
267	53	313	21,420	125,000	404 15	1 29	.17	.83
272	30	313	14,073	62,500	469 10	1 50	.23	.77
273	79	313	4,436	48,024	403 27	1 29	.9	.91
279	90	313	16,000	700,000	177 78	57	.9	.91
Totals	626	Average 262	211,802	2,257,849	Average 366 01	Average 1 28	Average .16	Average .84

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

The system of Free Employment Bureaus, under State direction, is carried on to the greatest extent by the State of Illinois. The private employment agencies in this State, particularly in the City of Chicago, becoming alarmed at the inroads being made into ther business by the State employment agencies, have made strenuous efforts from time to time to depreciate them in every way, despite which, however, they have continued to make marvellous progress. Speaking of the opposition referred to, the report says: "Considerable difficulty has been encountered in the enforcement of the law relating to private employment agencies. Two suits affecting the constitutionality of the Act have been instituted, one affirmed by the court and the other still pending. The former case sought to have section 10 of the law set aside for the reasons that the fee, $200 per annum, was excessive, and that the State could not engage in the same business for which it required a license from others. The court's decision held that the subject was one wholly within the police powers of the State, and that it declined to interfere with the discretion and prerogatives of the Legislature in enactments of that character. The pending suit attacks the validity of the entire law on the alleged grounds that the title embraced two distinct subjects, and is for that reason void. The principal defects of the law is the failure to provide the necessary machinery for its enforcement, and the omission to prescribe regulations governing the operation of private employment agencies. At present the only condition exacted of persons employed in that business is that they shall file a bond and pay a license fee of $200 per annum. Governor Yates, in his message to the present General Assembly, recommended that the Act be amended so as to provide that private employment agencies should be placed under the supervision and control of the Commissioners of Labor; that the annual fee be reduced to a more reasonable sum; that certain requirements relating to the keeping of records, the charging of registration fees, the sending of female help to places of bad repute, prohibiting such agencies in places where intoxicating liquors are sold, should be observed. A bill embracing these suggestions has been passed by the Legislature.

G. W. Geary, Esq., superintendent of one of the Chicago offices, in his last report says: "A careful perusal of this report will show that the volume of business has increased almost twofold from the previous year." He also points out that the attacks upon the State agencies by the proprietors of the private agencies has at last been met by a decision from the Supreme Court declaring the constitutionality of the Act creating the free State offices; and further, that so gross has been the violations of the law by the private agencies that vigorous prosecutions have been instituted by the Attorney-General of the State, and which has had the effect of compelling many of the private agencies to cease from doing business, while those who have complied with the law and have taken out licenses, have been more reasonable in their charges to persons seeking employment, and in a general way has been of great benefit to the public."

Speaking of the efficacy of State free employment agencies, Mr. Geary further says: "There is no necessity of saying anything about the great good that comes from any medium that will bring together the person that is seeking honest employment and the person who is desirous of employing competent and reliable help to assist in conducting his business. Especially is this true when this is accomplished without cost to either party."

Reviewing the work of the free employment offices since their establishment, August 2, 1899, to the close of the last fiscal year, October 1st, 1902, the following statement is presented:

STATEMENT.

Year.	Applications for employment.			Applications for help.	
	Number filed.	Number of positions secured.	Number unfilled.	Number filed.	Number Unfilled.
*1899	13,097	6,497	6,600	10,370	3,873
1900	37,285	31,218	6,067	35,542	4,342
1901	27,605	23,966	3,609	28,124	4,128
1902	44,900	40,181	4,719	47,497	7,316
Total	122,887	101,892	20,995	121,533	19,641

*Nine weeks.

This shows a total of 122,887 applications for employment, and 121,533 applications for help; also, that 101,892, or 83 per cent. of those seeking employment were placed in positions, thereby supplying 84 per cent. of those applying for help.

It may be well to mention in this connection the cost to the State for maintaining these offices, as some criticisms touching this question have been made.

There are two distinct classes of our citizens that are directly concerned or to be included in whatever advantage or benefit may be brought about by or through the agency of these offices; these are the employer and the employee.

The foregoing statement shows that during the three years and nine weeks since these offices were established, 101,892 persons were assisted to obtain positions where they could work for wages, and, consequently, a like number of persons, who have use for the services of others, were supplied with such service. This makes a total of 203,784 persons directly involved and benefitted by the assistance of these offices.

The total expense or cost to the State during the same period has been fifty-seven thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars ($57,375), or 28.2 cents for each position secured and filled. This should satisfy any reasonable person that for this small, almost insignificant, cost per capita, this large number of persons have been put in position to earn a livelihood, and the same number furnished with the service sought for.

The work performed by the offices is set forth in condensed form as follows:

TABLE.—SHOWING THE COMBINED BUSINESS OF THE FOUR OFFICES FOR THE YEAR 1902.

Offices.	Applications for employment.			Applications for help.	
	Number filed.	Number of positions secured.	Number unfilled.	Number filed.	Number unfilled.
North Side Office—Males	5,666	5,493	173	7,650	2,157
North Side Office—Females	4,226	4,117	109	5,153	1,036
Totals	9,892	9,610	282	12,803	3,193
South Side Office—Males	12,438	11,761	677	12,540	779
South Side Office—Females	6,013	5,791	222	7,481	1,690
Totals	18,451	17,552	899	20,021	24,69
West Side Office—Males	6,830	4,918	1,912	5,347	429
West Side Office—Females	2,338	2,028	330	2,704	676
Totals	9,188	16,946	2,242	8,051	1,105
Peoria Office—Males	5,223	4,489	734	4,705	216
Peoria Office—Females	2,146	1,584	562	1,917	333
Totals	7,369	6,073	1,296	6,622	549
Total Males—Four Offices	30,157	26,661	3,496	30,242	3,581
Total Females—Four Offices	14,743	13,520	1,223	17,255	3,735
Grand Total	44,900	40,181	4,719	47,497	7,316

Here it is shown that 44,900 persons applied to these offices during the year for employment. This is an increase over last year of 17,295, or 62.65 per cent.; however, the Peoria office, only reported for three months last year. It will be noticed in the foot note to the table that 1,670 applicants were brought forward from those filed last year, of which 1,262 were males and 408 females, thus making a total of 46,570 applications for employment. To this number may be added 47,497 applications of persons seekking help, which gives a total of 94,067 applications handled and cared for by these offices during the year.

Calling attention to the 46,570 applications for employment, it is found that 31,319, or 67.46 per cent., were males, and 15,151, or 32.54 per cent. females. Turning to the applications for help, it is found that of 47,497 filed, 30,242, or 63.67 per cent., were for male help, and 17,255, or 36.33 per cent., for female help. The proportion of both, applications for employment and applications for help, being very nearly in the same ratio. Of the 46,570 applications for employment, there have been 40,181, or 86.28 per cent., who have been placed in positions, and of this number 26,661, or 66.35 per cent., were males, and 13,520, or 33.65 per cent. females.

Referring to the 31,419 males applying for places to work, it is shown that 26,661, or 84.85 per cent., were secured positions, and that of the 15,151 females, 13,520, or 89.24 per cent., were put in positions to get em-

ployment. Considering, in this connection, the applications for help, it is found that of the 47,497 applications filed, 40,181, or 84.60 per cent., were supplied.

The following table gives the percentages for each of the offices and for all offices combined:

TABLE.—PERCENTAGES OF POSITIONS SECURED AND PERCENTAGES OF HELP FURNISHED, BOTH MALE AND FEMALE.

Offices.	Percentage of positions secured applicants for employment.			Percentage of applications for help furnished.		
	Male.	Female.	Both Male & Female.	Male.	Female.	Both Male & Female.
North Side Office	88.92	89.83	89.32	71.80	79.90	75.06
South Side Office	93.06	95.94	93.99	93.79	77.41	87.67
West Side Office	66.63	85.10	71.14	91.98	75.00	86.28
Peoria Office	85.93	73.71	82.23	95.41	82.63	91.71
The four Offices	84.85	89.24	86.28	88.16	78.35	84.60

WHAT HAVE LABOR BUREAUS DONE AS AFFECTING PUBLIC POLICY?

The Annual Convention of the Association of Officials of the Bureaus of Labor Statistics, held at St. Louis, 1901, discussed the above subject. Selections from the debate are quoted here, and will give an idea of some of the benefits of the Labor Bureau.

Mr. Johnson: In responding to the question agreed upon at our last convention, as to "What have our respective Bureaus done as affecting Public Policy, or in what way has their Local Influence been felt," I will undertake to answer for the State of Kansas by citing a few instances where the statistics, information and general knowledge that have been compiled and presented in our annual reports have had the effect of either originating an agitation on certain qublic questions or have been instrumental in encouraging and supporting, and thereby lending great influence, by securing concerted efforts toward the final culmination of the desired success. In reviewing the reports of our Department since 1885, I have found many instances where the influences of the Bureau have been far reaching and effective, yet it is difficult in many of those instances to make a tangible showing that the Bureau was directly responsible for the success attained.

Touching upon the more recent events and work of the Bureau, with which I am more familiar, as recent as 1897, I found that the system of assessment and taxation had been a source of annoyance and disappointment to our people for a number of years, yet no well-defined effort was ever made to remedy the evils and inequalities which had crept into our system of taxation until the Bureau of Labor made a searching inquiry and presented the results of its investigation in an annual report. These investigations covered more than four thousand assessments, and showed by comparison of the actual selling values of these properties with the

assessed values for the year, for which they were sold, that there were enormous inequalities in our method of taxation, and was successful at least in part in locating the evil. The result of this showing, I am pleased to say, has resulted in a Tax Commission being appointed by the Legislature to review and investigate more fully and to make a report to the next Legislature, and prepare a bill in the hope that a more equitable system may be established. And just here is where our Bureau takes some pride in the influence wielded on public policy; the Tax Commission only recently, in giving a brief review of its findings, and probable recommendations, followed very closely the conclusions and recommendations made in our 1897 and 1898 reports, providing for a permanent Tax Commission with certain discretionary powers in reviewing the assessments and methods of making assessments; also the requirement of assessments being made upon a true money value; also requiring publicity of assessed valuations and the election of a County Assessor, with powers to change township assessors where they could work to the best advantage. The interest of the Legislature in our report was manifested very clearly in the appointment of this Commission, and the expressed views of that Commission are strictly in accord with the investigations and conclusions of our Department.

Our investigation of the subject of county charities, the operation of poor farms, and the disbursement of public charities is another work of the Department that has impressed its influence upon the public policy of our State. This subject was investigated extensively in our 1899 report, showing the total expenditures and cost of operation of our county charities system, caring for paupers and insane and the operation of poor houses. The inequalities, extravagances and the general inapplication of the old out-grown law enacted in 1866, when our State was an infant, were fully presented, and when published immediately attracted the attention of students of our economic system, and seemed to inspire the organization of a State Association of Charities. Many of our prominent citizens became intensely interested, and by a fortunate co-incidence they were able to secure the Convention of the National Association of Charities and Corrections for our State in the year 1900, resulting in a more general agitation and resulting finally in the presentation to the Legislature of several laws ammendatory on the subject of proper care of our delinquent and defective classes, thus again demonstrating the influence of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Our present new law, governing the Bureau, while an innovation in the matter of Labor Bureau laws, is but the outgrowth of the influence of the work accomplished under the old law, and, as many of you are aware, places our present Bureau of Labor, so far as the selection of its personnel in management is concerned, in the hands of a State Society of Labor, created by law for the sole purpose of eliminating the Labor Bureau and its work from the pernicious influence of partisan politics. The selection of the personnel of the Labor Bureau by the State Society of Labor, composed of delegates of labor organizations and associations, who are vitally interested in our economic and industrial life, is not now attended with that partisan bitterness that obtains sometimes where political prejudices interfere. Again, I am persuaded that there is more liberality in complying with the requests of the Department for information because of its non-partisan character. The distribution of eight thousand copies of our report, among our wage-workers and manufacturing public, has awakened the public conscience in the interest of our industrial well-being. There is a recognition and an appreciation of the organized labor classes by the

public at large which has not been shown before. This, I believe, to be due to the fact that in presenting the true objects, aims, hopes and aspirations of organized labor, a better understanding has been brought about and a better knowledge of our economic and industrial life. This condition is evidenced by the fact that the Labor Commissioner's services are frequently sought by manufacturers and proprietors of industrial concerns as well as by the wage-earners themselves to look into and assist in mediating differences that arise from time to time. They have come to regard the Department as a helpful friend, where they may seek advice and assistance in troublesome times.

The Bureau has been instrumental in many instances in aiding and encouraging contestants to submit their difficulties to voluntary arbitration, and in many instances the Commissioner has acted in such capacity with apparent satisfaction to all concerned, as well as to the general public. In the coal mining industry differences have been arbitrated by the aid of the Commissioner affecting several thousand men, involving schedules of wages and rules surrounding employment. These instances have been noted, not for the purpose of exploiting the details of our work, but to convey the extent of the influence of the Bureau upon our public policy and the position or place that our Bureau has assumed in the fabric of economic and industrial affairs.

There has been a decided improvement in system, thoroughness and scope of work connected with the Labor Bureau under our new law, among which might be mentioned the duties of the Commissioner as State Factory Inspector, and requiring him to enforce the labor laws of the State in the interest of the working classes. The compliance with the recommendations of the Commissioner as State Factory Inspector have usually been prompt, and recognized as beneficial in securing safety and better sanitary conditions for employees, as well as acting as a protection to employers against possible damage suits resulting from negligence surrounding dangerous machinery and unsanitary conditions in the workshops. This line of duties brings the Bureau into close connection with the manufacturing and industrial concerns, and I am convinced wields a potential influence for good in behalf of better conditions among all classes of our people.

The enforcement of labor laws by the Labor Commissioner makes him a sort of champion of the legal rights of our wage-earners, and has had the effect of clearing up many of the weak points in our labor laws which have hitherto been obscure and not clearly defined. The following out of this line of work has had the tendency to create an agitation for better laws, and for the crystalization into law of many of the principles and expressions of our people which have heretofore failed to reach legislative notice, or which, if reaching such notice, have been ignored. During the last two sessions of our State Legislature, the wage-earners of our State, who are most vitally interested in the work of the Labor Bureau, and who compose the dominant element in the control of our State Society of Labor and Industry, have had the satisfaction of seeing nine laws enacted which were originated in the State Society of Labor and fostered by that society until they were successfully placed upon the statute books, the more important of which may be mentioned as legislation regarding the payment of wages, prohibiting convict coal from being placed upon the public market, providing for seats for women working in mercantile establishments, establishing a State Free Employment Agency, providing that railway employees may vote anywhere in the State when absent from home on election day, mining legislation in the interest of coal miners, securing their safety and protecting their rights, and several other laws of similar character.

In conclusion, I trust I may be pardoned for mentioning many details which may seem foreign, but which I feel called upon to relate in order that it may be clearly understood that the influence of our Bureau of Labor on public policy of our State begets its power and far-reaching results, because of the fact that a great wage-earning population stands closely related, and maintains a close and sympathetic co-operation with the aims, objects and attainments of the Bureau as defined by law. I am a firm believer in the good results to be attained by divorcing bureaus of labor from partisan politics. It has been demonstrated in our State to our entire satisfaction. All interests and the public generally indicate it by their liberal attitude and confidence in the integrity and effective work which our Bureau of Labor is accomplishing under this system of operation. This is indicated by the most cordial co-operation and assistance rendered our Bureau in the collection of statistical data, in our factory inspection, in the enforcement of labor laws and in the arbitration and mediation of industrial difficulties. The demands made on our Bureau for statistical data on every phase of our economic life indicate the interest that is felt, and I believe that the investigations we have carried on have gone far towards shaping the social, industrial, and Governmental policy of our State. What is true of Kansas is, I believe, true of any other State having a Bureau of Labor Statistics. A well-directed Bureau of Labor Statistics is indispensable to a State in disseminating the knowledge and information necessary to enact wise legislation and to prevent vicious legislation. Statistics should be to the legislator what the blue-print is to the mechanic, presenting in a clear, precise and truthful manner those principles which govern our economic progress. In a word, if States would aim at the highest civilization, the first preliminary to reach that end—is to "Know Thyself"—maintain a well-equipped Bureau of Labor Statistics .

President Wright: The idea of the Executive Committee in carrying out the suggestion made at our last annual convention in Milwaukee was to secure from each Commissioner, so far as possible, concrete statements along the lines of the paper just read by Commissioner Johnson; that is, statements of what his Bureau has accomplished in the way of influence or otherwise in the affairs of his special State. The paper is open for discussion, with the hope that some of the Commissioners at least can contribute instances similar to those noted by Mr. Johnson. Instead of calling the roll for responses I trust the Commissioners will feel at liberty each to speak as he has occasion on this point, commencing with the head of the room and going round; and if Commissioners have not prepared anything along this line they can submit it in writing, so that it will become part of the proceedings.

In regard to the United States Department of Labor in this respect, I would say that owing to the relation of the Federal Government to local affairs, I cannot give so specifically as can the Commissioners of States the actual outcome or effect of its work, which must be considered more in a general way.

The altruistic spirit of the age undertakes to ascertain what social classes owe to each other, and statistical science helps the world to the answer. Generally three answers may be given to the inquiry. If we say social classes owe nothing to each other, then society retrogrades to civilized heathenism, and neither social science nor statistics has any place among the departments of human knowledge. If the answer it that social classes owe everything to each other, then socialism is the logical form of social organization. But if the answer is in the spirit of "Inasmuch as ye have done it

unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me," then we have put the Christian religion into social science, have answered the question rationally, and must have the light of facts in order that the action, either of Governments or of communities, under the spirit of this answer shall not be either futile or absurd. Altruism is the rule of the day as against the individualism of the past. Its tendency must be guided by facts, and facts can only be gained by the most faithful application of the statistical method, not only in the gathering thereof, but in the application. Personal observation on which to base conclusions is not sufficient. Very many illustrations might be given of this fact, but they are hardly essential. The assertion can be made, however, without fear of contradiction, that very many conclusions have been deducted from mere observation which the facts, when properly classified, showed were erroneous. The attempt to compare criminal conditions through criminal statistics, the use of city criminal statistics as against those belonging to the country, the acceptance of one line of statistics relative to moral conditions when two or three are essential —all these directions in which the statistical method is used to teach us that ordinary observation is too faulty, at least for legitimate purposes. So the character of the work of an office having the functions of the Department of Labor must be based upon the Baconian idea of securing the facts before taking the action. It is along this line that the Department of Labor is able in some degree to answer the inquiries just referred to.

The Department has issued fifteen annual reports, nine special reports, and thirty-five bi-monthly bulletins. The first annual report related to the industrial depressions. The statistics published in it bore upon the various features involved in depressions, and it brought out for the first time the relation of nations to each other as producers and the various influences bearing upon discontent. It gave a summary of the causes and classifications as to the regularity of previous depressions, and furnished a vast amount of information bearing directly or indirectly upon the condition and welfare of the working men and women of the country.

The second annual report related to convict labor as carried on in all the penal institutions of the United States. This investigation was directed by a joint resolution of Congress. The results were exceedingly valuable, and brought out the clear and well-defined relations between convict labor and other labor, the importance of it, the character of it, the relation of cost to product, and all the other features which one might expect as bearing upon the subject. The report also contained a rather extensive digest of the laws of the States and of different countries in the past and for the present bearing upon employment of convicts. All the methods in vogue were fully and freely described and discussed, and their advantages and disadvantages brought into relation. It is well known that the report had considerable influence in new experiments which are progressing favorably. It helped to enlighten State legislators as to the real and supposed dangers of convict labor, and the new system known as the New York system of convict labor is one of the direct outcomes of the Federal report.

The sixth and seventh annual reports related primarily to the cost of producing iron and steel and cognate products, the textiles and glass in this and other countries. This work was especially ordered by Congress. The primary object of securing the information relative to the cost of production was to ascertain the difference between the cost of producing articles abroad and in this country, in order that a more scientific conclusion might be reached in regard to the rates of duties necessary for the purpose of equalizing cost.

The eighth annual report (also ordered by Congress, which related to industrial education in this and other countries, has had its share of influence in securing industrial education in its various forms in different States. It is only recently that the different States of the Union have felt it incumbent upon them, through their Legislatures, to study all the phases of industrial education, consisting of manual training, trade-school instruction, and the higher technological or university work which is taught in our institutes of technology, and the report has been of great value in the States where the subject has been discussed. It is now possible to consider the question of industrial education in all its phases not only intelligently, but on the basis of practical experience in this and other countries, as such experience relates not only to employers but to employees. This report was translated into Spanish for the use of the Government of the Argentine Republic, and has been of great service in the efforts of legislators to establish industrial training in that and other South American countries.

The ninth annual report, which related to building and loan associations, was comprehensive, and covered all the associations under whatever name, having kindred purposes in the United States as they existed in 1892 and 1893. One of the direct outcomes of the facts given has been the establishment in a few States of methods of supervision of building and loan associations.

The other annual reports are not of a character to lead either to positive legislation or to the modification of existing laws, but they have furnished a vast amount of information on various subjects that has removed apprehenson in some respects, qualified public opinion, and enabled students to draw more scientific conclusions and to see more clearly the bearing of industrial events.

A report having the greatest influence, perhaps, upon any sociological subject is the first special, which contains the statistics of and relating to marriage and divorce. This report was ordered by Congress, and covers the statistics of marriage and divorce in the United States for twenty years, from 1867 to 1886, inclusive. The report was of positive value in the discussion of the divorce question. It disabused the public mind of certain conclusions which had lodged in it, especially relative to the supposed migration of persons for the purpose of securing divorce, brought out the relation of lax legislation to the increasing number of divorces in certain States, and practically did away with the idea of uniform legislation by Congress relative to divorces or securing a constitutional amendment to enable Congress to act on the subject of divorces. The result has been an effort on the part of State Governments to secure, through commissioners appointed by the States, conferences relative to uniform legislation. It taught the students of the divorce question that differences of conditions existing in various States prevented that exact uniformity which formerly they thought so desirable.

The second special report comprehended the labor laws of the United States Government and of the different States, and has been of great positive value to State legislators, labor leaders and students generally.

The fourth special report, on compulsory insurance in Germany, brought out for the first time in this or any country all the facts relating to compulsory insurance, while the fifth special gave the facts in regard to the so-called Gothenburg system of regulating the liquor traffic.

The eighth special report, relating to the housing of the working people, has been of direct advantage, and through the information contain-

ed in it several companies have been organized in different parts of the country for the express purpose of erecting model dwellings for working men. The other special reports have been of great value to all students of sociology, but it must be recognized that the Federal Government, as already intimated, cannot legislate relative to local affairs; hence the Department cannot point to any distinctive labor legislation as the result of its work.

The bulletins contain a vast amount of information collected from this and other countries relative to the problems which this country is at present dealing with, and especially has the Department shown in them the relation of negroes in the Southern States to the general welfare and economic conditions of the States. It has also brought out in very extensive summary form works on foreign labor laws. The bulletins have also dealt with the question of the betterment of industrial conditions, employers' liability, and all such questions; and it is hoped that soon we can bring out annually in some number of the bulletin reports on the course of prices and wages and strikes. Whenever any condition in foreign countries seem to be fruitful in giving facts which would be of value in this country, it is the aim of the Department to secure such facts and publish them through the bulletin promptly, so that they may be made available in all parts of the country.

Canada.—Mr. King: I think what I stated this morning pretty well covers so far as this Department of Labor of Canada is concerned, the question of discussion this afternoon. I would like, however, to mention again just one phase of our work which I think will be instructive to the Commissioners here, because I believe it to be part of a great movement which has already started in the older lands and which may come in time to be very important in this country also, and that is the fair-wages movement in connection with public contract work. In Canada some three years ago the Government caused an investigation to be made into the matter in which its public contracts were being carried out—those in relation to clothing for the militia and postoffice departments. The investigation was commenced at the instance of the Postmaster-General, Hon. Wm. Mulock, the present Minister of Labor. It was found as a result of that investigation that nearly all of the work, which had, in the first instance, been let to certain contractors, had in turn been sublet by them, and that a large part had finally been performed in the homes of the poorer people of the community, in some cases at less than starvation wages. The report containing the statement of these facts was presented to Parliament, and the Government immediately undertook to remedy that condition of affairs. It was provided that in future contracts for clothing for the militia and postoffice officials certain clauses should be inserted which would prevent this subletting and the fostering of the sweating system. So the new contracts which were let contained clauses which required that all public work of that kind should be performed in a factory which would be subject to inspection: that the hours of labor in that factory should be such as the Provincial law required they should be, and, further, that the sanitary requirements should also be in accordance with the laws of the Province in which the work was being carried out. That was the beginning of the movement. From the Militia and Postoffice Departments this work extended to the Department of Public Works. It was felt that in connection with contracts let for public buildings—postoffice and customs buildings, harbors and works of like character—there was opportunity for the contractor to reap very large profits by subletting part of his work, and that

in the long run the people who actually did the labor upon the work would get very little of the public funds which had been appropriated for the prosecution of such contracts. And so there was embodied in subsequent contracts what is known as the "fair-wages schedule," and in all contracts which have been let during the past year by the Department of Public Works, which department executes the largest amount of public work, there has been inserted this fair-wage schedule, giving a list of the current wages in the district where the work is being performed, and containing the provision that the contractor, whoever he may be, must not pay his men less than the amount which is specified therein.

When the new department was created, or, as a matter of fact, just prior to the creation of the Department of Labor, a special officer was appointed, known as the fair-wage officer, a gentleman who stood in the foremost ranks of the trade-union movement in Canada, perhaps the best known labor man in the country—Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue. He was chosen by the Government as an officer to prepare these schedules which were to be inserted in the contracts, and since the department has been created another officer, also known as the fair-wages officer, has been appointed. Now when one of the Government departments is about to let a contract the first thing they do is to send word to the Department of Labor that they contemplate calling for tenders for public work in a particular centre and desire to have a schedule of fair wages prepared to be inserted in the proposition. The fair-wage officer is sent to that locality; he discovers the current rates of wages paid there, and a schedule is drawn up naming the different classes of labor that are to be employed, and opposite each class is inserted the wage to be paid to mechanics or laborers of that class and the hours to be worked. This schedule is printed in the specifications and when a contractor desires to know the terms on which he must tender the schedule is sent to him. Thus all contractors are put upon the same basis. There is no opportunity for the mean man, the man who takes a contract at a low rate because he thinks he can secure certain advantages by making a subcontract, to be at an advantage as compared with the man who wants to treat his employees fairly. When this schedule has been prepared and the contract has been accepted on that basis, the department which has awarded the contract sends a copy of it, together with the amount of the contract and the place where the work is to be performed, to the Department of Labor, and we publish that contract in the Labor Gazette, which appears monthly. The Labor Gazette is distributed all over Canada. It goes to the locality in which the work is to be performed. The contractor gets a copy, and every man working on the job may have a copy if he wishes it. He sees the rate of wages to which he is entitled on this public work, and if he does not receive that rate he is at liberty to write to the Department of Labor and to show that he is not being paid the rate which is in the specifications of the contract under which he is working. We have received up to the present time some eight complaints from workingmen to the effect that the contractor has not been paying them the wages which are stated in the contract and set forth in the schedule. What happens, then? The fair-wages officer is sent to investigate the complaint. He interviews the men engaged upon the work and he sees the contractor, and if the contractor refuses to settle with the workingmen forthwith the fair-wages officer presents a report to the Minister of Labor; that report, with the recommendation to the Department of Labor, is transmitted to the department of the Government which has awarded the contract. The Minister of that department has authority to pay the men in cash himself and deduct the amount which is paid to them from the amount due the contractor. We

have paid in our department during the past month and a half six claims of that character. The check was sent over to us from the Department of Public Works, that check was paid to the men, we sent the receipt back to the Department of Public Works, and when that department settled with the contractor that amount was deducted from the payment made to him.

This fair-wages policy is being carried to other branches of Government work. It has been adopted by the Postoffice and Militia Departments and the Department of Public Works, and recently by the Department of Marine and Fisheries; and we hope that in time it will be used in not only the work which is let directly by contract, but in work where a Government subsidy is granted, the granting of that subsidy being based upon that among other conditions.

This work has had a very direct effect on public policy throughout the whole of Canada. It can be seen that the reports we issue have influenced municipalities to adopt similar measures, requiring, in connection with their contracts, some clause as to the way in which the work is to be performed, whatever it may be, and I believe that in the course of a very few years we will have in Canada, as they have had in England, a development of this method radiating from the centre, but through the work of public bodies wherever they may be, beginning with the federal work, touching then the work in the different Provinces, the work of municipalities, the work of county and town councils, and finally the work of institutions, as hospitals, schools, and then the work of individuals, whether grouped collectively in societies of by themselves, if it be of a public nature whatever. Further, I think it will have the effect of influencing private individuals in the matter of the rate of wages which they are to pay, because by gradually accustoming the public to this conception of a fair wage for a fair day's work and giving sufficient prominence to the current rate of the district, others are encouraged to follow the example.

I may inform the gentlemen here that it is the intention of our department to ascertain just the exact extent to which this movement has spread in Canada, and it is also our intention to publish, either by special report or by a series of reports in the Labor Gazette, what has been done in the countries of Europe in this direction. This movement has had a large following and has made considerable progress, not only in England, Scotland and Ireland, but also in France, Belgium and to some extent in Switzerland, and Italy, while it has been touched upon indirectly in other countries as well. So far as we are in possession of the facts, we intend to print them in the Gazette, and to make this one phase of the work of the Department of Labor, so that we will have for all time a record of present public conditions in our country.

Ontario.—Mr. Glockling: Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention: The age of the Ontario bureau precludes any very large estimate of its beneficial influence on public policy. I agreed with that section of the excellent paper read by the Commissioner from Kansas when he told us it is quite difficult to present in tangible form many of the influences arising from the existence of a bureau. There are many small incidents in my mind which convince me of the influence of such a bureau as guiding public policy along certain lines. From the limited experience I have had, I am perfectly satisfied of the stimulus the bureau of Ontario has given to economic and sociological thought of the Province. It is not alone the work presented to the people in the shape of reports that demonstrates the value of the bureau. As our friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Wadlin) said yesterday, there are many other evidences of the influence the bureaus has

exerted in the shape of information sought by people who, until its existence had no official means of getting that information. The mere fact of the existence of a bureau seems to me to lead one justly to presume that it has an influence on public policy.

In connection with the work of our bureau there are many incidents I could relate which, though small in themselves, would, I think, aggregate a very large influence. During the last session of our Legislature, which is synonymous with your General Assembly meetings, the bureau was frequently visited by the members of that Legislature, who had given practically no thought to the questions involved in the work of the bureau, and as a result of those visits a stimulus was given to thought along lines that had no place in their minds before. That of itself indicates a very large and beneficent influence.

The effect of the bureau was felt, I think, in the legislation that was enacted during the last session of our Legislature. It had an influence on the members who before had no conception of the questions that were brought up largely at the instigation and under the direction of the bureau. Amendments to existing laws furnish a notable instance, and I would like to say here that Ontario has not by any means lagged behind in labor legislation. We have on our statute books many laws bearing upon the direct interests of the industrial population of our Province. One of the amendments that was sought largely under the direction of the bureau, as a result of complaints received by the bureau, was an amendment to the Factory Act. The original act defined a factory as an establishment employing not less than six persons. Complaints have been received many times by our bureau from the industry of metal polishing of the dangers of dust arising from the polishing work, and we found that as a general rule the act did not apply by reason of the number of employees that was necessary under the act to constitute a factory. We found that in the smaller towns of our Province many of those engaged in this particular industry had small places, employing, perhaps, not more than two or three persons and so were not regulated by the provisions of the act. We recognized the importance of that, and we impressed the importance of it upon the Government to the extent that they acceded to the representations made in the report and amended the act so that it would apply to any place where polishing is done, irrespective of the number of persons employed. In that particular industry, therefore, there is a specific benefit arising from the influence of the bureau.

Another very beneficent result of the intervention of the bureau, brought about by inquiries and complaints, was an amendment to the shops-regulation acts. The law in relation to bake shops provided that a bake shop should have certain conditions surrounding it and, among other things, provided that a baker should not work more than sixty hours a week, nor more than twelve hours in one day, and particularly made Sunday labor in that industry a violation of the law. It had been endeavored to so construe and interpret the law that it would permit bakers to work from a certain hour on Sunday till a certain hour on Monday, making a continuous working period of twelve hours, and the law was not clear upon this point. The act states very clearly now that no work shall be done on a Sunday.

Another incident worthy of note occurs to my mind. It was the introduction into bills relating to subsidized railroads of our Province of certain clauses protecting the interests of the workers, particularly in regard to the payment of the current rate of wages, which was an inspiration received from the legislation of the Dominion, so ably recounted by my colleague, Mr. King. In all contracts for the construction of railroads

subsidized by the Government have been inserted clauses providing that the men employed on the work shall in all cases be paid the current rate of wages in the locality in which they are working. It is also provided that the food furnished those working on such constructions shall be sold at a reasonable rate. Heretofore the workers have suffered very greatly from exorbitant prices charged for their food. There was no limitation as to the price charged. That was a matter of contract between the men and those supplying the food. The clauses contain certain provisions for hospital arrangements; certain conditions must be provided for the sick of those working on these railroads.

The foregoing instances demonstrate, to some extent at least, notwithstanding the short period of its existence, the beneficent influence of our labor bureau. There are a thousand and one things connected with such a bureau that could be presented to show its good effects. I am perfectly satisfied that the general reception our bureau has received up to date is of a character that will warrant us in assuming that it has a beneficent effect upon general policy along industrial lines, at least.

I would like to say a word in regard to that portion of Mr. Johnson's paper that speaks of the method of appointment of Commissioners. I feel like differing from the Commissioner from Maryland (Mr. Schonfarber) in that particular. At different times we have in our country enacted legislation for certain objects, and our experience has been that the expected effect of that legislation has been very largely vitiated by the character of the person who has been appointed to carry out that legislation. I am inclined to think that, while I would not make it a distinct policy, it is a matter of serious consideration whether, in the appointment of persons who have to give effect to legislation that usually pertains to a labor bureau and to the general interests of the industrial community, it is not better to appoint those who have had that practical experience which others could not possibly have obtained or could not possibly have gathered, their environment having been different, and whose sympathies are altogether different from those of the persons who have had practical experience, always provided, of course, that those who are appointed to these positions possess the necessary qualifications. I do not think a man should be appointed for the simple reason that he is from the ranks of labor, but I am inclined to think that if there can be found one with the necessary qualifications he is deserving of preference. That is my idea of the matter.

I certainly have been very much gratified with the general trend of the discussion upon Mr. Johnson's paper. I think it will be valuable to us and that it will stimulate thought upon these lines.

RECENT ONTARIO LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOR.

(Reported by Labor Gazette, 1903.)

Right of Trade Union to Ask Employees to Strike.

An interesting decision was recently given at Toronto in the pending case of Small vs. American Federation of Musicians. Small, who was the manager of an opera house, has brought an action against the defendant claiming that it or its officers have interfered with the men in its employment, and asking for a perpetual injunction restraining them from so doing.

It appears that the Federation of Musicians intimated to Small that unless he reinstated the former leader of his orchestra other members of the same would be ordered to go out on strike, and it is alleged that some of them were actually asked to stop work. Small obtained a temporary injunction restraining any further interference with his employees. Later it was sought to have this injunction kept in force until the action was tried, which was opposed by the Federation of Musicians. The decision on this point was given by Chancellor Boyd, who came to the conclusion that the injunction should be continued until the trial. In the course of his judgment his Lordship said: "According to Mr. Carey's evidence, the action of the body he represented was based mainly upon the conclusion that Small had engaged Evans and his orchestra for the season of 1902-3, or at all events negotiations tending that way were in progress and not determined when counter-negotiations were opened by Small with Creswell, which led to his orchestra being actually engaged for that season. The right of interposition in such a case is based upon what he calls a "local law" not in print or to be found in the rules or constitution of the musical organization defendants, and of which the defendant says he was not informed. Apart from this the plaintiff's evidence is that there were no pending negotiations with Evans when Creswell was engagad—that they had not been begun with his authority—and, whatever they cover, all had been ended as to his engaging Evans before he applied to Creswell. On this alleged footing the defenddants insist that Evans be reinstated with his orchestra at the plaintiff's opera house, though the plaintiff prefers to have Creswell, and has a contract with him for the season. Both parties seem to agree that the kind of engagement in question was for the season.

"The machinery of the defendants' organization has been brought to bear against the plaintiff in his management of the business at London on this assumption of fact and law, which are both disputed, and weighing the advantages against the disadvantages, it is more convenient in the interests of the plaintiff to have the present orchestra continued in his employment till the trial than to have any interruption or discontinuance by the active intervention of the defendants. And this course will be in no wise detrimental to the defendants, even if they are found to be in the right on the merits.

"Relevant issues of fact present themselves for determination. At present it seems to me that Mr. Justice Darling's language is pertinent to the situation. 'It is not enough that the defendants were not actuated by improper motives. Their sufficient justification for interference with plaintiff's right must be an equal or superior right in themselves, and no one can legally excuse himself to a man of whose contract he has procured the breach on the ground that he acted on a wrong understanding of his own rights or without motive or bona fide or in the interests of himself, nor even that he acted as an altruist, seeking only the good of another and careless of his own advantages."

"Read vs. Friendly Society of Operative Stonemasons, of England, Ireland and Wales (1900), 2 e. B., '88-'96.

"I do not interfere, therefore, with the present injunction, but the case should be tried at the earliest opportunity. Reserved till the hearing of further order."

(Small vs. American Federation of Musicians.—Decision given by Boyd, C., at Toronto, January 2nd, 1903.)

Grand Trunk Railway Co. Provident Society Case.

W. H. was employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company as an engine driver. As he was a permanent employee of the company he was also a member of the Insurance and Provident Society, which is carried on in connection with and for the benefit of the employees of that company. In the course of his work he was acting as driver on an engine of a passenger train which was derailed near Hamilton, in which accident he was killed. His widow sued the company for damages, alleging that the accident was caused by the negligence of its employee in charge of the points and signals at the place where the engine went off the track. The trial judge came to the conclusion that there was no evidence of negligence, and that, therefore, the case should not be submitted to the jury. He also added that, on account of the deceased having been a member of the Insurance and Provident Society, to the funds of which the company contributed, and being bound by a rule that as a member of such society he could not sue the company for injuries received in its employment, there would have been no right of action if he had survived, nor could his wife now bring action against the company for his death.

From this decision the plaintiff appealed to the Court of Appeal, but that tribunal maintained the judgment given at the trial and dismissed the appeal.

(Holden vs. Grand Trunk Railway Company.—Decision rendered by the Court of Appeal at Toronto, January 22, 1902.)

Is the use of Soft Coal a Nuisance.

A decision was recently given in the Division Court at Hamilton, which, in view of the prevailing scarcity of hard coal, is of peculiar interest at present. Mrs. Patterson sued her neighbor, Mrs. Freeborn, for $60 damages, claiming that the latter had created a nuisance by using soft coal in her stove, thereby not only causing Mrs. Patterson great annoyance, but also spoiling her wash which was on the clothes line, and damaging the contents of her house. On the other hand, Mrs. Freeborn contended that the stove was managed as well as possible, that no more soot than necessary was sent into the adjoining yard, and that the use of soft coal was justified by the scarcity of hard coal.

The Court dismissed the action, holding that no blame could attach to Mrs. Freeborn for using soft coal this winter.

Patterson vs. Freeborn.—Decision given by Judge Snider in the First Division Court of the County of Wentworth at Hamilton.)

Reduction of Damages Demanded.

Amelia Pierce was employed by the Royal Laundry Company. In the course of her work her hand was caught in a mangle, and as a result of the accident she lost part of it. She sued the company for damages, alleging that this would not have occurred had the mangle been properly guarded in complaince with the law relating to dangerous machines. She asked for $3,000 damages, but, while the jury found that the company had been negligent in not having the mangle properly guarded, they only awarded $422.80. It is said that an appeal will be taken from this judgment.

(Pierce vs. Royal Laundry Company.—Judgment given at the January Assizes by Chancellor Boyd.)

Heavy Fines Imposed on Intimidators.

Severe penalties were meted out in the Toronto Police Court to men who were proved to have intimidated and interfered with a fellow-employee, who was not a union man.

During the recent garment workers' strike several non-union men were brought from Hamilton by W. R. Johnston & Co.; when the strike was settled some of these men were still kept at work, amongst them being W. G. Stevenson. Recently when the latter was on his way home, he was stopped by a number of union men, and two of them assaulted him. Stevenson had proceedings taken against them, and, in giving his evidence, he swore that during the strike he had been molested and urged to stop work by picketers, who offered to pay his railway fare home if he would do so; and that since the strike he had been continually tormented by the accused, Calhoun and Clegg, and by other union men.

The defence was that the trouble was started by Stevenson himself threatening to hit Calhoun, but the Magistrate did not take that view of the incident. He imposed a fine of $75 and costs on each of the accused, or sixty days in jail; and, in giving this sentence, he is reported to have said: "I find that there were two sets of workmen, and that one set were determined that the other set should not work, and it ended in violence on the street. It all arose out of intimidation, and that is what the Act is intended to stop."

On the same day another similar case came up in the Toronto Police Court. McCann is employed as a moulder at Gurney's foundry, which is a non-union concern. On coming out of the works one day he was met by Joseph Ferguson, who called him a "scab" and other names. A charge of intimidation was laid against Ferguson, who pleaded guilty. He was fined $75.80 and costs or sixty days in jail.

(Decisions rendered by the Police Magistrate, Toronto, March 19, 1903.)

Accident Caused by Negligence of Strangers.

R. was employed by the Ottawa Electric Co. as lineman, and in the course of his work was injured by a current from an electric wire. He sued his employers, the Ottawa Electric Co. and Messrs. Ahearn & Soper, Ltd., to whom it appeared that the line or wire in question belonged, were also made defendants.

At the trial the judge declared that R. had no cause of action against his employers, the Ottawa Electric Co. As regards the liability of Ahearn & Soper, Ltd., he left three questions to the jury. In answer to two of these questions the jury found (1) that the negligence of Ahearn & Soper was the proximate cause of the accident; and (2) that their negligence consisted in using uncovered wires and in careless construction of tie wires. The jury, however, did not answer the third question, which was, whether or not R. might have avoided the accident by the exercise of ordinary care. The trial judge considered that these answers amounted to a disagreement on the part of the jury and discharged it.

Both parties appealed to a higher court, R. asking for a judgment in his favor upon the answers given by the jury, and Ahearn & Soper, Limited, asking that the action should be dismissed.

The court refused the motion of both parties, and directed that the case should be tried again.

In the course of its judgment the court said "that the standard for measuring the duty which Ahearn & Soper owed to R. was not the same standard as that which would have been applicable if the line and current from which, as it was alleged, caused the injury to R. had belonged to his employers, and the action had been against the employers; but the duty which was owed by Ahearn & Soper to R. was to take reasonable care that he should not suffer injury from the dangerous current of electricity which they were conducting on their line in close proximity to the place where he was working. It was for the jury to say whether there was 'absence of care according to the circumstances,' having regard, on the one hand, to the highly dangerous character of the element which Ahearn & Soper were dealing with and the means that were open to them of avoiding altogether or reducing to a minimum the danger; and, on the other hand, to the obvious and ordinary means of protection and of avoiding injury that were available to R. in circumstances. The circumstance that bare wires were used for tie wires, which was apparent to the eye, and the circumstance that R. was not wearing gloves when he was engaged in the work, were not sufficient to justify the withdrawal of the case from the judy."

(Randall v. The Ottawa Electric Company. Judgment by a Divisional Court of the High Court of Justice for Ontario, rendered February 13, 1903.)

Liability of a Trade Union for Picketing and Boycotting.

One of the most important judgments ever given in Canada respecting the rights and liabilities of members of a trade union on strike was rendered in April by Mr. Justice Meredith in the case of the H. Krug Furniture Company of Berlin vs. the Berlin Union, No. 112, Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America.

Members of the local union employed by the Krug Co. went on strike, and then attempted to induce other employees to break their contracts with the company or tried to prevent them working for it. Their efforts in this respect were directed, it was alleged, by one Mulcahy, the International Union representative, who came from the United States to deal with the matter.

The Krug Co. sued the union, certain of its officers and members and Mulcahy for $2,000 damages for wrongfully and maliciously procuring its workmen to break their contracts: for $5,000 damages for conspiring against the company, and for a perpetual injunction restraining them from watching or besetting the railway station at Berlin, the works of the company, or the dwelling place of its employees, for the purpose of persuading the latter to break their contracts with the company, or from preventing others from entering into its service.

That the members of the union had a right to strike was not disputed.

The whole point at issue was whether, having gone on strike themselves, they were legally entitled to attempt to prevent others from continuing or commencing to work, by means of picketing and boycotting. The Court held that these methods, as pursued in this strike, were illegal; granted the perpetual injunction asked for, restraining the union from using the same, and awarded the Krug Co. $100 damages against the defendants, together with the costs of the action.

The exact view which the court took of the whole question will be seen from the following extracts from a report of the judgment:

Boycotting is, in some of its forms, very obnoxious to the law. That defendants were guilty of that crime, and of the wrongs complained of, is, upon the evidence, very plain.

Because of some disagreement between plaintiffs and their finishers, the woodworkers left the plaintiff's employment and begun a sympathetic strike. They had a right to do so, so long as they broke no contract; and no complaint is made in that respect; what is complained of is the subsequent conduct of defendants. Their main purpose in striking was to compel plaintiffs to accede to the demands of the finishers.

Their plan to force plaintiffs to submit was to prevent other workmen taking the places of the strikers, and to constrain such of plaintiffs' workmen as had not left to leave their employment, and to prevent the sale of the goods made by them, so that plaintiffs would be put in the position that they must submit or close their factory. So long as the workmen resorted to lawful means to accomplish a lawful object, they were within their right; but an unlawful object, or unlawful means to obtain a lawful object, should meet with prompt prevention and punishment.

Unlawful Methods.

One of the first acts of the workmen who had struck, and of other members of the organized body to which they belonged, was to organize watches to beset and watch every day all trains, with a view to intercepting anyone who might have the appearance of a workman employed or seeking employment by plaintiffs, and to beset and watch plaintiffs' factory and premises for the purpose of preventing new workmen from entering plaintiffs' employment, and of constraining their workmen to leave such employment. The conduct of those who beset and watched the factory was often of an offensive and highly reprehensible character. In regard to boycotting, that mainly relied upon and proved was the intimidation of persons who bought and sold the product of plaintiffs' factory. The result has, in one case at least, been an intimidation of the dealer to such an extent that he is afraid to disclose the facts, except secretly. The defendants must be held to really intend that which is the plain effect of their actions, the injury of the plaintiffs by intimidation.

Cannot Plead Immunity.

It is too late for the defendant union, the organized body, to contend that they are not incorporated, and, therefore, that the action should be dismissed as against them. They have, without objection, appeared, pleaded, and consented to the interlocutory order against them by the name under which they are sued.

As to the individual defendants (other than Mulcahy) the judgment goes on to say:

They took an active part in the wrongs mentioned, and so are individually answerable for the injury done. All that was done was the result of organized, combined action on the part of the members of the union, under the leadership and encouragement of these individual defendants.

Defendant Mulcahy was the chief presiding officer of the whole organized body, and came to this country for the purpose of aiding, encouraging and directing the operations of the striking workmen and their associates. He is chiefly answerable for the concerted acts of the strikers during the time he was with them. It is no answer to plaintiffs' complaint to say that he was a stranger here, and unacquainted with the laws of the land. Before undertaking or encouraging any act aimed at the injury of another, and especially any act likely to cause a breach of the peace, he ought first

to have ascertained whether it was lawful or unlawful. This defendant was a party to the unlawful and wrongful acts committed by the co-defendants, and is answerable with them for the consequences.

A Fine Imposed.

The judgment concludes by stating, that the plaintiffs are entitled to a perpetual injunction restraining defendants from unlawfully besetting or watching plaintiffs' factory, and from all wrong obstruction or of interference with plaintiffs in their trade and business, and to damages, against all the defendants, assessed at $100, with costs.

(The H. Krug Furniture Company, of Berlin, vs. The Berlin Union No. 112, Amalgamated Woodworkers, International Union of America. Judgment given by Mr. Justice Meredith, April 2, 1903.)

Since the decision in the above case, what appears to have been a similar case has been decided in Vermont. There the striking employees (members of Protection Lodge, No. 215, of the International Union of Machinists) of the F. R. Hatch Manufacturing Company, of Rutland, Vt., resorted to boycotting and picketing to prevent the company from getting employees or from selling its goods. The company sued the union and its members for $10,000 damages. The case was tried with a jury, which awarded damages to the extent of $2,500. It may be remarked that both these judgments seem to be in accord with the English case of Quinn vs. Leathem, which was reported in the Labor Gazette soon after its decision in 1901.

Service of a Writ of Summons on a Labor Union.

The question whether or not service of legal process upon an officer of a labor union will, in this country, be good service upon the union itself, has recently been decided in favor of the labor organizations.

In the case of the Metallic Roofing Company of Canada vs. Local Union No. 30, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Union and others a Divisional Court of the High Court of Justice for Ontario recently held (reversing the decision of two lower courts in the same case) that such service was not effective.

In this case the union had been added as defendant after the commencement of the action, and it was attempted to serve it by leaving the writ with one of its officials.

The judgment pointed out that in the ordinary course only an individual or individuals, a corporation, or a partnership could sue or be sued, and that the union did not come under any of these heads. It added, however, that, in the words of one of the judgments in the famous Taff Vale Railway Company case, the Legislature has the power to give an association of individuals, which is neither a corporation nor a partnership nor an individual, a capacity for owning property and acting as agents, and such capacity, in the absence of express enactment to the contrary, involves the necessary correlative of liability to the extent of such property for the acts and defaults of such agents.

It was held, however, that in Canada a union did not possess such capacity, thus making the distinction between the positions occupied by such organizations in England and in this country.

(The Metallic Roofing Company of Canada vs. Local Union No. 30, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association and others. —Judgment of a Divisional Court of the High Court of Justice for Ontario, March 3, 1903.)

In a similar case decided since the above judgment was given, it was held that service of a writ of summons upon an executive officer of a union was not a good service; but that service upon all the individual defendants would be good service on the members of the association.

(Small vs. American Federation of Musicians.—Judgment of a Divisional Court of the High Court of Justice for Ontario, April 8th, 1903.)

Injunction Restraining Intimidation.

In the Metallic Roofing Company case, above referred to, an injunction was granted in October, 1902, restraining Local Union No. 30, etc., its officers, servants and agents from using any threats or making any communications in writing or otherwise to the company's customers or any of them with intent to cause them to stop dealing with the company. This injunction was to last until the action between the company and the union was tried.

The union appealed upon the grounds that there was no evidence that either its officers or members had made any threats; and that, in any event, whatever they had done they were legally entitled to do.

From this statement of the facts it will be seen that the case was, in one respect, like the Krug Company case.

The court, which decided against the union, and continued the injunction to the trial, gave the following judgment:

"The motion and argument before us on the part of the defendants were based upon the contention that no case had been made out before the learned Chief Justice of the Common Pleas upon which he should have granted an injunction to the trial to restrain the defendants from the acts complained of.

"The plaintiffs failed to agree with the union as to the terms upon metal goods, and the defendants are a trade union and individual members of it.

"The plaintiffs failed to agree with the union as to the terms upon which their employees should work for them, and they fell under the displeasure of the union. The union thereupon, with the object of enforcing the plaintiffs to come to their terms, proceeded to notify the plaintiffs' customers that the men employed by the customers would refuse, after a certain date, to handle any of the good manufactured by the plaintiffs, because the plaintiffs were an unfair firm to organized labor. There was sufficient evidence of concerted action on the part of the defendants to make out a prima facie case of combination on their part, and the object of the notices sent out to the plaintiffs' customers may, without any stretch of the imagination, be assumed for the purpose of the motion to have been to injure the plaintiffs' trade to such an extent that they would be forced to accede to the terms proposed by the defendants, unless they preferred to stand out and be ruined.

All these matters may bear a different aspect when the trial comes on, but in the meantime I think it would not be advisable to discuss them further in detail lest in doing so we should prejudice the trail. It is sufficient for the purposes of the present motion that we find in the evidence upon

which the Chief Justice acted, facts and circumstances making out a case upon which it was proper for him to grant an interlocutory injunction to the trial as he has done. The case appears upon the material before us to be brought within the authority of Quinn vs. Leathem ,1901) A.C. 495, and we think the motion should be dismissed with costs."

JUDGMENT REVERSED IN FAVOR OF EMPLOYEE.

B. had been employed for some ears in working a derrick used by his employer for hoisting coal out of a vessel on the St. Lawrence River, and loading it upon cars. While going down the ladder he was struck on the head and killed by a piece of coal which fell from some part of the derrick.

B.'s widow sued his employers for damages, on the ground that the accident was caused by their negligence. The trial Judge held that the fact that this derrick had been working for fifteen years with the same appliances and in the same condition, and that during that time no coal had fallen over the platform until the fall of the piece by which B. was killed, negatived any negligence on the part of the employers with respect to the condition of the derrick. He, therefore, dismissed the action.

The widow appealed from this judgment, and in a higher court held that these facts did not, in themselves, negative negligence. It also held that there was negligence on the part of the employers of another nature, the court stating the same in the following words:

The opening in the platform through which the coal was shot from the upper into the lower one was marked and scored all around its edges by the coal striking as it passed down; and witnesses for defendants also stated that pieces of coal occasionally escaped on the platform instead of passing through the opening, although they said the pieces were not large. Now the edge of the platform was only 3 feet 9 inches from the nearest edge of the opening, and there was nothing to prevent a piece of coal which had escaped to the platform in falling from the hopper from rolling over the edge of the platform if it rolled that far. The facts, it seems to me, therefore, put defendants into this difficulty. If the derrick was safe wih ordinary care on the part of defendants or their servants for which defendants are liable. On the other hand, if coal was liable to escape, even the exercise of ordinary care, defendants were negligent in not having a fence along the edge of the platform to prevent it from falling down.

The appeal was, therefore, allowed with costs, and judgment given for $1,000 in favor of B.'s widow.

(Bisnaw vs. Shields.—Judgment of a Divisional Court of the High Court of Justice of Ontario, given at Toronto, 27th April, 1903).

EMPLOYER'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEFECTIVE MACHINERY.

T. was injured by the falling of the elevator which he was using in the course of his daily work. He sued his employers for damages, alleging that they were liable for the accident, because the elevator was unsafe, and because that fact was known to the manager. It was proved that a machinist, who had repaired part of the machine at the establishment, had found, some time before, that that part which ran the elevator was "chattering," which ran the pinion, showed that the machinery was worn out. A year prior to the accident he had informed the then manager of the fact; the next manager that the

pinion gear and the driving gear has connected with the elevator machinery was worn out and should be renewed. The machinist also stated that in his opinion the chattering caused the key to come out. It was also proved that the elevator had been in use for twenty-one years, and that the life of such an elevator was from ten to twelve years.

At the trial the jury was asked, amongst other questions, what in their opinion had caused the falling of the key. They replied, "Vibration and general delapidation of the running gear."

Upon this answer the court gave T. payment for $3,150.

(Traplin *vs.* Canadian Woolen Mills, Limited.—Judgment given at Toronto by Mr. Justice McMahon, 16th April, 1903).

An Alleged Conspiracy.

A charge of conspiracy against a number of lumber dealers was recently investigated in the Toronto Police Court. The private prosecutor was a carpenter, who, some months before, had gone on strike by order of his union. He took a contract to erect a building himself, and claimed that when he went to purchase the necessary materials from one of the lumber dealers, he was told that he would first have to go to the Builders' Exchange, where, if he could show that he employed no carpenters who were paid more than 30 cents an hour, he would be given a certificate allowing the dealers to sell him supplies. He also alleged that he went to the Builders' Exchange, and saw the secretary, who, however, never gave him any certificate, but put off doing so from day to day.

The evidence adduced, however, did not, in the opinion of the Magistrate, support the charge. The secretary of the Builders' Exchange swore that he had never heard of such certificate, and that he had no recollection of ever having seen the private prosecutor. Moreover, the manager of the company, which, it was claimed, had refused to sell the lumber, swore that he had never ordered his foreman to send anyone to the Builders' Exchange for a certificate before selling him supplies. The charge was therefore dismissed.

(Case heard in the Police Court, Toronto, June 1, 1903).

This prosecution was brought under section 520 of the Criminal Code, which came in force January 1, 1901. The section reads as follows:

Combination in Restraint of Trade.—Every one is guilty of in indictable offence, and and liable to a penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars and not less than two hundred dollars, or to two years' imprisonment, or, if a corporation, is liable to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and not less than one thousand dollars, who conspires, combines, agrees or arranges with any other person, or with a railway, steamship, steamboat or transportation company—

(a) to unduly limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in any article or commodity which may be a subject of trade or commerce; or

(b) to restrain or injure trade or commerce in relation to any article or commodity; or

(c) to unduly prevent, limit or lessen the manufacture or production of any such article or commodity, or to unreasonably enhance the price thereof; or

(d) to unduly prevent or lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, transportation or supply of any such article or commodity, or in the price of insurance upon person or property.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to combinations of workmen or employees for their own reasonable protection as such workmen or employees.

Actions Against Trade Unions.

Two somewhat similar cases, settling a point of practice of interest to trade unions were recently decided in Toronto.

In the first action was brought by S. for an injunction to restrain certain members of the London Musical Protective Association from doing any act which would induce C. to break his contract with S.

The motion was made on behalf of S. for an order authorizing and directing the defendants, who were members of the London Musical Protective Association, to defend the action on behalf of all the other members of that association, who had not been made special parties to the action.

The court refused this motion with costs.

(Small *vs.* Hyttenrauch.—Judgment given by Ferguson, J., at Toronto, April 16th, 1903).

In the second of these cases the action was being brought by a member of a trade union for an injunction to restrain the pretended dissolution of the union, the taking of any steps to substitute a new charter, and the conspiring in any way to exclude C., the plaintiff, from membership in the union.

The motion made on behalf of C. was similar to that made on behalf of S. in the preceding case. It was also dismissed with costs.

(Cresswell *vs.* Hyttenrauch.—Judgment given by Maclaren, J.A., at Toronto, May, 14, 1903).

The plaintiff in this case, Creswell, had been engaged by Small, the plaintiff in the preceding case, as an orchestra leader. Both actions arose out of alleged attempts on the part of members of the Musical Protective Association to induce Creswell to break his contract with Small, who was under the ban of the association; followed, on Creswell's refusal to do so, by certain steps taken to exclude him from further membership in the association.

Employer's Duty to Guard Dangerous Machinery.

P., a young woman, was employed in a laundry to work at a machine used for mangling and ironing clothes. While she was so engaged, her hand was caught between two of the rollers, and was seriously injured. P. brought an action to recover damages, and the notice of the accident, which she gave to her employers, as required by the statute, stated that it was caused by the absence of a guard to the machine. The statement of the claim also alleged that the machine was not properly guarded, and that it was of a dangerous nature.

At the trial the evidence was contradictory, as to whether or not it was guarded at the time of the accident. The machine itself, with the guard on, was shown to the jury, and it was contended on behalf of P. that, even if the guard was on (which was denied), it was not a proper and sufficient one.

The case was left to the jury without any written questions being put, and a verdict was brought in stating that the guard was insufficient, and awarding P. $422.80 damages. Judgment was, therefore, entered for P, for this amount.

P.'s employers appealed, but the Divisional Court held that the verdict was justified by the evidence, and confirmed the judgment.

Pearce *vs.* Elwell.—Judgment given by a Divisional Court at Toronto, June 13th, 1903).

Accident Causing Death of Electric Company's Employee.

G., who was employed by the Hamilton Electric Light, etc., Company, was killed by an accident, which occurred while he was engaged in doing his ordinary work for the company. His father, who was appointed administrator of his estate, brought an action against the company for damages, alleging that G.'s death had been caused by its negligence in allowing its cable, wires, etc., to be in an unsafe and dangerous condition.

At the trial the action was dismissed on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence as to how the accident had happened.

An appeal was taken from this judgment.

The Court of Appeal reversed the decision given at the trial, and held that there was sufficient evidence to submit to the jury. The appeal was, therefore, allowed with cost, and a new trial ordered, the costs of the former trial to be paid by the company.

The facts of the case, and the gist of the reasons for the judgment of the Court of Appeal, are contained in the following extracts from that judgment:

The deceased was a laborer, and, with his fellow-workman, one Higgins, was, on the 1st of July, 1902, ordered to cut a trench or opening at two places in the concrete floor of the defendants' power house. This floor may be said to be covered with the various sorts of electrical apparatus used for the development and transmission of electric power, such as cables, wires, switch-boards, transformers, etc., access to and among which is obtained by alleys or alleywas, some passing east and west, lengthwise through the room, and others traversely, called the north and outh alleys, crossing the former from one side of the room to the other. On each side of the former is a series of switch-boards, from each of which depend two loose loops or coils of wire, the ends of which are attached to a movable handle. These wires pass through the switch-board, and are connected through the transferrer with the generators. The trenches were to be cut in the transverse or north and south alleys at the east end of the room. The cables in the works adjoining the north alley were dead, and there was no danger in working there. Those in the south alley were alive. According to the evidence of Higgins, he and his fellow-workman wer directed to clear up and remove the rubbish which would be made in cutting the trench in the concrete, which, from its hard and brittle character, was apt to fly and make a litter in every direction. They were engaged in doing this when the accident happened. Higgins said that he had gone into the east alley, i.e., that part of the east alley which is east, and immediately opposite or at right angles to the south alley, in which one of the trenches had been cut, and was sweeping out the litter from there towards the trenches, when he suddenly became unconscious, receiving, as there can be no doubt he in some way did, a severe electric shock. He had last before this noticed the deceased stooping over the trench about four feet distant from him. Live wires, it may be said, were proved to have been in the east alley within arm's length of anyone working in the trench. The bodies of both men were discovered lying near each other, just east of the switch-board in

the east alley, that of Higgins being a little above to the north of the two switchboards. From the evidence, it may also be inferred that the deceased in some way received an electric shock, and that this was the cause of his death. Whether this was at the same time as Higgins, or immediately or soon afterwards, does not appear. To prove defendants' negligence, it was shown that there was a break or rupture in the insulation of the loose loop or coil of cable, hanging from the switch-board directly over where Higgins was lying, such as might be caused by its being bent backwards and forwards in its constant use. There was also evidence that, having regard to the enormous voltage passing through the wires, their insulation was quite insufficient for the purpose of safety to anyone working among them in an unprotected condition, even though he did not actually come in contact with them, and also that the depending loop or coil might easily have been better guarded than it actually was.

Whatever may be said of the case hereafter, when the evidence of both sides is in, I think that as it stood at the close of the plaintiffs' case there was evidence in support of it which could not properly have been withdrawn from the jury. The men were not forbidden to go in the east alley, and it would be quite permissible for the jury to find, on the evidence of Higgins, that their instructions were such as to require them to clean up any litter or rubbish which got there in the course of their work. I by no means intend to say that the jury would be bound to infer this, or that there was not evidence, such as putting up the slab or lath across the east alley, which would justify the contrary inference. As to the cause,—if the men were lawfully in the place where they were found, one of them dangerously shocked and the other dead,—they were working there without having had any special warning on the subject, in a place where a single unguarded movement might bring either of them in contact with death from the ruptured wire, or even if, as one witness suggests, the rupture might have occurred at the moment, then from a wire insufficiently insulated or insufficiently guarded. There is no reason that I can see to look further and imagine possible negligence on the part of the men themselves.

There was evidence that the death of the deceased was owing to the neglect of some precaution of this nature, or to the damaged condition of the wire, close to which the body was found. I think it quite immaterial, whether the men received the shock concurrently, one through the other, or whether Griffith's shock came after his fellow-servant had been struck. It is enough enough that he was not wrongfully in the place where he met his injury.

Griffiths *vs.* The Hamilton Electric Light Company.—Judgment given by the Court of Appeal, June 29th, 1903).

Accident Caused By Negligence of Employee.

B., who was employed as an assistant carpenter, was helping to cover the top of a wall of a canal, which was being built by his employer. In obedience to the orders of the superintendent in charge of the work, B. went to the canal bed, where there were a number of long planks, and delivered three of them to C., a fellow-employee, who was on the top of the wall. The place these planks were to be delivered was unobstructed and perfectly safe. B. then returned to where the planks were, took another out, and, noticing then that C. was at the top of the wall, at a distance of about fifty feet from the place where the planks were to be delivered, made a few steps in the direction of where C. was, and in so doing stepped on a board with a nail in it, which went through the sole of his boot and into his foot, thereby seriously injuring him.

B. subsequently brought an action for damages on account of this injury against his employers, alleging that they were liable, on the ground that the place, or where he had been required to do this work, was unsafe and dangerous.

The court came to the conclusion that the course which B. took in bringing the plank was not a "way" at all, as at that point the bottom of the canal was dangerous, on account of the large number of pieces of plank lying about with nails in them, and that as C. had chosen to use this dangerous route, when his employers had furnished a safe one at the point where the plnaks were required to be delivered, the latter was not liable.

(Birmingham *vs.* Larkin.—Judgment given by Mr. Justice McMahon at Toronto, June, 22, 1903).

Judgment Awarding Damages Confirmed.

R. was employed by a firm which manufactured hinges, etc., and was put to work at a pin-cutting machine to carry away the pins as they came out. While so employed he was caught betwn two cog-wheels of the machine, and thereby lost part of his left hand. He brought an action against his employers for damages, alleging that the machine was not properly guarded as required by law, and also that he had been employed contrary to the provisions of the Ontario Factories Act, as he was under fourteen years of age. The employers defended the action and claimed that the machine was properly guarded, and that when R. had been employed by them he had stated that he was over 14 years of age.

The trial Judge decided that the evidence supported R.'s contention and awarded him $1,000 damages. The employers appealed from this judgment, which, however, was confirmed by a Divisional Court.

(Ryan *vs.* Britton.—Judgment given at Toronto, June 1st, 1903).

Alleged Defects in Machinery,

T. met with an accident while employed by C. He subsequently brought an action for damages against the latter on the ground that the accident was caused by the defective machinery used in C.'s sawmill.

The following extract from the judgment given at the trial contains the facts and the result of the litigation.

Plaintiff was employed as a general laborer, with the particular duty of keeping the boiler supplied with fuel. Among the machinery in the mill was a circular rip saw fixed in a table. This saw was operated by a belt connecting a man drill on the saw shaft, and on the counter shaft was a split pulley, one half slack and the other fixed, and this was connected by a belt with a pulley on the main shaft. On June 6th, 1901, while plaintiff was attempting to rip a strip off a piece of board about six inches wide by two and a half feet long, his left hand came in contact with the saw, resulting in the loss of two fingers. The plaintiff alleged as defects in the machinery, the absence of a guard or hood over the saw; that the belt connecting the counter shaft with the main shaft did not fit properly; and the absence of guide to prevent the belt slipping from the tight to the loose pulley and vice versa.

A guard or hood enclosing the upper part of the saw was not practical without great inconvenience and delay in operating the saw. The guide de-

scribed on the evidence as "a strap guide," was not a necessary and reasonable device that defendants were bound to attach. . . . The slipping of the belt did not endanger the operator, assuming that he possessed ordinary knowledge and skill in using the saw, and it did not, in fact, induce plaintiff's injury.

But, even if these defects were proved, plaintiff must fail on the ground of contributory negligence. He was not employed to operate the saw and was not experienced at the work; his attempt to operate it on this occasion was purely voluntary, though he had not been forbidden to use it: he should have used the guide or fence instead of attempting to guide the board wih his left hand; trying to saw a short and narrow piece of board without the guide was an unskillful and careless act, and was the proximate cause of his misfortune, which could have been avoided by the exercise of ordinary care on his part. The action was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

(Taylor *vs.* Conlon.—Judgment given by Mr. Justice Teezel at Toronto, 31st July, 1903).

Employee Fined for Leaving his Employer.

S. hired L. in Toronto to work for him in Bradford, and, as L. had no money, S., at his request, paid for railway ticket to Bradford. After his arrival there, L. worked for S for a few hours, but did not do sufficient to repay him for the money so spent; and he then refused to do any further work, and left S.'s employment.

S. subsequently had a warrant issued against L., on the ground that he accepted the sum of $1.30 to pay his fare to Bradford on condition that the amount was to be worked out, and that L. had refused to do sufficient work to recompense him for that outlay. The information on which the warrant was issued was under "The Masters and Servants Act, 1901."

The Magistrate before whom the matter was tried fined L. $5.00, and directed that he should also pay the costs, or that in default he should be imprisoned for ten days.

An appeal which was taken from this conviction was not allowed.

(Rex *vs.* Lewis.—Judgment given by the Divisional Court at Toronto, April 4th, 1903).

Alleged Defective Machinery.

G. was employed to work at a paper-cutting machine, in the use and management of which he was instructed by his employer's foreman. The object of the machine is to cut blocks of paper, and its mode of operating (according to an extract from the judgment) is as follows:

The operator standing in front of it places upon the table of the machine the block or pad of paper intended to be cut. By a double movement of the throw-off handle by the operator, parts of the machinery are set in motion by means of which the power is communicated: a clamp descends, which fastens the block firmly in position: this is followed immediately by the knife which makes the cut required. When the double movement of the handle has been completed, it is at once released by the operator, the cut is made and the clamp and knife return to their former position automatically, as the witnesses say, or in the course of the motion imparted to the shaft by the driving gear. In the upward movem nt, the machine is thrown out of gear or locked, ready to be again set in motion by a repetition of the double movement of the throw off handle.

On June 19th, 1902, when plaintiff had been working at the machine for a week, he placed a block of paper on the table, cut it in the usual way, and, as the knife was ascending, proceeded to take out or turn round one of the parts in order to trim the edges by another cut. In doing this his hands were necessarily under or partly under the knife, which, unexpectedly and without having been set in motion by him, fell, severing one of his hands and mutilating the other. The knife had never come down in this way before, while he was working the machine, without using the handle, and from his instructions as to its use and mode of operation he had no reason to expect that it would do so.

The action was tried by a jury, which, in answer to certain questions, stated that the injury was caused by some defect in the machinery, which was known to the employer's foreman, and that the latter had been negligent in not having the same remedied. In answer to another question, however, the jury stated that it was unable to state what the defect in the machinery was. It also awarded G. $2,500 damages.

The employers appealed, and the Court of Appeal directed that there should be a new trial, upon the ground that the findings of the jury were inconsistant, since, while they stated that the accident was caused by a defect known to the employers, yet they could not say what the defect was. The court was also of the opinion that the evidence was unsatisfactory in not showing clearly the construction and operation of the machine, and suggested that on the second trial the Judge and jury should see the machine itself and the operation of the several parts.

(Glasgow *vs.* The Toronto Paper Manufacturing Company.—Judgment given by the Court of Appeal at Toronto, Sept. 14th, 1903).

Withdrawal From a Jury.

G., a minor, together with another person, who was working for an electric company, was directed to clear up and remove the rubbish caused by their cutting a trench in a concrete floor of an alleyway in a power house. The alleyway was crossed at right angles with others and on each side were electric machines and live wires, all of which were at arm's length of any one working in the trench. One of the live wires was ruptured, probably by its having been constantly bent. The person working with G. went into a cross alleyway where the live wires were, although there had been a slat nailed across it when the two were put to work; and was sweeping towards the trench the litter that had been scattered about, when he suddenly became unconscious from an electric shock. The bodies of both men were found near a switchboard, plaintiff's son being dead. It was shown that there was a rupture in the insulation of a loose loop or cable hanging from the switchboard directly over where the survivor was lying, and that the insulation of the wires was, with respect to the voltage passing, insufficient for the safety of anyone working among them, and that the hanging loop might easily have been guarded better than it was.

G.'s father brought an action against the electric company, alleging that the accident was caused by negligence for which it was responsible.

At the trial the Judge withdrew the case from the jury, upon the ground that there was no definite evidence to show what had caused the accident. An appeal was taken, and it was held that there was evidence which could not properly be withdrawn from the jury. A new trial was, therefore, ordered.

(Griffith *vs.* The Hamilton Electric and Cataract Power Company.—Judgment given by Mr. Justice Falconbridge at Toronto).

Service of Proceedings on a Union.

In an action brought by the Metallic Roofing Company of Canada against Local Union No. 30 of the Amalgamated Sheet Workers' International Association, an important decision was given last month on a point of procedure. The Local Union, which is being sued, holds its charter from the association, which has its head office in Kansas City, U.S.A. The persons served with the writ of summons and other proceedings were the officers of the Local Union and the members of a committee which it had appointed.

The court held that service on these persons constituted service on the other members of the local union.

It was held, however, that such service was not service on the association, which was a foreign body.

(Judgment given by Mr. Justice McMahon, at Toronto, October 5th, 1903).

Civic Corporations and Union Labels.

Some time age the City of Toronto passed a by-law enacting that all clothing bought by the city should bear the union label. In pursuance of this by-law, when tenders were called for firemen's clothing, the proposed contract contained a clause that each article should bear the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union. A Mr. Anderson, who carries on business as the "Crown Tailoring Company, and who does not employ members of the Tailors' Union, considered himself aggrieved by this provision, and he, therefore, brought an action asking for an injunction which would have the effect either of eliminating this clause from the contract, or of having his goods taken without the union label.

The matter was gone into very fully, and the court came to the conclusion that the city had no right to say that all people tendering for such supplies must necessarily have their work done by members of the Journeymen Tailors' Union. The injunction asked for was, therefore, made perpetual. As the point is an important one, the judgment is here given in full. The remarks of the Chancellor having a bearing on fair wages stipulations in public contracts are also of general interest:

Chancellor Boyd: This case has been very fully and ably argued by Mr. Lobb, and if it involved the consideration of conflicting authorities. I should look more fully into it than just listening to the case as now argued. Both counsel concede there is nothing which covers the point, and it seems to me that it is quite in accordance with what has been said. The cases cited, both from the States, Manitoba, and also from British Columbia, do not touch the matters with which we are concerned here. If it were corerct as argued that this was a matter of discretion, or if internal economical distribution of funds on the part of the corporation, I should entirely eccede to his argument, that unless some gross abuse were proved in the exercise of the powers the court would not interfere. It does not strike me, however, that this is a case of that character at all. This is a case which is to be judged of rather in the light of those authorities which deal with by-laws passed by a municipality where the matters concern the public. The action is not by Mr. Anderson, a contractor, who wishes to get rid of the objectionable contract, or to have his goods taken. It is by Mr. Anderson the ratepayer on behalf of himself, and all others. And the broad question that comes before me is whether an in-

junction already granted should be continued with respect to this clause in the contracts that are put forth for the tenders for the firemen's clothing, that is, that each article of clothing supplied shall bear the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union. That is the objectionable point. In this contract there is a provision that was sanctioned by the Manitoba courts as being a legitimate exercise of power, that is, that the minimum rate of wages as stipulated shall be 18 cents an hour. There is no minimum rate to be paid for each garment, expressed in this contract, though it has been in some of the others. That would probably be on the same footing as the 18 cents an hour, and under the authority of the Manitoba case that would be a legitimate restriction exercised by the municipality, not only to secure good work, but to see that the people were reasonably well paid for their work. This is a matter in the public interest. That is not a matter which is before me in this litigation. I have not to pass upon it at all. It does seem to me right enough to have that stipulation in, that there shall be living wages paid, and that the garments shall be up to a certain standard. There is no objection to the municipality providing that there shall be a certain standard of workmanship, or that there shall be a certain standard for payment, but that is not the point which comes before me in this particular case. The question is the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union being a pre-requisite before the contract can be effected. I am not concerned at present at all about how the amount is to be applied, or what is paid to these workmen. The evidence here is that the workmen have been paid more than 18 cents, or certainly as much as 18 cents per hour, and have been paid more than $4.75. It is said that cannot be traced to the particular workmen. I am not concerned just now about that, because it is not one of the issues raised before me, and the employer was not prepared to explain where and how he was making his profit while tendering for the goods. The true way of securing what is wanted in this case seems to me to be what was done. That is, there was bad workmanship, then they insisted that the rate of wages should be increased or a better rate should be paid per hour, a better rate should be paid per piece, and then a proper inspection after the work is done. That is the true way of securing a remedy, and, although one of the witnesses says that the employment of this term, the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, had a sort of a magic operation, that all the work became immediately better after that. I cannot exactly give credit to that view of the case. You may have scamp work among journeymen tailors, as well as anywhere else. You may pay them good wages, and yet have improper and botched work. You may pay them good wages, and yet have insufficient men doing the work. There is no magic result. The test is, pay men fairly, see that the work is done properly, and have proper inspection. There is no short and efficacious course for the municipality to adopt. It seems to me that this stipulation in the contract is objectionable on the same ground that it would be objectionable in by-law. That is to say, it is an unreasonable condition. There is a want of equality and fairness in inserting that stipulation, on many grounds. First of all, there is a restriction at once imposed upon the area from which the skilled labor can be obtained. I do not deal with this particular man who is making the complaint, but in his case one can see how it operates. He has a large factory there, well equipped, able to do the work under that roof, able, as he says, by the employment of up-to-date machinery, expensive machinery, to do better work, he says. I am not here to judge whether that is so or not. Mr. McGowan will have to look to that when he inspects the stitches and so on, as to whether it is better or not, but he says he is in a position to better work and at a cheaper rate, and that the effect of his system is that there is more skill in the operators, and it can be done under the same roof.

One of the defences raised here upon which there has been a total failure of proof is that the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union was inserted for sanitary purposes are concerned, the work is much better done in a factory upon it. The whole value of the evidence is the other way. That so far as sanitary purposes are concerned, the work is much better done in a factory which is open to public inspection than it could be by these journeymen tailors who may take their work home to their own houses, which will not be up to the standard required by the inspection of factories. But this particular man has all this machinery, has these workmen, has his concern going, has expended large moneys in that, and he can do all the work under his own roof. Now he and all others in his condition, and anyone else tendering, could not rely upon what staff they might have on hand of operators, but would have to cast around and see where they could get Journeymen Tailors' Union people to do the work. The evidence shows here that only about one-half of all the tailors in the city belong to this union, so that those men out of the union are cast out altogether, and, though it may be, as it is said in the evidence here, if there is a scarcity of workmen, the journeymen tailors may sanction the employment of outsiders, why should employers of labor be subjected to that restriction, of going to the labor union and asking whether they may employ other workmen? So at once there is a restriction, an unreasonable restriction it seems to me, imposed in the area from which the skilled labor can be drawn. Then, again, there is a restriction imposed upon the employer in regard to the rate of wages which he must pay. There is a minimum imposed here. I am not talking about that, but these labor unions have it in their hands to control the rate of wages, and, while 18 cents may be the minimum which the corporation requires, it is in the power of this labor union to raise that scale, and to impose more and to raise it during the progress of the work. It is in evidence already about the three scales of wages for work done on three different streets in the city. I do not know anything more about this labor organization, what means they have of letting people in or out, or making their arrangements, but there is that much at least appears, that there are three scales of wages for different streets, and that the factory of this plaintiff is not in any of those streets, so that he does not know and no one knows, I do not know, and there has been no evidence given on the point, as to what he should have to pay to get work done, his factory being on Wellington street. So that there is a hampering of the employer. Then at once it gives a preference, a privilege or priority, to those who are union workers. They may not be as good workers as outsiders, he may get better labor or better assistance from those who are not in the union, but under this union workmen have priority, they have the prior rights, and it is only when there is any shortage perhaps he can go outside.

Now, that is all wrong in the public point of view. The test of a man's capacity should be whether or not he is a good work man, whether he has skill, and the employer should certainly be free to go where he can get the best work, giving good pay for it, but this gives the privilege to the union man at the expense perhaps of more competent workmen who are outside of it.

Then, again, one cannot help seeing that this is an attempt, veiled, it may be, but still an attempt to set up the virtue of the hand labor against the beneficial employment of machinery where parts of the garments are made by that means. It is said by some of the witnesses called here that this hand-work is very much better done than machine work. Well, that is one of the questions that was discussed long ago at the beginning of this century when machines were brought into operation, and when the operations in the harvest

field was affected by machinery instead of handwork. There was a rebellion, an uproar and cry, just in the same direction, that those machines would undo the poor. It has turned out that those are the greatest benefits the poor could have, bettered the condition of the working classes, and this is a phase of the same struggle, that the men who are working by hand are going to be interfered with, and the city apparently has been trying to give effect to that by introducing this direction that the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, where the men only work by hand, shall be a prerequisite, so that the machinery by which the operations are done quickly, and more certainly, and it is said more effectually, are cut out. It is impossible to say upon this evidence that the work done by this particular plaintiff is inferior at all to the best handwork that has been done. Machine seaming, sewing and stitching, is employed by both of them at certain stages, and all the advantages that are claimed by the hand workers as to fitting and shaping and the canvas and all this kind of thing. These burly firemen all look very well dressed, and I have no doubt when they have their garments fitted on they will see that proper fits are given to them, just as well by Mr. Anderson as any other person. The work turned out will likely be as well done by the employment of machinery, although the men are not Journeymen Tailors' Union men. I do not take any stock, to use a familiar expression, in that argument, that better workmanship can be secured. The evidence fails entirely to prove that. Then, again, there is the other evidence which has been given, that the only distinction, so far as I can see, between what is claimed on the part of the city, representing the working people, or representing the Journeymen Tailors' Union, is that the plaintiffs' work is done in detachments, that is to say, one part of a garment is made by one person who makes all of that part, and the other parts are made by another set of workmen, instead of the whole garment and the whole suit being made by one hand. One man does the whole in the one case of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, that is, in theory, but it is not practically so, because the work is turned over to female workmen. One hand may superintend it. Well, that is a contest rather between the plaintiff's work and someone else's. That is a matter that Mr. McGowan will have to look to when the results come to him, but upon this evidence better results may be expected from the plaintiff's way of doing things than the other. The evidence is that these women or men who are working on the parts of the garment become more skilful, they have better experience in that particular way, and the result may be expected to be better than if one man does the whole. That is a matter of dispute. I do not know whether that is so or not, but that is really the only distinction there seems to be between the journeymen tailors' case and the plaintiff's workmen. That is all beside the question as to whether it is right to have the restriction put upon all people tendering, that they must have their work done by the Journeymen Tailors' Union I touched upon the sanitary question. I can see no reason for disagreeing with Mr. Fullerton's advice given to the Council, not this year, but some time ago. It is said that another complaint has been made about this before. They called for Mr. Fullerton's opinion some time ago, I do not know how long ago, but he gave them the same opinion he does now, a considered opinion, that this was an undue restriction which it was not possible for the city to carry out. I think he advised the city rightly, and they will not be surprised if I affirm his opinion in this action and grant the injunction, with costs.

Unions and Injunctions.

A new proceeding was recently taken in the case now pending between the Canada Foundry Company and the Moulders' Union. An injunction has

been granted restraining the union from interfering with the company or the men in its employment. During the continuance of this injunction, certain members of the union gave some of the company's employees the money necessary to enable them to leave Toronto. The company sought to have the men who advanced the money imprisoned, on the ground that they had violated the terms of the injunction previously granted. The court, however, held that it was not a violation of the injunction to give such financial assistance if the men had already left the company's employment or desired of their own free will to do so.

(The Canada Foundry Company *vs.* The Moulders' Union.—Judgment given at Toronto by Chief Justice Meredith, Nov. 20th, 1903).

The Progress of the Gurney Company Case.

The Gurney Foundry Company recently issued a writ against a number of members of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council for an injunction restraining them from interfering with or intimidating the company's workmen; from wrongfully interfering with the company's customers; from boycotting its goods and from publishing wrongful statements that they are made by incompetent workmen, and from wrongfully and maliciously conspiring against the company; and also for damages for having already committed these acts.

These actions have not yet been tried, but on the ground that the company made out a prima facie case, a temporary injunction to last until the trial was granted.

Negligence of Employer and Question as to Contributory Negligence of Employee.

G. was employed in a big factory. In the course of his work in the factory his hand was caught in the fans of a "dryer," and, as a result, had subsequently to be amputated.

The dryer was a room 16 feet long by 10 feet wide. In it were two fans. These fans were put in motion by a belt being put upon a tight pulley, which, when the fans were not going, ran upon a loose pulley. The plaintiff left work one Saturday at noon, and he subsequently said that time he noticed the tendency of the belt to go upon the tight pulley, and that he had been obliged to hold the belt on the loose pulley until the machinery stopped. On the following Tuesday he again commenced work. He noticed that the belt was upon the loose pulley, and then he went to the dryer to oil up. He noticed that none of the machinery was then in motion. He took off one panel of the drying-room and filled the oil cup of one of the fans. He then commenced to make his way through between the folds of the cloth with which the place was filled, and while he was doing so he heard the machinery start up. He held the oil can in his left hand and put his right hand up to feel for the oil cup; instead of reaching it, however, his hand went against the fan, which was then in motion, having been started after the driving machinery commenced, by the slipping of the belt from the loose pulley to the tight pulley.

G. in his action, alleged that the arrangement for running the fans was defective, and that his employers were aware of the fact; that the belt was somewhat wider than the loose pulley, and was liable to extend to the tight pulley and start the fans, without anyone using the shifter.

The action was tried with a jury, and the jurors visited the factory. In answer to the questions submitted, they found that the injury in question was attributable to the negligence of the employers in having the arrangement of shifting lever and pulley so defective as to allow the belt to slip upon the tight pulley and start the fans. They also found that G. had exercised reasonable care, and awarded him $1,250 damages.

The employers contended that, even according to G.'s evidence, he was guilty of contributory negligence, because he went to the drying room in the dark, and they, therefore, asked that judgment should be given in their favor. The trial Judge, however, came to the conclusion that the jury could have brought in a finding to that effect, if it had seen fit to do so. He, therefore, gave judgment according to the verdict, giving G. $1,250 damages.

(Gordainer *v.* The John Dick Co.—Judgment given in the High Court of Justice of Ontario by Mr. Justice Britton, November 26, 1903).

Accident to an Electric Lineman; Question of Liability of Strangers for Negligence.

R. was employed by the Ottawa Electric Co. to do certain work in connection with the wiring for the illuminations prepared for the visit of the Duke of York to Ottawa. In the course of such work R., without having any right to do so, placed a transformer on a pole belonging to the Great North-Western Telegraph Co. The employees of Ahearn & Soper had previously placed on the same poles wires connected with illuminations, and, according to R.'s contentions, these wires were so negligently affixed and so dangerous, that he came in contact with them and then fell from the pole, sustaining severe injuries.

R. sued both the Ottawa Electric Co. and Ahearn & Soper for damages. At the trial the action against the Ottawa Electric Co. was dismissed. As regards Ahearn & Soper, the jury, in answer to certain questions, found that the negligence of the employees of that firm in using uncovered wires and in the careless construction of the wires was the approximate cause of the accident to R. The jury, however, did not answer another question, as to whether R., by the exercise of ordinary care, might have avoided the accident. These findings were treated by the trial Judge as a disagreement on the part of the jury. The whole case was subsequently taken to the Court of Appeal, which found:

(1) That as R. had used the pole in question without any authority from the owners, or without having been invited by Ahearn & Soper to do so, he took all risk of the wires being out of order or imperfectly insulated, and that therefore, he could not recover against Ahearn & Soper for any accident arising from these causes; and

(2) That in any event the evidence showed that R. had been guilty of such contributory negligence as would debar him from obtaining damages for the accident, since at the time he had been working without gloves, although he had been warned and instructed by his employers to always wear them working at the wires.

R.'s action was, therefore, dismissed.

(Randall *vs.* The Ottawa Electric Co. and Ahearn & Soper.—Judgment given by the Court of Appeal of Ontario, November 16, 1903).

THE LAWS RELATING TO LABOR.

Chronology of Ontario's Labor Laws.

Apprentices and Minors' Act. Passed, 1871—Amended, 1874. Cap. 161, R. S. O., 1897.

Mechanics' and Wage-earners' Liens. Passed, 1873. Amended, 1874, 1878, 1882, 1884, 1887, 1890, 1896, 1897. Cap. 153, R. S. O. 1897.

Master and Servant Act. Passed, 1873—Amended, 1886. Cap. 157, R. S. O., 1897.

Immigration Aid Societies' Act. Passed, 1873. Cap. 212, R. S. O. 1897.

Act to Facilitate the Adjustment of Disputes between Masters and Workmen. Passed, 1873. Cap. 159, R. S. O., 1897.

Act Respecting Innkeepers. Passed, 1874—Amended, 1882. Cap. 187, R. S. O., 1897.

Act Respecting Public Meetings. Cap. 230, R. S. O. 1897.

Act Respecting Threshing Machines. Passed, 1874. Cap. 265, R. S. O., 1897.

Act Respecting Co-operative Associations. Passed, 1880—Amended, 1884. Cap. 202, R. S. O., 1897.

Act Respecting Safety of Railway Employees. Passed, 1881. Cap. 207, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Accidents to Employees on Railways. Passed, 1881. Cap. 266, R. S. O. 1897.

Bureau of Industries. Established, 1882.

Act Respecting Pawnbrokers. Passed, 1884. Cap. 188, R.S.O., 1897.

Factories Act. Passed, 1884—Amended, 1887, 1889, 1895. Cap. 246, R. S. O., 1897. Further amended, 1901-1902.

Act Respecting Wages. Passed, 1888. Cap. 156, R. S. O., 1897.

Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. Passed, 1886—Amended, 1887, 1893, 1896, 1899. Cap. 160, R. S. O., 1897.

Lord's Day Observance Act. Passed, 1885. Cap. 246, R. S. O., 1897.

Shops Regulation Act. Passed, 1888—Amended, 1889-1897. Cap. 257, R. S. O. 1897. Further amended, 1900-1901.

Egress from Public Buildings. Passed, 1888. Cap. 263, R.S.O., 1897.

Trades Disputes Act. Passed, 1890—Amended, 1894, 1897. Cap. 158, R. S. O., 1897. Further amended, 1902.

Woodmen's Lien Act. Passed, 1891—Amended, 1894, 1896, 1897, 1899. Cap. 154, R. S. O. 1897.

Miners' Act. Passed, 1892. Cap. 36, R. S. O., 1897.

Matters under Municipal Act. 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1898. Cap. 223, R.S.O., 1897.

Insurance by Trade Unions. Passed, 1892—Amended, 1897. Cap. 203 R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting School for Artisans. Passed, 1892—Amended, 1895. Cap. 223, R. S. O., 1897.

Act Respecting Lien for Wages on Street Railways. Passed, 1895. Cap. 208, R. S. O. 1897.

Labor on Public Works. Passed, 1896—Amended, 1897. Cap. 155, R. S. O. 1897.

Act Respecting Liability of Directors' Companies for Wages. Passed, 1896. Sec. 85, Cap. 191, R. S. O., 1897.

Act Respecting Liability of Mining Companies for Wages. Passed, 1896. Cap. 197, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Technical Schools. Passed, 1897.

Act Respecting Immigration of Children. Passed, 1897. Cap. 262, R. S. O. 1897.

Resolution Respecting Fair Wages on Public Works. Passed, 1900.

Act Creating Bureau of Labor. Passed, 1900.

SYNOPSIS OF THE LABOR LAWS OF ONTARIO.

The Mines Act.

R. S. O., 1897, chap. 36, provides that no boy under the age of fifteen years shall be employed in or allowed to be for the purpose of employment in any mine to which this Act applies, below ground. The Act applies to all mines, quarries and pits, and oil, gas and salt wells, and other openings from which ores and minerals of any kind or class are raised or taken, and to all furnaces or works for smelting or otherwise treating rocks, ores or clays, sands, oils, brines or other minerals for any economic object.

No boy, or young male person of the age of fifteen and under the age of seventeen shall be employed or allowed to be for the purpose of employment in any mine to which this Act applies below the ground on Sunday or for more than forty-eight hours in any one week, or more than eight hours in any one day.

Any appliance used for the purpose of entrance to, or communication to or from any part of the mine, and which is operated by steam or other mechanical power, or by animal or manual labor, must be in charge of a male of at least twenty-one years of age. Where the motive power is supplied by an animal, the driver of such must be at least sixteen years of age.

No wages shall be paid to any person employed in or about any mine, etc., at or within any public house, beer shop or place for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Each owner is required to make returns to the Bureau of Mines each year of the number of employees, their ages and hours of labor, the rate of wages of each class, together with weights and estimates of values of minerals, dressed and undressed, etc., and may be required by the Bureau of Mines to make such returns monthly or quarterly.

Provision is also made for proper ventilation, also care of explosives used in or about mines, etc., also for the appliances of safety in the operation of the shafts, cage, etc. Accommodation is also required near the entrance of the mine for the conveniently drying and changing of clothes of those employed in or about the mine, etc.

Provision is made for the reporting of any accident in writing within twenty-four hours of the occurrence of such accident, giving full particulars thereof.

Mechanics' and Wage Earners' Liens.

R. S. O., 1897, cap. 153, provides protection to wage earners and contractors for loss on account of labor or material furnished in the erection of buildings or the construction of machinery.

The Act not merely recognizes the new form of liability, but provides the means of establishing and enforcing claims arising under it. The original Act has been several times amended, with a view to make it more simple and perfect in its working. The Act also provides that the liens for wages shall to a certain amount have a priority over all other liens, and over any claims by the owner against the contractor, on account of failure to complete his contract.

In 1890 an Act was passed to simplify procedure for enforcing mechanics' liens. One clause provides that without issuing a writ of summons or taking any other preliminary proceedings, the plaintiff may file a statement of claim in the office of a master or official referee, having jurisdiction in the county wherein the lands are situate. It is also provided that any number of lien holders may join in one action. The ruling or certificate of the master or official referee when filed in the proper office shall become a judgment of the High Court, when the sum is $400.00 or over, of the County Court when less than $400.00, but over $100.00, and of the Division Court when the sum is less than $100.00. The fees payable for entering such certificate as a judgment are as follows: In the High Court, $1.60, in the County Court 80c., in the Divison Court 50c.

A further amendment provides that a device by any owner or contract, or which shall be adopted in order to defeat the priority of wage-earners for their wages under the several acts relating to mechanics' liens, shall as respects such wage earners be null and void.

A further provision regulates that in the case of wages due to any mechanic or other person in respect of work referred to in the 4th section of the Mechanics' Lien Act, the jurisdiction of a police magistrate in a city under the act respecting master and servant shall extend wages for thirty days or for a balance equal to the wages for thirty days, though the same or the balance thereof exceed the sum of $40.00 in the said section mentioned.

It is also provided that where no specific rate of wages has been expressly agreed to between the parties, the city police magistrate may order payment of the wages, reckoning the amount thereof according to the current rate of wages in the city in like cases, or according to what may appear to be a just and reasonable allowance, and any order of a city police magistrate for the payment of such wages as aforesaid shall be payable forthwith.

Woodmen's Liens.

R. S. O., 1897, cap. 154.—This Act applies to the Districts of Muskoka, Parry, Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, Manitoulin, Thunder Bay, and Rainy River, and to the provisional County of Haliburton, its purpose being to protect the wages of all engaged in those localities, in cutting, skidding, felling, hauling, scaling, banking, driving, running, rafting or booming any logs, or timber, and any work done by cooks, blacksmiths or others, usually employed in connection therewith, giving them priority of right for wages above all other claims, except such right as the Crown may have upon logs or timber for, or in respect of any dues or charges, or which any timber slide company, or owner of slides and booms, may have thereon for or in respect of tolls.

This Act also provides that no payment of wages shall be made or offered to any person for any labor or services performed upon, or in connection with any logs or timber in the said districts or provisional county, by any cheque, order, I.O.U., bill of exchange, promissory note, or other undertaking other than a bank note, or bill drawn upon or payable at or within an place or locality not within the Province of Ontario. A violation of this provision incurs a penalty of not less than $5.00 or more than $20.00, recoverable by summary proceedings before a stipendiary or police magistrate or justice of the peace, under the Ontario Summary Convictions Act.

Labor on Public Works.

R. S. O., 1897, cap. 155.—This Act secures payment of wages for labor performed in the construction of public works. Any foreman, workman or laborer, or by any team employed on the work, giving notice not later than two months after the wages are due to the member of the Executive Council entering into the contract, for and on behalf of her Majesty, or having the supervision of the execution of the contract where the same is made, may cause such claim to be paid to the extent of any moneys or securities at the time of the filing of the said claim in the hands of the Crown for securing the performance of the contract.

The Act also provides that he said member of the Executive Council may in writing require every contractor or sub-contractor to forward a list each month, showing the names, rates of wages, amounts due and unpaid for wages for labor done, such list to be attested on oath.

Failure to comply with this demand incurs a penalty of not less than $10 or more than $100 for every day during which default continues.

Wages.

R. S. O., 1897, cap. 156.—An Act respecting wages—applies to wages or salary, whether payable by the day, week, piece, job or otherwise. When an assignment is made for the general benefit of creditors, the assignee shall pay in priority to the claims of the ordinary or general creditors of the person making said assignment, the wages or salary of all persons in the employment of such person at the time of making such assignment or within one month before the making thereof, not exceeding three months' wages or salary, and such persons shall be entitled to rank as ordinary or general creditors for the residue, if any, of their claims. This provision also applies to the liquidation in distributing the assets of a company under the provisions of the joint stock companies winding-up act, also to the sheriff who has made seizure, under the creditors' relief act, also under the act respecting absconding debtors, and also applies to the administration of the estate of deceased person. This Act is not intended to apply to an assignment made under the provision of any Act of the Parliament of Canada relating to or respecting bankruptcy or insolvency.

By an amendment of 1899 it was also provided that where an estate was not sufficient to meet priority of claims for wages over ordinary or general debtors, that the priority extends to the wage earner over all others excepting the cost of liquidation.

It is also provided that the executor, liquidator, administrator, or other person engaged in winding up the estate, may forthwith, upon such estate coming into his hands, pay all claims for wages, without being chargeable, in case it shall in the end appear that said estate was insufficient to cover such

payment, provided that he has acted in good faith, and had reasonable ground to believe that the estate would be sufficient.

The Trades Arbitration Act.

To Facilitate the Adjustment of Disputes Between Master and Workmen, R. S. O., 1897, chap. 159.

This Act provides that any number of masters and workmen in any city, town, township or village in Ontario, may mutually agree to the formation of a board of arbitration for the purpose of settlement of any industrial disputes that may arise at any time between them in their relations as employers and employees.

The masters and workmen shall jointly sign a memorandum, whereby it is mutually agreed to establish such board; such memorandum to be filed with affidavits verifying the signatures thereto in the registry office of the registry division within which the masters and workmen reside. The board shall consist of not less than two masters and two workmen, nor more than ten masters and ten workmen and a Chairman, and the number to constitute the board other than the Chairman shall be inserted in the memorandum, but no member of the board shall adjudicate in any case in which he or any relation of his are one of the parties.

The Board shall have the power to appoint their own Chairman and two clerks, one for the masters and the other for the workmen's portion thereof. The Board is given all the powers conferred upon arbitration by the Arbitration Act, R.S.O., 1897, chap. 140, s. 10.

Any award made by the Board is final and conclusive between the parties thereto, without being subject to review or challenge by any court or authority whatsoever.

A committee of the Board, to be denominated the committee of reconciliation, shall be appointed by the Board, consisting of one master and one workman, who shall sit at such times as shall be appointed, and shall be renewed from time to time as occasion may require; and all cases or questions of dispute which are submitted to the Board by both parties thereto shall in the first instance be referred to the committee, who shall endeavor to reconcile the parties in difference. When such reconciliation is not effected, the matter in dispute shall be referred to the Board, to be disposed of as contested matter.

An Act Respecting Master and Servant.

R.S.O., 1897, cap. 157.—Provides that no voluntary contract or services or indentures entered into by any parties shall be binding on them or either of them for a longer time than a term of nine years from the day of the date of such contract. Where an agreement is entered into between the master and the servant, either in lieu of or additional to his salary, wages or other remuneration, and such agreement not creating any relation in the nature of a partnership, such agreement shall be deemed lawful, provided that in such case the servant must accept the statement of the said master as to proceeds, involved in the agreement, and shall not have power to examine accounts of said master.

An agreement, whether verbal or written, entered into between master and servant, for the performance of any duty or service whatsoever shall be binding, but a verbal agreement shall not exceed the term of one year.

The Act also provides that no tavern keeper or boarding house keeper shall keep the wearing apparel of any servant or laborer in pledge for an expense

incurred to a greater amount than $6, and shall surrender immediately any goods kept by said tavern or boarding house keeper under such circumstances upon the tender of said $6 or less sum due. This does not apply to other property of the servant or laborer.

Any agreement, verbal or written, between any person, and any other person not a resident in Canada, for the performance of labor or service in the Province of Ontario shall be void and of no effect as against the person only migrating or coming. This foregoing provision does not apply to teachers, professional actors, artists, lecturers or singers, or to such skilled workmen not procurable in Canada.

Proceedings may be taken under this Act for the collection of wages within one month after the engagement or employment has ceased, or within one month after the last instalment of wages under the agreement of hiring has become due. Where proceedings are taken under this Act before a police magistrate, and payment of wages is ordered by him to be made by the master or employer to the servant or laborer, and the same are not paid within the time limited by order, the same proceedings may be taken by the person claiming the benefit of the order as may be taken by a party having an unsatisfied judgment or order in the Division Court for the payment of any debt, damages, or costs, as respects the examination of the judgment debtor touching his estate and effects, the means he has of discharging his liability, and the disposal he has made of any property, and the police magistrate shall have the like power and authority to enforce payment of the debt as are possessed by the Division Court Judge in like cases. The police magistrate may also, if he thinks fit, name in the order for the payment of wages such time not exceeding twenty-one days, as to him may seem just and reasonable for the payment of the same and costs, and in case of non-payment within such time the complainant shall be entitled to take forthwith the proceedings for enforcement provided by the Division Court Act with respect to judgment debtors.

In the case of wages due and no specific rate has expressly been agreed upon between the parties, the police magistrate has the power to fix the rate on the basis of the current rate of wages in the city in like cases, or according to what may appear to be a just and reasonable allowance.

Every agreement or bargain, verbal or written, expressed or implied, entered into, having for its object the waiving of the provisions of this Act is declared null and void and of no effect as against any workman, servant, laborer, mechanic or other person.

Trades Disputes.

R.S.O., 1897, cap. 158.—An Act respecting Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration for settling industrial disputes.

The preamble to the Act recites: There is reason to believe that the establishment of councils of conciliation and arbitration for the friendly settlement of disputes between employers and employees, would conduce to the cultivation and maintenance of better relations and more active sympathies between employers and employees, and would be of benefit in the public interest by providing simple methods for the prevention of strikes and lock-outs, from which industrial operations and the welfare of the country generally may suffer injury.

The Act applies to any person or body of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, employing not less than ten workmen in the same business in which the trade dispute has arisen, and their employees.

A claim or dispute under this Act shall include any disagreement between any employer and his employees in respect of any of the matters following:

1. The price to be paid for work done or in course of being done, whether such disagreement shall have arisen with respect to wages or to the hours or time of working.

2. Damage alleged to have been done to work, or delay in finishing the same; not finishing the same according to agreement; or dispute respecting materials supplied to employees or alleged to be bad, unfit or unsuitable.

3. The price to be paid for mining any material or substance mined or obtained by mining, hewing, quarrying or other process; or the allowances, of any, to be made for bands, refuse, faults, or other cause whereby the mining of the mineral substance is impeded.

4. The performance or non-performance of any stipulation or matter alleged to have been in the agreement, whether in writing or not.
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5. Insufficient or unwholesome food supplied to employees where there is an agreement to victual them, or to supply them with provisions or stores of any kind.

6. Ill-ventilated or dangerous workings or places in mines, or unwholesome or insanitary rooms or other places of accommodation, in which work is being performed, or want of necessary conveniences in connection with such rooms or places.

7. The dismissal or employment under agreement of any employee or number of employees.

8. The dismissal of any employee or employees for their connection with any trade or labor organization.

Duties, Etc., of the Registrar.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar under this Act to deal with all applications coming within the meaning of the Act: to keep a register in which shall be entered all particulars of cases referred to the Council of Conciliation, and the settlement thereof. The Registrar shall have the power to summon witnesses and issue notices in connection with the sittings of each Council of Conciliation.

Council of Conciliation.

Such council as above mentioned shall consist of four councillors, two two to be nominated by each of the parties in dispute: each nomination in writing to be lodged with the Registrar.

The council shall deal with cases in which the parties of the dispute jointly agree to refer the claim or dispute to the Council of Conciliation for settlement. Upon receipt of application the Registrar shall refer same to the Council, and under the Act shall carry out the directions of the Council in the endeavor to affect a settlement of the dispute or claim.

Either party of the dispute or claim may, for the purpose of this Act, be represented by one or more persons, not exceeding three, authorized by such party as manager or managers in that behalf, and such party shall be bound by the acts of this representative or representatives; where the party number fewer than twenty, the manager must be authorized in writing, signed by the members of the party, to act for and on their behalf. Where the party number twenty or more, the manager may be elected in such manner as the members of the party think proper.

The statements of those thus agreeing to refer their dispute to the Council of Conciliation should be forwarded to the Registrar before the meeting of the Council. When the parties of the dispute or claim have nominated their conciliators, the Registrar shall by notice in writing convene a meeting of the conciliators, mentioning time and place of meeting, the same being selected with due regard to the convenience of all concerned. The Council of Conciliation shall transmit to the Registrar a report setting forth the results of the reference. In case such report is to the effect that the Council has failed to bring about any settlement or adjustment of the dispute or claim, the Registrar shall transmit a copy of the report to each party of the dispute or claim: whereupon either party may require the Registrar to refer the dispute to the Council of Arbitration for settlement.

Council of Arbitration.

There shall be two Councils of Arbitration, one for the settlement of disputes and claims between railway companies (including street railway companies), and their employees, both in respect of railway construction or traffic on railways, and a Council of Arbitration for the settlement by award in respect of disputes and claims other than between railway companies and wage-earners employed in respect of railway construction or traffic.

Each council shall consist of three members, one to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of the employees, and one to be appointed by him on the recommendation of the employers. The third member to be appointed shall be President of the Council, and may be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of the two members already appointed, within twenty-one days of their appointment. Failing in this, the Lieutenant-Governor shall appoint as President of the Council an impartial person, not likely to be biased in favor of or against employers or employees. The same person may be President of both Councils.

As soon as practicable after the appointments have been made, the names of the members of the Council shall be notified by the Registrar in the Ontario Gazette. The Lieutenant-Governor may cancel the appointment of any member on the recommendation of the authority by which his appointment was recommended, the term of office of a member of a Council shall be three years: and at the end of every term of two years, a first appointment of members shall be made in manner aforesaid. Every member shall be eligible for reappointment.

Qualification of Voters in the Interest of Employees.

For the person to be recommended by the employers every employer in the Province, having at least ten persons in his employment, shall be entitled to one vote; every organization in the Province, whether incorporated or un-

incorporated, representing the interests of employers, each membar of which has at least ten persons in his employment, shall be entitled to one vote.

Every Board of Trade in the Province, legally constituted, shall be entitled to one vote for a representative of the employers in each council.

Qualification of Voters in the Interest of Employees.

For a person to be recommended by employees in matters not belonging to railways, every trades and labor council, every district assembly of the Knights of Labor, every federated Council of building trades, every lawfully incorporated trades union, every organization of wage-earners of an industrial calling primarily constituted for, and actually and bona fide operated for the regulation of the wages and hours of labor as between employers and employed, shall be entitled to one vote; but this shall not be deemed to include co-operative associations or societies formed under the Revised Statutes respecting Co-operative Associations.

For choosing the person to be recommended by employees of railway companies as a member of the Council of Arbitration in matters belonging to railways, every organization in the Province, whether incorporated or unincorporated, exclusively representing the interest of wage-earners employed in respect of railway construction or traffic on railways shall be entitled to one vote; but this shall not be deemed to include co-operative societies or associations.

The Registrar shall give notice in the Ontario Gazette, calling on all organizations and persons entitled to vote for a member to be recommended to either Council, or claiming to be so entitled, to communicate with him on or before the 1st day of August, 1898, and every second year thereafter. Such notice is to be inserted for at least four weeks before the said day in each of the said years.

The Registrar shall forthwith, after the 1st day of August aforesaid, prepare a list of the persons and organizations appearing to be entitled to vote for a person to be recommended for appointment to each of the said Councils respectively, and may refer any doubtful claim to the Minister of Agriculture for his advice or direction.

Each list so to be prepared shall give the last known postoffice address of every person and organization entitled to vote as employers and employees respectively for the said Councils respectively, and shall be published in The Ontario Gazette, and shall be open to inspection at any time by any person without fees, in the office of the Registrar, during office hours.

Between the 1st and 30th days of September, 1898, and between the same days of every second year thereafter, the Rgistrar shall transmit by post to the address of each person and organization entitled to vote, a voting paper; and such voting paper may be in the following form:

Voting paper of (naming the person or organization.

A. B. (person recommended), is hereby recommended to be appointed a member of the Council of Arbitration for disputes between railway companies and their employees (or in matters not relating to railway disputes), under the Ontario Trades Disputes, Conciliation and Arbitration Act, on behalf of the employers or employees, as the case may be).

(Signed)

The voting paper of any person entitled to vote under this Act as an employer shall be signed by himself or by some duly authorized person; and the voting paper of any organization entitled to vote shall be signed by the president or vice-president of the organization, or, in the absence of such president or vice-president, by any office-bearer of the organization other than the Secretary thereof, and shall be countersigned by the Secretary or the acting secretary, or, in the absence of such secretary or acting secretary, by any two members not being office-bearers. The voting papers of a Board of Trade shall be under the corporate seal of the Board.

The voting paper shall be forwarded to the Registrar in a stamped envelope, addressed to the Registrar of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration, Toronto, and endorsed, "Voting paper under the Ontario Trades Dispute, Conciliation and Arbitration Act."

Every voting paper shall be forwarded by mail or otherwise to the Registrar, before the 15th day of October, in the year in which the voting is to be held, and no voting paper received after said date shall have any effect or validity.

After the 15th day of October the Registrar shall count the recommendations of employers and employees for each council, and shall forward same to the Minister of Agriculture, with report thereon; and the Minister of Agriculture shall publish in the Ontario Gazette the names of the persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor upon such recommendations to be members of each Council; and also the names of, and number of votes of the five persons who shall receive the greater number of votes for each council on behalf of employers and employees respectively.

In case either employers or employees, or both, fail to recommend any person to represent them on either or both the councils, as provided for in this section, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint a person or persons to fill the vacancy or vacancies.

The Mayor of any city or town, upon being notified that a strike or lock-out is threatened, or has actually occurred within the municipality, shall at once notify the Registrar thereof by writing, stating the name of the employer, the nature of the dispute, and the number of the employees involved as far as his information will enable him to do so.

Upon being notified that a strike or lock-out is threatened or has taken place, it shall be the duty of the Councils of Arbitration, under this Act, to communicate with the parties concerned as soon as practicable, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement, and if deemed best, to enquire into the causes of controversy, it shall proceed as provided in this Act in the case of a reference.

The Council of Arbitration shall sit and conduct its proceedings as an open court, and in making its decision shall be governed by the principles of equity and good conscience. The President shall for the purpose of preserving order during any sitting of the Council have all the powers of a judge of a High Court of Justice, save that he shall not have the power of committing for contempt.

Any two members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and may hold meetings at any time and at any place in the Province of Ontario.

The Council may order that an examination or investigation may be held before any one member of the Council, but such member shall report to

the Council, and his decision shall not be considered binding until approved of by the Council or a majority thereof.

The report of award of the Council shall be made within one month after its hearing of a reference, and shall be by, and under the hands of, a majority of the members of the Council.

The report of award, or a copy thereof, shall be deposited in the office of the Registrar, and shall be open to inspection during office hours without charge.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

For the purpose of this Act the Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration shall have power (a) to visit the locality where the dispute has arisen and hear all persons interested who may come before them: (b) to summon witnesses and to administer oath, or to take the affirmations of any person attending as a witness before the Council. On refusal of any person to attend as a witness, application may be made in a summary way to a Justice of the Peace for an order compelling such attendance.

No fees shall be paid to the Registrar by any party in respect of any proceedings under this Act.

Every member of such Council shall be remunerated as follows:

Preliminary meetings	$3 00
Whole-day sittings	4 00
Half-day sittings	2 00

AN ACT TO AMEND THE ACT RESPECTING COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION AND OF ARBITRATION FOR SETTLING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, S.O., CAP. 22, 1902.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. Section 4 of the Trades Disputes Act is amended by adding the following sub-sections:

(4) If any difference shall arise between any corporation or person employees or by the employer, or by the Mayor or Reeve of the municipality in resulting in a strike on the part of such employees, it shall be the duty of the Registrar, when requested in writing to do so by five or more of said employees or by the employer, or by the Mayor or Reeve of the municipality in which the industry is situated, to visit the place of such disturbance and diligently seek to mediate between such employer and employees.

(5) It shall be the duty of the Registrar to promote conditions favorable to a settlement by endeavoring to allay distrust, to remove causes of friction, to promote good feeling, to restore confidence and to encourage the parties to come together and themselves effect a settlement, and to promote agreements between employers and employees with a view to the submission of differences to conciliation or arbitration before resorting to strikes or lockouts.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES, R.S.O., 1897, CAP. 160.

This act applies to all wage-earners while engaged in their daily occupation for injuries received by reason of any defect in the condition or arrangement of the ways, works, machinery, plant, buildings or premises connected

with, intended for or used in the business of the employer, or by reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer, who has had any superintendence entrusted to him, or who has the charge or control of any points, signal, locomotive, engine, machine or train upon a railway, tramway or street railway.

If the injuries received result in the death of the workman, his legal representative, or those entitled in case of death, shall have the same right of compensation and remedies against the employer, as if the workman had not been a workman of, nor in the service of the employer, nor engaged in his work.

Work Done Under Contract.

Where the execution of any work is being carried into effect under any contract, and personal injury is sustained by any workman, through any defect or negligence, as mentioned above, the person for whom the work is done shall be liable to pay compensation for the injury as if the workman had been employed by him, and for that purpose shall be deemed to be the employer of the workman within the meaning of this Act.

Personal injury caused to workman employed on or about any railway.

Such injury shall be deemed to have been caused by reason of a defect within the meaning of the clause numbered 1 of section 3 of this Act.

The amount recoverable under this Act shall not exceed a sum equivalent to the earnings during three years previous to the injury received, in like employment within this Province, or the sum of $1,500, whichever is the larger sum, and such compensation shall not be subject to any deduction or abatement, save as it specially provided for in section 12 of this Act.

When compensation is awarded in the case of the death of a workman, through an injury sustained by him in the course of his employment, the amount recovered may be divided between the wife or husband, parent or child, of the deceased, as the case may be, in such shares as the Court or Judge may direct, or if tried by jury, as the jury may determine.

No action shall be maintainable against any employer, unless notice that the injury has been sustained is given within twelve weeks of the accident, and the action is commenced within six months of the occurrence of the accident, or in case of death, within twelve months from the time of death; in the latter case the want of such notice shall be no bar to the maintenance of such action, if the Judge be of the opinion that there was reasonable cause for want of such notice.

Notice under this Act shall give the name and address of the person injured, and shall state in ordinary language the cause of the injury, the date on which it was sustained, and the amount of compensation claimed, and shall be served on the employer, either at his residence or place of business. The notice may also be served by post in a registered letter, and may be deemed to have been served when the letter containing the notice would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

If the defendant in any action intends to rely for his defence on insufficient notice, or on the ground that he was not the employer of the workman injured, he shall, not less than seven days before the hearing of the action, give notice to the plaintiff of his intention to rely on such defence.

In the trial of an action for the recovery for compensation under this Act before a Judge without a jury, one or more assessors may be appointed

by the Court or Judge, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of compensation. In any such action a party who desires assessors to be appointed shall, ten clear days before the trial, file application stating the number of assessors he proposes to be appointed, and the names, addresses and occupations of the persons who have expressed, in writing, their willingness to act as assessors. If the applicant has obtained the consent of the other party to the persons named being appointed, he shall file such consent with his application.

This Act, by an amendment in 1899, gives the choice of settlement of claims for injuries, under the Act, by either action or arbitration, subject to appeal by either party to the High Court of Justice.

Apprentices and Minors, R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 161.

Any parent, guardian or other person having the care of a minor, or any charitable society authorized to exercise the powers conferred by this Act, may, if the minor consent, if the minor is a male not under the age of fourteen years, or a female not under the age of twelve years, and without consent if he or she is under such age, constitute to be the guardian of the child, any trustworthy person who is willing to assume the duty of a parent toward the child, but the parent shall remain liable for the performance of any duty imposed by law, in case the guardian fails in the performance thereof.

The guardian shall thereupon possess the same authority over the child as he or she would have were the ward his or her own child, and shall be bound to perform the duties of a parent toward such child.

Rights and Liabilities of Minors.

No minor who is dependent upon charity for support shall be removed from any charitable institution or from the control of any private person who is charitably taking care of the minor, by the father or mother or guardian, against the will of the head of such charitable institution or of such private person, without an order from the Judge of the High Court, or the Mayor or Police Magistrate of the city or town where the minor is; and the Judge or other person so empowered may refuse to grant the order unless he is satisfied that the removal will tend to the advantage of the minor. When a minor, who was no parent or legal guardian enters into an engagement to perform any service, he shall be liable upon the same, and shall have the benefit thereof, as if he were of legal age.

Apprenticing Minors.

A parent, guardian or other person having the care of a minor, or any charitable society authorized to exercise the powers conferred by this Act, may, with the consent of the minor, if a male not under the age of fourteen years, bind him as an apprentice by indenture to any respectable master, mechanic, farmer, or other person carrying on a trade or calling for a term not to extend beyond the minority of the minor; or in the case of a female not under the age of twelve years, may, with her consent, bind the minor to any respectable person carrying on a trade or calling, or to domestic service with any trustworthy person, for a term not to extend beyond the age of eighteen years.

When the father of an infant child abandons and leaves the child with the mother, the mother, with the approbation of two Justices of the Peace, may bind the child as an apprentice to any person as mentioned in the last section, until the child attains the age of twenty-one years in the case of a male, and eighteen in the case of a female, and an indenture to that effect under the hand and seal of the mother and countersigned by such justices, shall be valid, but no child, having attained the age of fourteen years, shall be so apprenticed, unless he or she consents.

In a city or town, the Mayor, Judge of the County Court or Police Magistrate, and in a county, the Judge of the County Court or of the county, may put and bind for a like period to any person mentioned in the several sections of this Act, with the consent of any such person and of the minor (or if such minor is a male under the age of fourteen years, or a female under the age of twelve years, then without the consent of such minor), any minor who is an orphan or who has been deserted by his or her parents or guardian, or any minor who is dependent upon charity for support: and such apprentice and the master of such apprentice shall be held in the same manner as if the apprentice had been bound by his or her parents.

All wages reserved by any indenture or otherwise to be paid for the services of any minor, shall, if not payable to the parent, be either payable to the minor or to some person for the benefit of the minor.

If the master of an apprentice dies, the apprentice, if a male, shall be transferred to the person who continues the establishment of the deceased and such person shall hold the apprentice, on the same terms as the deceased, if living, would have done.

A master may transfer his apprentice, with his consent to any person who is competent to take or receive an apprentice, and who carries on the same kind of a business.

Every master shall provide his apprentice with suitable board, lodging and clothing or such equivalent therefor as is mentioned in the indenture, and shall also properly instruct him in his trade or calling.

Every apprentice shall faithfully serve his master, and obey all his lawful and reasonable commands, and shall not absent himself from his service without his consent.

An indentured apprentice leaving his employment is liable to the penalties of the Act, if apprehended in the Province of Ontario, up to three years of his desertion.

An Act Respecting Innkeepers, R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 187.

Every innkeeper, boarding-house keeper and lodging-house keeper shall have a lien on the baggage or property of his guest for the value and property of his guest for the value or price of any food or accommodation furnished and in addition to all other remedies provided by law, shall have the right, in case the same remains unpaid for three months, to sell by public auction the property of such guest, on giving one week's notice by advertisement in in a paper of the intended sale, stating the name of the guest, the amount of his indebtedness, and giving a description of the property to be sold, and shall pay over the surplus of such sale (if any) to the person entitled thereto on application being made by him therefor.

Where an innkeeper, etc., or livery stable keeper has by law a lien on a horse or other animal for the price of any food or accommodation supplied

to such animal or care bestowed therein, he shall have the right, in addition to the other remedies provided by law, if such price remains unpaid for the space of two weeks, to sell by public auction such horse or other animal, on giving two weeks' advertisement in a newspaper, stating (if known) the name of the person who brought such horse or other animal to the inn, etc., the amount of the indebtedness, and the name of the auctioneer, and giving the description of the horse or other animal, and after the sale the innkeeper, etc., shall pay over the surplus (if any) to the person entitled thereto on application being made by him therefor.

No innkeeper shall be liable to make good to any guest any loss or injury to goods or property to a greater amount than the sum of $40.00, except in the following cases:

Where such goods or property have been stolen, lost or injured through the wilful act, default or neglect of such innkeeper, or any servant in his employ; where such goods or property have been deposited expressly for safe custody with such innkeeper.

Pawnbrokers, R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 188.

The Act defines any person who takes and receives, by way of a pawn, pledge or exchange any goods for the repayment of money lent thereon, shall be deemed a pawnbroker within the meaning of the Act.

Any person carrying on the trade of pawnbroker shall have license issued by the treasurer of the municipality in which he is carrying on the business of pawnbroker without a license shall forfeit $50.00 for every pledge he takes, recoverable with costs before police magistrate.

Each pawnbroker is required to exhibit sign with the word pawnbroker thereon, under a penalty of $40.00.

Each pawnbroker is required to have painted or printed in a conspicuous place in his shop the rates of profits he is allowed to charge under the Statutes of Canada, which rates are as follows:

R.S.O., cap. 128, provides that every pawnbroker may take the following rates above the principal sum advanced before he is obliged to re-deliver the goods pawned, that is to say, upon every pledge upon which there has been left out exceeding 50c. the sum of one cent for any time not exceeding one month, and the same for every month afterwards, including the current month, in which the pledge is redeemed, although such month has not yet expired; and so on progressively, and in the same proportion for every sum of fifty cents up to twenty dollars.

When the sum lent exceeds twenty dollars, the pawnbroker may take up all beyond the amount after at the rate of five cents for every four dollars by the month, and so on in proportion for any fractional sum.

Such sums respectively shall be in lieu of and taken as full satisfaction for all interest due and charges for warehouse room.

On all pledges where the sum lent exceeds $1.00 the pawnbroker is required to make entry of such in a book kept for the purpose, giving the description of the goods received, in pledge, the sum lent thereon, the date and the name and address of the person making the pledge, and whether he is a housekeeper or lodger.

When the amount lent is above $2.00 a separate book must be kept for purpose of entry, the pledges received to be numbered in consecutive order in the book. The pawnbroker shall issue to the person making the pledge a note or memorandum written or printed, containing a description of the goods pawned, and money advanced thereon, the date and name and address of the person making the pledge, and whether a housekeeper or lodger. On the back shall be printed or written the name and address of the pawnbroker.

For such ticket or memorandum he will be allowed to charge the following rates:

If the sum lent is under $1.00, the ticket shall be free.

If the sum lent is over $1.00 and under $2.00, the charge shall be one cent.

If the sum lent is over $2.00 and under $5.00, two cents may be charged.

If the sum lent is over $4.00 and under $20.00, three cents may be charged.

When the sum lent is over $20.00 and upwards seven cents may be charged.

No goods pledged can be sold by the pawnbroker until one year has expired after the pledge of such goods. If the amount lent exceeds $2.00 the sale must be by public auction, and must be exposed to the public view. And a description of the goods, the date of the pledge, etc., published on two separate days in a public newspaper at least two days before the sale.

Should the goods be sold for more than was due thereon, and in case of demand within three years after the sale, the overplus, after deducting the costs, shall be paid to the person on whose account the goods were pawned.

No pawnbroker shall:

1. Purchase, receive or take any goods in pledge from any person who appears to be under the age of fifteen years, to be intoxicated with liquor, nor

2. Purchase or take in pawn, pledge or exchange the ticket or memorandum of any other pawnbroker.

3. Employ any servant or any other person under sixteen years of age to take any pledge.

4. Receive any goods by way of pawn, pledge or exchange on any fast or Thanksgiving day appointed by authority, or on Sunday, or any other day before 8 o'clock in the morning, nor after 8 o'clock in the evening, except on Saturday and the evening preceding Good Friday and Christmas Day. On such days he may keep open his place of business until 10 o'clock p.m.

LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS OF COMPANIES FOR WAGES, R.S.O., 1897, CAP. 191.

The directors of the company shall be jointly and severally liable to the laborers, servants and apprentices thereof for all debts not exceeding one year's wages due for services performed for the company; but no director shall be liable to an action therefor, unless the company has been sued therefor within one year after the debt became due, nor yet before an execution against the company has been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part; and the amount due on such execution shall be the amount recoverable with costs against the directors.

Liability of Directors of Mining Companies for Wages. R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 197.

All mining companies in force in Ontario, shall be subject to the provisions of this Act.

The directors of a company shall be jointly and severally liable to the laborers, etc., for all debts not exceeding one year's wages due for services performed; but no director shall be liable to an action therefor unless the company has been sued therefor within one year after the debt became due, nor yet before an execution against the company has been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part; and the amount due on such execution shall be the amount recoverable with costs against the directors.

Co-operative Associations. R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 202.

Any seven or more persons who desire to associate themselves together for the purpose of carrying on any trade, labor or business, whether wholesale or retail, except the working of mines, minerals, or quarries, and except also the business of banking and insurance, and the business of a loan corporation within the meaning of the Loan Corporations Act, may make, sign and acknowledge before a Notary Public or Justice of the Peace, in duplicate, and file in the office of the Registrar of the Registry Division in which the business of the association is intended to be carried on, a certificate in writing on the form set forth in the schedule of this Act, or of the same effect together with a copy of the rules agreed upon for the regulation, government and management of the association, signed by such persons respectively.

Upon the filing of the certificate and rules as aforesaid, the members of the association shall become a body corporate by the name therein described, with power to hold such lands as are required for the convenient management of the business.

No association shall be registered under a name identical with that by which any other existing association has been registered, or so nearly resembling such name as to be likely to deceive the members or the public; and the word limited shall be the last word in the name of any association registered under this Act.

A member of an association incorporated under this Act may have shares therein to an amount mentioned in any by-law of the association, provided the same does not exceed $1,000,000.

The liability of the shareholders shall be limited, that is to say: No shareholder shall be in any manner liable for or charged with the payment of any debt due by the association, beyond the amount of his share, and having fully paid up the amount of his share shall not be subject to any further liability.

Every person appointed to an office touching the receipt, management, or expenditure of money, or with the receipt or goods, ware or merchandise for the purpose of the association, shall before entering upon the duties of his office, give such security as is deemed sufficient by the trustees, which security shall be renewed from time to time as the amount of business, or other circumstances, may in the discretion of the trustees be rendered necessary.

The business of the association shall be a cash business exclusively; no credit shall be either given or taken, and no officer, member of servant of the

association shall have power to contract any debt in its name, except in respect of rent of the premises required for the business, the salary of clerks and servants, and such like contracts, necessary in the management of the affairs of the association; everything shall be bought and sold for cash only.

INSURANCE BY TRADE UNIONS, R. S. O. 1897, CAP. 203.

Where a friendly society registered under this Act has its head office elsewhere than in the Province of Ontario the Grand or other Provincial body, or the Lodges situated in the Province may file with the Insurance Registrar, an application for Provincial incorporation, setting forth the facts of the case, and the proposed corporate name and head office, and the purpose and rules of the society; also the names of those persons who are to be its first trustees, and stating the mode in which their successors are to be elected; also furnishing such other information as the Registrar requires.

Upon due application the Insurance Registrar shall have the authority ing of the application, and such public hearing of the application shall be given in The Ontario Gazette and otherwise as the Registrar directs.

If, upon the hearing, it appears to the Registrar that such incorporation ought to be granted, he shall have authority to certify in duplicate, or in as many parts as may be required, under his hand and the seal of his office, that he find entitled to incorporation under the name and for the purposes specified in the certificate, the persons mentioned therein.

One of the original parts of the certificate shall be filed in the office of the Provincial Registrar, together with such other documents as the Insurance Registrar by his certificates requires to be filed; and from the day of such filing the persons mentioned in the Insurance Registrar's certificate and their associates and successors shall henceforth be a body corporate and politic, and shall have the powers, rights and immunities vested by law in such bodies.

Upon due application the Insurance Registrar shall have the authority to admit to registry as a friendly society the body so incorporated.

Upon like proceedings taken as enacted in the first section under this Act, incorporation may be granted in either of the two following cases :

Where any trade or labor union, or trade or labor organization purposes to undertake contracts with its own members exclusively, for any of the insurance benefits enumerated in and permitted by clause 3 of section 62, or contracts to furnish tools or to pay unemployed or superannuation benefits to the said members.

Where any organization of persons resident in Ontario, consisting of not less than twenty-five members and managed and operated as a friendly society under rules conforming to this Act purposes to contract with its own members exclusively for sick benefits, not exceeding five dollars a week and a funeral benefit of not more than one hundred dollars, or either of such benefits.

The body so incorporated may upon due application, be admitted to register as a friendly society; but unless and until so registered, the corporation shall not undertake, nor agree to offer to undertake, any contract insuring the said or other insurance benefits.

Where any society, association, union, organization or lodge already incorporated under a prior Act of this Province becomes incorporated under

this Act, such prior incorporation shall be deemed to have been merged in and superseded by the said incorporation.

In addition to friendly societies standing duly registered as such, at the passing of this Act, the following shall be admissible to registry on the Friendly Society Register:

Societies incorporated from time to time by virtue of sections 33, 34, 36, 37 and 38 of this Act:

Any incorporation not provided for elsewhere herein which has, by virtue of an Act of the Parliament of Canada, an insurance and provident society or association, or an insurance or guarantee fund in connection with the corporation, may upon due application for registry under this Act, be registered on the Friendly Society Register.

Provided that where any bona fide trade union or labor organization provides by its constitution, by-laws or rules for the assistance, relief or support of its members, the Registrar may, by writing, under his hand and the seal of his office, declare the organization exempt from the operation of this Act; and such certificate shall remain valid until by like writing revoked; and the organization so exempted shall not be subjected to any penalty imposed by this Act:

Any corporation in Ontario which at the passing of this Act has under authority of an Act of Canada created a fund for paying a gratuity on the happening of death, sickness, infirmity, casualty, accident, disability or any change of physical or mental condition, shall, upon due application for registry hereunder, be entitled to be registered on the Friendly Society Register:

Any association of the civil servants or employees of the Dominion of Canada, incorporated by virtue of an Act of the Parliament of Canada, may, upon due application, be admitted to registry.

Railway Companies—By-Laws Affecting Employees, R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 207.

Every railway company shall make such by-laws, rules and regulations to be observed by the conductors, engine-drivers and other officers and servants of the company, and by all other persons and companies using the railway of such company and such regulations with regard to the construction of the carriages and other vehicles, to be used in the trains of the railway of the company, as are requisite for the perfect carrying into effect of the provisions of this Act and the orders and regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in council.

Any railway company, may, by a by-law, impose upon any officer, servant or person who, before the contravention of such by-law has had notice thereof, and is employed by the company, a forfeiture to the company of not more than thirty days' pay of such officer or servant, for any contravention of such by-law, and may retain such forfeiture out of the salary or wages of the offender.

The notice of the by-law, or of any order or notice of the Commissioner of Public Works, may be proved by proving the delivery of a copy thereof to the officer, servant or person, or that he signed the copy thereof, or that a copy thereof was posted in some place where his work or his duties, or some of them, were to be performed.

Such proof, with evidence of the contravention, shall be a defence to the company in any action for the recovery from it of the amount so retained.

The Electric Railway Act, R.S.O., 1897, cap. 209, contains four sections (137-140) exactly similar in terms to the above.

Street Railways—Lien of Wages. R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 208.

Every mechanic, laborer or other person who performs labor for wages upon the construction or maintenance of the railway or the works connected therewith, shall have upon the said railway and other property of the company a lien for such wages not exceeding the wages for thirty days, and the said lien may be enforced in the manner provided for enforcing liens for wages by the Mechanics' and Wage-earners' Lien Act.

Immigration Aid Societies. R. S. O. 1897, Cap. 212.

The Minister of Agriculture shall from time to time divide the Province of Ontario into immigration districts, either by counties, ridings, municipalities, as seems to him most expedient; and in each of such districts there shall be an immigration office and an immigration agent; and such division and any future alteration thereof, shall be notified in The Ontario Gazette as the immigration district of the place where the immigration office is kept.

In each of the above districts an Immigration Aid Society may be formed and constituted under this Act, for the purpose of assisting immigrants to reach Ontario from Europe and elsewhere; and of obtaining employment for them on their arrival in the Province; and of enabling persons in the Province in want of laborers, artizans or servants to obtain them by such immigration; for every such society shall consist of not less than twenty-five persons, whether resident or not in the immigration district, agreeing to form such society and to subscribe among them, as the capital of the society, not less than $500.00, in fifty shares of $10.00 each, one-fourth of which, at least, shall be paid on subscribing the declaration of membership into the hands of a person agreed upon as their secretary-treasurer, by the persons present at the meeting at which it is agreed to form the society.

The Act also provides for the regulation and control of such societies under the inspection of a district agent, to be appointed by the Minister of Agriculture. Such societies have power to make loans to immigrants, and provision is made for their inspection by the Minister of Agriculture.

An Act Respecting Municipal Matters. R. S. O., 1897. Cap. 223.

This Act provides that the hours for the nomination of candidates for the offices of aldermen in cities, may, by by-law be fixed at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, and for polling from nine in the morning until seven o'clock in the evening. This latter provision applies only to cities of 100,000 inhabitants and over. A by-law to extend the time of holding the election until seven o'clock in the evening, must be passed before the fifteenth day of November of the year in which such by-law is to take effect. In all other cases the polls shall be opened at nine o'clock in the morning, and shall continue open until five in the afternoon and no longer.

Powers of Police Commissioners as to Livery Stables, Etc.

The Board of Commissioners of Police shall, in cities, license and regulate second-hand shops and junk stores, and the owners of livery stables and

of horses, cabs, carriages, carts, trucks, sleighs, omnibuses and other vehicles regularly used for hire within the said city and shall establish the rates of fare to be taken by the owners or drivers of such vehicles for the conveyance of goods or passenger from any point within the city and to any point not more than three miles beyond the limits of such city and may provide for enforcing such rates.

The Board of Commissioners of Police in any city may pass by-laws defining areas or districts in the city within the limits of which no livery stable, sale, or boarding stable in which horses are to be kept for hire or for express purposes shall be established or maintained.

The Board of, etc., in any city shall pass by-laws regulating the hours of labor of persons employed in livery or boarding stables, or as drivers of cabs, carriages or sleighs kept for hire within the city, and also the hours of labor of persons employed by owners of horses, carts, etc., kept for hire within the city, and for licensing drivers of cabs within the said city.

The Board, etc., shall also regulate and control children engaged as :

(a) Express or despatch messengers;

(b) Vendors of newspapers and small wares

(c) Bootblacks.

The Board in any city, and the council in any town, may regulate and prohibit the playing of bands and of musical instruments on any street, highway, park or public place in the city, but this shall not apply to any military band attached to any corps of the militia of Canada when on duty under command of its regular officer.

Protection of Workmen and Others on Buildings.

By-laws may be passed by the councils of municipalities, townships, cities, towns and villages for inspecting and regulating the construction and erection of hoists, scaffolding and other constructions used in erecting, repairing, altering or improving buildings, chimneys or other structures; and for making all necessary regulations for the protection and safety of workmen and other persons thereon; and for appointing inspectors of scaffolding.

Egress From and Construction of Buildings.

By-laws may be passed as above for regulating the number of doors on churches, theatres, halls or other buildings used for worship, public meetings or places of amusement, and the street gates leading thereto: and the construction and width of stairways, in churches etc., and in factories, warehouses, hotels and boarding houses: and also the size and number of doors and other means of egress from all hospitals, schools, colleges and other buildings, and the strength of beams, walls and joists and their supports, and for compelling the production of plans for inspection and for enforcing the observance of such regulations.

For preventing the obstruction of the halls, aisles, passage-ways, etc., in any such buildings or leading thereto during the occupation of same by any public assemblage.

Hoists and Elevators.

For licensing and inspecting elevators and hoists for passengers or freights, used by the public or by employees, and for imposing and enforc-

ing penalties for the infringement of such by-laws, and for prohibiting and preventing the use of elevators and hoists contrary to the provisions of such by-laws. But the provisions in this clause contained shall be subject to the Ontario Factories Act and of any other Act making provisions applicable to elevators and hoists.

By the Councils of Cities, Towns and Villages.

For regulating the construction of cranes, hoists and elevators, and for determining the manner in which elevators in buildings shall be constructed and worked, and for providing for the inspection of all cranes, etc., but none of the provisions of such by-laws shall be inconsistent with the Ontario Factories Act so far as the same provides for the regulation or construction of cranes, etc.

Cab Stands and Booths.

By-laws may be passed by the councils of cities, etc., for authorizing and assigning stands for vehicles kept for hire on the public streets and places; and for the erection and maintenance of covered stands for booths on streets, etc., and for the protection or shelter of the drivers of such vehicles. Provided that no such booth shall be placed upon any sidewolk without the previous consent of the owner or lessee of the property fronting or adjoining such stand or booth.

By-laws may be passed by the councils of cities, etc., for building, equipping and maintaining and operating street railways in, along and over such streets of the city or town and subject to and upon such terms as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may approve; and for leasing the same from time to time on such terms as may be determined on; and for levying an annual special rate to defray the yearly interest on the expenditure therefor, and to form a yearly sinking fund for the payment of the principal within a time not exceeding thirty years.

A municipal corporation which builds, constructs, owns or manages a Street Railway Act, except where the same conflict with or are repugnant to subject to the same liabilities as street railways and companies under the Street Railway Act, except where the same conflict with or are repugnant to the rights, powers, liabilities or duties of a municipal corporation as provided by law.

Electric Street Railways.

By-laws may be passed by the councils of cities for compelling every electrical railway company, operating its railway within the limits of such city, to provide proper and sufficient enclosed vestibules upon its street cars to protect the motormen and persons in charge of such cars, from exposure to cold, snow, rain or sleet, during the months of November, December, January, February and March in every year while engaged in operating the cars.

Schools for Artisans.

By-laws may be passed by the councils of municipalities, counties, cities, and towns, for establishing schools for the training and education of artisans,

mechanics and workmen in such subjects as may promote a knowledge of mechanical and manufacturing arts, and for acquiring such real property as may be requisite for such schools: and the erection and maintenance of suitable buildings thereon; and for improving and repairing such school buildings, and for disposing of such property when no longer required. Councils establishing such schools may appoint boards of trustees to conduct the schools, giving them such authority as the councils may deem expedient.

For making grants in aid of such schools, or to art schools, approved by the Department of Education, as they may deem expedient.

An Amendment to the Municipal Act of 1900.

Provides that in cities having a population of more than 15,000 the council may, by by-law, provide that the aldermen shall be elected by a general vote of the electors, and either by general vote, or in two electoral divisions with a population exceeding 40,000 one-half the number to be elected by each division, but such by-law shall not come into force until it shall have been first submitted to a vote of the electors, and the persons entitled to vote at municipal elections. Upon a petition being presented by 400 of the electors, it shall be submitted at the next municipal election following, and such by-law being carried by a majority of the electors voting thereon, shall come into effect at the next annual municipal election.

Such a by-law may be repealed by a by-law to be submitted to the electors at any annual municipal election held not later than five years after its first coming into effect. The repealing by-law to be submitted to a vote of the municipal electors after being petitioned for by at least 400 of such electors. Where such vote has not been in favor of the election of mayor and aldermen by a general vote of the electors, and not by ward, a by-law bringing the Act into force may be passed by the council of the municipality before the first day of July next, without submitting the same to a vote of the municipal electors.

Public Meetings, R. S. O., 1897, Cap. 230.

The notice to be issued by the sheriff of any county, or by the mayor of any city or town, or by two or more justices of the peace, for calling any public meeting shall be issued at least three days before the day on which such meeting is appointed to be held, and shall set forth the names of the requisitionists, or of a competent number of them. Also that the meeting is called within conformity of the provisions of this Act, and that such meeting, and all persons attending the same, will be within the protection of this Act, and that all persons are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Every person required by law; or who has in the usual way been appointed at such meeting to preside over the same, shall cause order to be kept at such meetings, and shall commence the proceedings of the meeting by causing the summons of notice calling the meeting, or the declaration whereby the same is declared to be a public meeting, under the protection of this Act, to be publicly read. The person who presides over such public meeting shall cause any person who attmepts to interrupt or disturb such meeting to be removed to such a distance from the same as may effectually prevent such interruption or disturbance, and may adjudge any person who makes such an attempt guilty of such attempted disturbance, upon which

conviction any justice of the peace may, by warrant under his own hand, forthwith commit such person to the common goal of the county or district, for any period not exceeding forty-eight hours from the time of commitment signed, and until the lawful costs of the constable and gaoler for the arrest, transmission and detention of such person are paid or satisfied.

Every action to be brought against any person for anthing by him done under authority of this Act, must be brought within twelve months next after the cause of such action accrued.

The Ontario Factories Act, R. S. O., 1897, Cap. 256.

An Act for the protection of persons employed in factories.

Provided that where not more than five persons are employed within any place coming within the foregoing definition of a factory, and that where children, young girls or women are employed at home, that is to say, in a private place, house or room used as a dwelling, wherein neither steam, water or other mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on there, and wherein the only persons employed are members of the same family dwelling there, the provisions of this Act shall not apply.

A part of a factory may for the purposes of this Act be taken to a separate factory: and a place used as a dwelling shall not be deemed to form any part of the factory for the purposes of this Act.

Where a place situate within the precincts of a factory is used solely for some other purpose than the manufacturing process carried on in the factory, such place shall not be deemed to form any part of the factory for the purposes of this Act, but shall de deemed to be a separate factory and regulated accordingly.

No place shall be excluded from the definition of a factory by reason only that such place is in the open air.

Where any owner, occupier or tenant of any premises, building, workshop, structure, room or place, who has the right of access thereto and control thereof, lets or hires out or contracts for work or labor to be done therein by any other person, and such other person employs therein any workman, child, young girl or woman, in or for the carrying out or performing of any such work or labor, every person thus employed shall, for the purposes of this Act, be considered and taken as being in the service of the said owner, tenant or occupier, and in computing the number of persons employed in any place in order to ascertain if such places comes within the definition of a factory according to the intent and meaning of this Act, every such person shall be taken into account.

"Child" shall mean a person under the age of fourteen years.

"Young girl" shall mean a girl of the age of fourteen years and under the age of eighteen years.

"Woman" shall mean a woman of eighteen years and upwards.

No child shall be employed in any factory, except in the business of canning or dessicating fruits and vegetables and the work incidental thereto, as provided above.

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, from time to time, by order in Council, notice of which shall be published in The Ontario Gazette, prohibit the employment of girls under the age of eighteen years, and of boys under the age of sixteen years in factories the work in which is deemed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to be dangerous or unwholesome.

It shall not be lawful to employ in a factory any child, young girl or woman so that the health of such child, young girl or woman is likely to be permanently injured, and whoever so employs any child, etc., shall upon summary conviction thereof incur and be liable to imprisonment in the common gaol of the county wherein the offence has been committed for a period not exceeding six months, or to a fine of not more than $100, with costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, then to imprisonment as aforesaid.

It shall not be lawful for any child, young girl or woman to be employed for more than ten hours in one day, nor more than sixty hours in one week, unless a different apportionment of the hours of labor per day has been made for the sole purpose of giving a shorter day's work on Saturday. In every factory the employer shall allow every child, etc., therein employed not less than one hour at noon of each day for meals, but such hour shall not be counted as part of the time herein limited as respects the employment of children, etc.

If the inspector so directs in writing the employer shall not allow any child, etc., to take meals in any room wherein any manufacturing process is then being carried on. And if the inspector so directs in writing the employer shall at his own expense provide a suitable room in the factory, or in connection therewith, for the purpose of a dining and eating room for the persons employed in the factory.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, women may during the months of July, August, September and October in any year, be employed to a later hour than nine o'clock in the afternoon of any day in any factory wherein the only work or operations carried on relate to and are exclusively such as may be necessary for the canning or dessicating of fruits or vegetables, and the preparation thereof; but no woman shall be employed during the said months to a later hour than nine o'clock on the afternoon of any day for more than twenty days in the whole, and in reckoning such period of twenty days every day on which any woman has been employed to a later hour shall be taken into account.

Where any woman is employed on any day to a later hour than seven o'clock in the afternoon, she shall, on every such day, and in addition to the hour provided at noon, be allowed not less than forty-five minutes for an evening meal between the hours of five and eight o'clock.

Subject to the regulations which may be made in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, it shall be lawful for the inspector, where any accident, which prevents the working of any factory happens to the motive power of any machine, or where the exigencies of certain trades requires that children, young girls or women working in a factory shall be employed for a longer period than is herein provided, on due proof of such accident or exigency, to give permission for such exemption, as, in his judgment, will, fairly to all parties concerned, make up for any loss of labor from such accident, or meet the requirements of any exigency of trade. In such cases no woman, etc., shall be employed before the hours of six o'clock in the morning, nor after nine in the evening, and the hours of labor shall not be more than twelve in any one day, nor more than seventy-two and a half in any week. And such exemptions shall not comprise more than thirty-six days, on the whole in any twelve months.

A child shall not be allowed to clean any part of the machinery in a factory while the same is in motion by the aid of steam, water, or other mechanical power.

A young girl or woman shall not be allowed to clean any part of the machinery in a factory as is mill-gearing, while the same is in motion for the purpose of propelling any part of the manufacturing machinery. A child or young girl shal not be allowed to work between the fixed and traversing part of any self-acting machine, while the same is in motion.

Every factory shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance.

A factory shall not be overcrowded while work is being carried on therein, as to be injurious to the health of the employees.

Every factory shall be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, so far as is reasonably practicable, all the gases, vapors, dust and other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process that may be injurious to health. In every factory there shall be kept a sufficient number and description of privies, earth and water closets and urinals for the use of the employees, which shall at all times be kept clean and well ventilated, and separate sets thereof shall be provided for the male and female employees.

In every factory all dangerous parts of mill-gearing, machinery, vats, pans, caldrons, reservoirs, wheel-races, flumes, water channels, doors, openings in the floors or walls, bridges and all other like dangerous places shall as far as practicable, be securely guarded.

No machinery other than steam engines shall be cleaned while in motion if the inspector so directs by written notice.

The openings of every hoistway, hatchway, elevator, etc., shall be provided with and protected by trap-doors or self-closing hatches, and such trap-doors, etc., shall be kept closed at all times except when in actual use by the persons authorized by the employer to use the same.

In every factory there shall be such means of extinguishing fire as the inspector acting under the regulations made in that behalf, directs in writing.

The main inside and outside doors shall open outwardly, and any door leading to or being the principal or main entrance to the factory or to any tower, stairway, or fire-escapes therein, or belonging thereto, shall not be bolted, barred or locked at any time during the ordinary and usual working hours of the factory.

In case of a fire or accident in any factory accasioning any bodily injury to a person employed therein, whereby he is prevented from working for more than six days, notice shall be sent to the inspector in writing by the employer forthwith, after the expiration of the said six days; in case of an explosion occurring in any factory, whether any person is injured thereby or not, the fact shall be reported to the inspector within twenty-four hours of the occurrence. Where in any factory any person is killed or injured through any cause, written notice shall be sent to the inspector within twenty-four hours.

In case of neglect on the part of any employer to comply with the foregoing provisions with respect to sending written notices to the inspector, such employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $30.00.

The provisions of this Act which relate to cleanliness, ventilation, etc., and to children, etc., being during any part of the time allowed for meals in any factory, and to sending notices of accidents, shall not apply where persons are employed at home, that is to say, in any private room, house, place, etc., used as a dwelling.

Nothing in this Act shall extend to any person being a mechanic, artisan or laborer, working only in repairing the machinery in, or any part of, a factory.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time, for the purpose of carrying out this Act, make such rules and regulations for enforcing its provisions and for the conduct and duties of inspectors, as may be deemed necessary. And also from time to time appoint a female inspector, in addition to the other inspectors directed by law.

Every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory, serve on the inspector a written notice, stating the name of the factory, the place where it is situated, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work, the amount of moving power therein and the name of the firm under which the business of the factory is to be carried on, and in default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $30.00.

Such annual or other report of the inspector as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time directs, shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly.

Industries Included Under Factories Act.

Agricultural Implement Factories.
Auger Factories.
Axle and Spring Factories.
Bakehouses and Bakeshops.
Barb Wire Factories.
Barrel Factories.
Bell Factories.
Billiard Table Factories.
Bird Cage Factories.
Blacking Factories.
Blanket Factories.
Boiler Factories.
Bolt and Nut Factories.
Bookbinding Factories.
Boot and Shoe Factories.
Box Factories.
Brass Factories.
Breweries.
Biscuit Factories.
Broom Factories.
Brush Factories.
Bustle and Hoopskirt Factories.
Button Factories.
Canning Factories.
Cap Factories.
Carpet Factories.
Carriage Factories.
Carriage Goods (Iron) Factories.
Carriage Woodwork Factories.
Cartridge Factories.
Car Shops.
Cheese Box Factories.
Chemical Works.
Child's Carriage Factories.
Cider Factories.
Cigar Factories.
Cigar Box Factories.
Clay Pipe Factories.
Clock Factories.
Clothing Factories.
Coffin Factories.
Confectionery Factories.
Coopers' Factories.
Cork Factories.
Corset Factories.
Corset and Hoopskirt Steel Factories.
Cotton Factories.
Distilleries.
Domestic Utensils Factories.
Dress Shield Factories.
Drop Forging Factories.
Dye Works.
Edge Tool Factories.
Electric Machinery Factories.
Electrotype Foundries.
Emery Wheel Foundries.
Envelope Factories.
Extracts and Essential Oil Factories.
Felt Factories.
File Works.
Flax Mills.
Foundries.
Fringe and Tassel Factories.
Fruit Desiccating Factories.
Furniture Factories.
Furriers' Workshops.
Galvanized and Pressed Ironwork Factories.
Glass Works.
Glove Factories.
Glucose Factories.
Gun and Small Arms Factories.
Hair Cloth Factories.
Hames Factories.
Hammer Factories.
Hat Factories.
Hinge Factories.
Horn Comb Factories.
Hobby Horse Factories.
Hosiery Factories.
Iron Bridge Works.
Jams, Jellies and Pickle Works.
Jewellery Factories.
Kaoka Factories.
Knitting Factories.
Knitting Machine Factories.
Knitting Needle Factories.
Lace Factories.
Lamp Goods Factories.
Last Factories.
Laundries.
Laundry, Bluing and Washing Crystal Factories.
Lead Pipe and Shot Factories.
Linen, Cotton and Bag Factories.
Lithographers' Workshops.

Lock Factories.
Locomotive Works.
Machine Shops.
Machine Screw Works.
Mantel Piece Factories
Marble Works.
Match Factories.
Matting Factories.
Mattress Factories.
Metallic Shingle Factories.
Mill Furnishing Works.
Mirror Factories.
Nail Works.
Necktie Works.
Oil Mills.
Oil Refineries.
Organ Factories.
Organ Reed Factories.
Ornamental Moulding Factories.
Paint Works.
Paper Box Factories.
Paper Collar Factories.
Paper and Pulp Mills.
Paraffine Factories.
Patent Medicine Factories.
Piano Factories.
Piano and Organ Key-board Factories.
Picture Frame Works.
Pin Factories.
Planing Mills.
Plated Metal Works.
Potteries.
Printing Ink Factories.
Pulp Factories.
Rag-sorting Workshops.
Rattan Goods Factories.
Reaper Knife Factories.
Rivet Works.
Rolling Mills.
Rope Works.
Rubber Factories.
Saddlery Hardware Factories.
Safe Works.
Salt Drying Factories.
Sash and Door Factories.
Saw Factories.
Saw Mills.
Scale Works.
Sewer Pipe Factories.
Sewing Machine Works.
Shirt Factories.
Shoddy Factories.
Shovel Factories.
Show Case Factories.
Silk Factories.
Skate Works.
Soap Works.
Soda Water Factories.
Spice and Coffee Mills.
Spool Factories.
Stained Glass Factories.
Starch Factories.
Stave Factories.
Stay Factories.
Steel Wire Factories.
Straw Works.
Sugar Refineries.
Suspender Factories.
Syrup Factories.
Tanneries.
Terra Cotta Works.
Thread Spooling Factories.
Tin Stamping Works.
Tobacco Factories.
Toy Factories.
Tub and Pail Works.
Type Foundries.
Varnish Works.
Velocipede and Bicycle Factories.
Vinegar Works.
Wagon and Sleigh Factories.
Wall Paper Factories.
Watch Case Factories.
Wax Paper Factories.
Whip Factories.
Window Shade Factories.
Wire Goods Factories.
Woodenware Factories.
Wood Pulley Factories.
Wood Screw Factories.
Woollen Factories.

Regulation of Shops. R. S. O., 1897, Cap. 257.

An Act Respecting Shops and Places Other Than Factories.

No child, young girl or woman shall be employed in or about the shop on any day of the week, other than Saturday or the day next before a statutory holiday, before the hour of seven o'clock in the morning, or after the hour of six o'clock in the evening.

Saturday labor shall not commence before the hour of seven o'clock in the morning nor continue after the hour of ten o'clock in the evening.

There shall be allowed for each child, etc., so employed, not less than one hour for the noonday meal, and not less than forty-five minutes for the evening meal.

If any child, young girl or woman is employed in a shop on the day next a statutory holiday until ten o'clock in the evening, in that case such child, etc., shall not be employed after six o'clock in the evening on Saturday of the same week.

Nothing in this section contained shall apply or be in force as to any shop, from the 14th day of December to the 24th day of December, inclusive, in each year.

In any shop where females are employed the employer shall at all times provide and keep therein a sufficient or suitable seat or chair for the use of every such female, and shall permit her to use such chair when not necessarily engaged in her work.

Any person offending against the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than $10.00, nor more than $25.00, with the costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fines and costs, to be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county for not less than one month or more than three months.

The provisions of this Act relating to the sanitary conditions of shops, and the means of extinguishing fire, etc., are practically the same as the provisions of the Factories Act in this respect.

The inspector shall have the right to exercise such powers as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect.

Bake Shops.

All bake shops to which this Act applies shall be constructed as to lighting, heating, ventilating and draining in such a manner as not to be injurious to the health of any person working therein, and shall be kept at all times in a clean and sanitary condition, so as to secure the production and preservation of all food products therein in a good and wholesome condition.

Every bake shop shall be supplied with a proper washroom, closet and other conveniences necessary for the health and comfort of the persons employed therein.

The sleeping places of the employees shall be entirely separate from the bake shop, and no person shall be allowed to sleep in such shop.

No employer shall allow or require any employee to be in any bake shop to work on Sunday, nor to work more than twelve hours on any day, or more than sixty hours in any one week, except by permission of inspector.

No employer shall knowingly require or permit any person to work in his bake shop who is affected with consumption of the lungs or with scrofula, or with any venereal disease, and every employer is hereby required to maintain himself and his employees in a clean and healthy condition, while engaged in the manufacture, handling or sale of such food products.

Any employer who violates any of the provisions of this Act which relate to bake shops shall for the first offence pay a penalty of not less than $20.00, besides costs thereof, and not more than $50.00; and for the second offence shall pay a penalty of not less than $50.00, besides costs, and not more than $100.00, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county in which the offence is committed for a period not less than thirty days, or more than six months, and be kept at hard labor at the discretion of the Magistrate, and for the third and subsequent offences shall be imprisoned in gaol for a period of not less than six months nor more than one year, to be kept at hard labor at the discretion of the Magistrate.

An Act to Amend the Ontario Shops Regulation Act.

S.O., 1900, Cap. 43, provides that every person contracting for the manufacture of coats, vests, trousers, overalls, cloaks, caps, drawers, blouses, waists, waist bands, underwear, neckwear, shirts, or any parts thereof, or any other garment or article of clothing, or giving out for improvement, manufacture or alteration, incomplete material from which the said articles or any of them are to be made, or to be wholly or partially altered or improved, shall keep a written register of the names and addresses, serially numbered of all the persons to whom such work or material is given to be made, altered or improved, or with whom he may have contracted to do the same; and such register shall at all times be kept prominently posted up in the office of the person thus giving out such articles for manufacture, alteration or improvement.

Every article thus made, altered or improved, as aforesaid, shall bear upon a label attached thereto the register number of the name and address of the person to whom the same was given for manufacture, alteration or improvement, and any false statement upon such label shall render the person making the same liable to the penalties provided by this Act for making false entry in any register, notice, certificate or document.

No person shall knowingly sell or expose for sale any of the articles mentioned in this section and made in any dwelling house, tenement house or building in the rear of any tenement, etc., without a permit from the inspector, stating that the place of manufacture is thoroughly clean, and otherwise in good sanitary condition. Such permit shall state the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed upon the said premises, and shall not be granted until an inspection of the premises is made by the inspector.

When any article mentioned under this section is found by the inspector to be made under unclean or unhealthy conditions, or upon any unregistered premises, he shall seize and impound the same, and affix thereto a label bearing the words "unsanitary" printed on a tag not less than four inches in length.

The owner of such article shall, after it has been disinfected, be entitled to have the same returned to him, upon first paying the costs of such seizure and disinfection.

If the inspector finds evidence of unhealthy conditions, or of infectious or contagious disease present in any workshop, tenement or dwelling, where any of the articles herein mentioned are manufactured, etc., he shall forthwith report the same to the local board of health, and the board shall issue such an order as the public health may require, or may condemn or destroy all such infectious and contagious articles or any articles manufactured under unsanitary conditions, as aforesaid.

Immigration of Children.

R.S.O. 1897, Cap. 262, provides that no child shall be brought or caused to be brought into the Province of Ontario by any society or agent or by any person other than the parent of the child, or person standing in loco parentis to such child, from any port in Great Britain or Ireland, unless a certificate has first been obtained from an examiner stating that he has satisfied himself that the child named in the certificate has not been convicted of any crime, nor displayed any criminal tendencies, and that in other respect he is a child who may lawfully be brought into the Province.

Every society or agent shall maintain a careful supervision over every child caused by them to be brought into the Province, until such child attains the age of eighteen years, and shall provide a permanent home or shelter, to which such child may be returned after being placed out in a foster home, or as an apprentice, if the person with whom the child has been placed is unable or unwilling to retain the custody of the child; and the address of such shelter shall be specified in every agreement made with persons receiving children into foster homes or as apprentices, and every such person shall, when so required by the society or agent, furnish full particulars as to the health, conduct, progress and welfare of such child.

Any complaints received that a child placed out in a foster home, or as an apprentice, is being ill-treated or overworked, etc., shall be immediately investigated by the society or agent, and the necessary steps taken to protect the child from future ill-treatment or neglect.

Every society or agent having the custody of any child brought into the Province shall be entitled to send such child to the public or separate schools of the municipality in which the child resides, in the same manner as the child of any ratepayer.

If any child hereafter so brought into the Province of Ontario, within three years thereafter, becomes dependent on public or private charity, the society or agent, if so ordered by the inspector, shall pay to the Province or to any person maintaining the child, the cost of the maintenance of the child, and may be required to return the child to the place from which he came into this Province.

Any society or agent who brings into the Province any child, who from defective intellect or disease or physical infirmity, or any other defect, is unable to follow any trade or calling, or any child of known vicious tendencies, or any child who is known to be an habitual criminal, or whose parents have been criminals, lunatics or idiots, or weakminded or defective constitutionally, or confirmed paupers or diseased, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than $100 or less than $10, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned for any period not exceeding three months.

Horse Power for Threshing Machines.

R.S.O. 1897, Cap. 265, provides that all persons owning or running any threshing machine, wood-sawing or other machine, which is connected to a horsepower by means of a tumbling rod or line of shafting, shall cause each of the knuckles, couplings and joints, etc., of such tumbling rod or line of shafting to be safely boxed or secured while running, with wood, leather or metal covering, in such manner as to prevent injury to persons passing over or near such tumbling rod, etc., and shall cause all oiling cups attached to arbors or journals to which driving belts are attached, to be furnished with tubes of tin or other material, which shall extend above the belt so as to prevent damage from oiling when the machine is in motion; and shall further cause a driver's platform to be placed on any horse-power used for driving machinery, of such size as to cover the gearing and to prevent accident to any person from contact with said gearing.

Any person who refuses to comply with the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than $1 nor more than $20, over and above the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned in the nearest common gaol for a period of not less than two or more than twenty days.

Technical Schools.

R.S.O. 1897, Cap. 301, provides that the trustees of any high school or board of education may, by resolution passed at a special meeting, called for the purpose, establish a technical school, or may change any high school already established into a technical school, providing that such resolution shall not take effect until ratified by by-law of each municipality composing the high school district, and also by the county council (if any) required by the High Schools Act to contribute the equivalent of the legislative grant towards the maintenance of such high school.

The provisions of the High Schools Act shall apply to technical schools subject to any regulations of the Education Department, with respect to fees, etc.

Technical Schools for Adults.

It shall be lawful for the municipality corporation of any city or town to appropriate such sums of money as may be deemed expedient for the establishment of a technical school for adults within the meaning of this Act.

The general management of the schools for adults shall be vested in and exercised by a board of management, to be appointed as provided in section 9 of the Public Libraries Act. In cities and towns where there is a Public Library, technical schools for adults shall be under the control of the board of such library.

Employment of Prisoners.

R.S.O. 1897, Cap. 316, provides that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, direct the employment upon any work or duty, the nature of which is to be specified, beyond the limits of any common gaol, of any prisoner who is sentenced to hard labor under the authority of any statute of Ontario, or for breach of the by-laws of any municipal corporation in this Province. Every prisoner shall during such employment be subject to the rules and regulations of the gaol so far as applicable. No prisoner shall be so employed, save under the strictest care and supervision of officers appointed to that duty.

An account shall be kept of the amount earned by the labor of prisoners, and shall be divided between the Province and the county in proportion to the amount contributed by them respectively towards the maintenance of such prisoners.

On April 4th, 1900, the following resolution was passed by the Legislature of Ontario:

Resolved, "That in the opinion of this House all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the districts where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto; and it is hereby resolved that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by a grant of provincial public funds, and that the aforesaid policy shall be forthwith applied to every department of the public service, and to all parties now performing services for the Government That this House is further of the opinion that in all appropriate cases the legislation of this House should be in harmony with this resolution."

S. O. 1900, Cap. 14. An Act Respecting the Bureau of Labor.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. There shall be attached to the Department of the Commissioner of Public Works a bureau, to be styled "The Bureau of Labor."

2. The Lieutenant-Governor may appoint a Secretary of the said Bureau and may also appoint such other officers as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the Bureau.

3. It shall be the object of the Bureau to collect, assort and systematize and publish information and statistics relating to employment, wages and hours of labor throughout the Province—co-operation, strikes, or other labor difficulties, trades unions, labor organizations, the relations between labor and capital, and other subjects of interest to workingmen, with such information relating to the commercial, industrial and sanitary condition of workingmen, and the permanent prosperity of the industries of the Province, as the Bureau may be able to gather.

An Act Respecting Aid to Certain Railways, S. O., 1901, chap. 22, contains clauses for the protection of workmen engaged thereon, as follows:

8. The workmen, laborers or servants employed on or about the construction of the said railway, each of them shall be charged fair and reasonable prices for any board, provisions, clothing and other necessaries of life and reasonable comfort, supplied by the company, their agents or any person or persons authorized by the said company to supply such goods and accommodation, and upon the breach of any of the provisions of this section or in the event of exorbitant charges, being made by the railway company, their agents or other person or persons authorized by the railway company, there may be deducted and retained from moneys payable in respect of such unearned subsidy, or hereafter to be granted subsidy, such amount as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may think proper.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may instruct the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health to enforce such reasonable sanitary regulations on the works and in the camps connected therewith during the construction of the said railways, as may be deemed necessary to maintain proper sanitary conditions and accommodations, and contractors shall have at such camps a tent and store, where in case of emergency a patient suffering from a contagious disease may be isolated at once, so as not to endanger the men in camp.

18. All the provisions of the "Act to secure payment of wages for labor performed in the construction of public works," of the "Act respecting subsidies to railways and to encourage the manufacture of railway steel and iron in the Province," and of "The Ontario Railway Act," shall apply to the subsidies granted by this Act, and the wages paid on any of the said works shall be such as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the respective districts where such railways are to be constructed.

An Act Respecting Sanitary Regulations in Unorganized Territories, S. O., 1901, chap. 34, provides that the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time make regulations applicable only to those parts of the Province which are without municipal organization.

(1) Respecting any particular industry, and the conditions under which the same may be carried on, for the purpose of preventing nuisances and the outbreak or spread of disease.

(2) For the cleansing, regulating and inspection of lumbering camps, mining camps, and railway construction, and other places where labor is employed.

(3) For providing for the inspection of houses and premises.

(4) For providing for the employment of duly qualified medical practitioners by employers of labor in lumber and mining camps, and railway construction and other works where labor is employed, and for the erection of permanent or temporary hospitals for the accommodation of persons so employed.

S. O., 1901, Cap. 35. An Act to Further Improve the Factories Act.

1. Subsection (4) of section 15 of the Factories Act is amended by inserting in the first line after the word "provided" the words "by the owner of the factory," and subsection (5) of the same section is amended by adding thereto the following:

"And the owner of any factory who does not provide the equipment, accommodation or conveniences required in subsections (3) and (4) of this section within two months after receiving from the inspector notice in writing in regard to the same shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the provisions of this Act, and shall be liable to the penalty provided in section 19 of this Act."

2. Section 20 of the Factories Act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following subsections:

(f) Inflammable material such as coal oil or petroleum, benzine and naphtha, and explosives of all kinds shall be kept stored when not in actual use in a building separated from the other parts of the factory, or in a fireproof compartment of the factory approved of by the inspector.

(g) No boiler shall be used that is not insured in some boiler inspection company duly authorized in the Province for that purpose, or that has not been inspected within one year by a competent inspector, such inspector to be a man who has had charge of a boiler and engine for a period of not less than five years, or who holds a certificate as a stationary engineer, and the manager or proprietor shall, whenever so requested by the inspector, produce for examination the insurance policy or the certificate of inspection.

3. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 21 of the Factories Act are hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

(2) The owner of every factory over two stories in height, and where deemed necessary by the inspector, the owner of every factory over one storey in height, shall within six months from the time of the passing of this Act, provide the said factory with one or more systems of fire escape as follows, and shall keep the same in good repair:

(a) A sufficient number of tower stairways with iron doorways within reach of or having easy communication with all the working rooms of the factory; or

(b) A sufficient number of iron or other uninflammable fire escapes on the outside of the building such fire escapes to consist of stairways with railing or iron ladders and to be connected with the interior of the building by iron or tinned doors or windows with iron shutters, and to have suitable landings at every storey including the attic if the attic is occupied as a workroom, and the said stairways to start at a distance of not more than eight feet from the ground or pavement: or

(c) Any other system or form or fire escapt that may be sanctioned under this Act by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Factories Inspectors.

(3) The owner or proprietor of any factory refusing or neglecting to provide the means of safe exit in case of fire prescribed in this section shall

upon conviction thereof incur and be liable to a fine of not more than $500 with costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, be liable to imprisonment within the common gaol of the county for a period of not more than twelve months.

4. The following is added to the Ontario Factories Act as section 51;

51. The owner, proprietor or manager of any factory hereafter established and to which this Act applies, shall not begin operations until he shall have received from the factory inspector a certificate of inspection of the factory a permit to operate the same; and any such person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to the penalties provided for in section 19 of this Act.

S. O., 1901, Cap. 36. An Act to Amend the Ontario Shops Regulation Act.

1. Section 13 of the Ontario Shops Regulation Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:

(3) The owner of every shop shall be held responsible for the providing of the sanitary conveniences provided under subsection (2) of this section, and on failure or refusal to provide the same within two months after receiving written notice from the inspector, shall be liable on conviction to a fine of not more than $500; or in default of payment of the same, shall be imprisoned for a period of not more than twelve months.

(4) Where grinding, polishing or buffing is carried on in any shop, the provisions of section 16 of the Ontario Factories Act shall apply to such shop.

2. Section 39 of the Ontario Shops Regulation Act is repealed, and the following substituted therefor:

39. No person shall require, permit or suffer any employee in any bake shop to work on Sunday, nor for more than twelve hours out of every twenty-four hours, computed from the time when the employee commences to work, nor more than sixty hours in any one week, to be computed as commencing on Monday and ending on Saturday, both days inclusive, except by permission of the inspector given in writing to the employer; and a copy of such permission shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the bake shop.

BARBER SHOPS.

3. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following as sections 45 and 46.

45. No employer shall require, permit or suffer any employee in any barber shop to work on Sunday, and no proprietor of any barber shop shall open his barber shop or permit the same to be opened to the public or carry on any business or work therein at any time between the hours of 12 o'clock on Saturday night and 12 o'clock on Sunday night.

46. Any employer or any proprietor of a barber shop who violates the provisions of the preceding section shall on conviction thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than $20, besides costs, and of not more than $50, besides costs, and in default of payment of the same, shall be imprisoned for a period of not less than thirty days and of not more than six months.

FIFTH REPORT

OF

The Bureau of Labor

OF THE

Province of Ontario

For the year ending December 31st

1904.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON
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1905.

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, PRINTERS,
TORONTO.

To His Honour Wm. Mortimer Clark, K.C.,
Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

The Undersigned has the honour to present herewith for your consideration the Report of the Bureau of Labor of the Province of Ontario for 1904.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

J. O. REAUME,

Commissioner of Public Works.

Toronto, May 16th, 1905.

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FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR

1904.

To the Honorable J. O Reaume.
Commissioner of Public Works, Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit herewith the Fifth Report of the Bureau of Labor.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. GLOCKLING,
Secretary.

INTRODUCTION.

The fifth report of the Ontario Labor Bureau covering the year 1904 is devoted to the following subjects:

Wage-Earners' Statistics.

As in past years, the Bureau has made investigation into the hours of labor, wages, benefits paid, periods of payment, etc., showing comparison between those organized and unorganized workers, also suggestions and remarks bearing upon the general improvement of the conditions of wage-earners. The returns, while far from being complete, will give a fair idea of the general condition, as has been stated in previous reports. Much difficulty is experienced in getting returns through the system of circular through the mails. Personal application through special agents is the method most satisfactory, as is the experience of all Labor Bureaus both on this continent and in other countries. The Secretary has, as in previous years, visited as many localities as time from office duties would permit.

Business Openings.

For the purpose of ascertaining what opportunities existed for new business enterprises in the province, circulars were sent to the clerks of cities, towns and villages, asking the necessary information. Their replies will be found herein. In this connection the editor of "Commercial Intelligence," an eminent trade journal published in London, England, and who has published verbatim in its columns the Town Clerks' replies, wrote to say, "You could not have hit upon a happier plan."

Directory of Labor Organizations.

To the fullest extent possible, a Directory of Labor Organizations of the Province has been prepared, the fullest attention given to accuracy from all available sources. This feature has been favorably commented upon in the past by many among the workers, for which reason it is continued.

Conciliation in Trade Disputes.

Under this head is given cases of disputes, in which the services of the Secretary of the Bureau has been asked for in the capacity of mediator.

Strikes and Lockouts.

Statistics are given of trade disputes in the Provinces of the Dominion as reported by the Labor Gazette, also disputes in Great Britain and the United States.

Industrial Statistics.

Giving details of returns from manufacturers of the Province, also table showing wage rate and labor cost in manufactures.

Legal Decisions Affecting Labor.

Decisions affecting labor in the Province of Ontario, compiled from the Labor Gazette for the year 1904.

The publishing of these decisions from year to year will form a correct history of Ontario decisions.

Ontario Labor Laws.

The chronology and synopsis of the Labor Laws of the Province, with amendments to date.

Miscellaneous.

Apart from the subjects enumerated above, such other matter is included which is thought will be of material interest to the wage-workers and others of the Province.

Circulars to Town Clerks.

The following circular was issued in May, 1904, to the Clerks of the cities, towns and incorporated villages of the Province. In reply to the 760 circulars sent out 560 answers were received.

A record is given of answers, available which includes new industries established and openings for new enterprises, together with remarks and suggestions regarding industrial development, etc.

THE BUREAU OF LABOR.

Dear Sir,—The Bureau of Labor of Ontario again asks the co-operation of the city, town, incorporated village and township clerks of the Province to assist in the continuance of collection of data as to the growth of the industries of the Province, together with opportunities for new industries.

Will you be good enough to make answer to the following questions and return in enclosed envelope? No postage is required if not sealed.

Thanking you in advance for this courtesy, I am,

Respectfully yours,

R. GLOCKLING,

Secretary, Bureau of Labor, Ontario.

1 Name of industries started during 1903. Give name and nature of business and post office address .....

2. Have any industries changed hands? Name them. .....

3. Do you consider there is any opening in your locality for new industries? If so, of what character?.....

Clerks of the following cities, towns, etc., responded to the enquiry of the Bureau

Aylmer.
Alfred.
Ameliasburg.
Antrim.
Ancaster.
Alliston.
Armow.
Ayr.
Ardoch.
Alton.
Alvinston.
Aberfoyle.
Arden.
Bobcaygeon.
Bayfield.
Beeton.
Bolton.
Bath.
Bruce Mines.
Boulter.

Blezard.
Brudenell.
Byng.
Beatrice.
Burk's Falls.
Bonfield.
Bellwood.
Brussels.
Bracebridge.
Brantford.
Beamsville.
Baysville.
Brockville.
Beaverton.
Bridgeburg.
Bowmanville.
Belleville
Bancroft.
Bala.
Bothwell.
Berlin.
Bennington.
Barrie.
Guelph.
Brighton.
Carleton Place.
Colpoy's Bay.
Columbus.
Caledonia.
Casselman.
Chesley.
Cumberland.
Clinton.
Chelsey.
Colborne.
Cornwall.
Creemore.
Cobourg.
Cobden.
Copper Cliff.
Calabogie.
Cairo.
Cornwall.
Cumbermere.
Camlachie.
Cherry Valley.
Clarksburg.
Cobden.
Carteron.
Cannington.
Cataraqui.
Collingwood.
Cadle Bay.
Dutton.
Drayton.
Denbigh.
Deseronto.
Dresden.
Durham.
Dixon's Corners.
Dutton.
Dryden.
Dunnville.
Desbarats.
Dieux Riviers.
Delhi.
Delaware.
Dublin.
Dundas.
Dunchurch.
Dorchester Station.
Drumbo.
Elmira.
Elmvale.
Eganville.
Emsdale.
Embro.
Exeter.
Essex.
Fort Francis.
Fort William.
Frankford.
Fonthill.
Fullarton.
Flesherton.
Forrester's Falls.
Fletcher
Fort Francis.
Grimsby.
Gravenhurst.
Gore Bay.
Green Bay.
Gooderham.
Grafton.
Grand Valley.
Gore Bay.
Gordon.
Glencoe.
Goderich.
Granton.
Glenmorris.
Harrison.
Hagersville.
Hillview.
Hanbury.
Highgate.
Hensall.
Hensolock.
Holland Landing
Hamilton
Halleybury.
Harrowsmith.
Hillier.
Harrow.
Hampton.
Hallville.
Huntsville.
Inverary.
Islington.
Iroquois.
Kemptville.
Killaloe.
Kagawong.
Katrine.
Kincardine.
Kingsville.
Kirkfield.
Lancaster.
Lucan.
Little Current.
Lindsay.
London.
Lakefield.
Lions' Head.
Laird.
Lath.

Lombardy.
Leamington.
Milverton.
Marmora.
Markdale.
McGillivray.
Midlothian.
Manitowaning.
Mount Brydges.
Minden.
Maynooth.
Milford.
Milton.
Mount Forest.
Moonstone.
Mattawa.
Marksville.
Mafeking.
Marmora.
Milmay.
Newbury.
New Liskeard.
Norwood.
Norwich.
Newcastle.
Napanee.
New Durham.
North Bay.
New Dublin.
Newmarket.
Newbury.
Nairn Centre.
North Toronto.
Newmarket.
Orville.
Owen Sound.
Oshawa.
Ottawa.
Orangeville.
Ottawa East.
Oakwood.
Port Hope.
Port Perry.
Port Colborne.
Pinkerton.
Paisley.
Port Dover.
Picton.
Pembroke.
Port Arthur.
Presque Isle.
Penetanguishene.
Plantagenet.
Powassan.
Palmerston.
Prescott.
Preston.
Pomona.
Pembroke.
Parry Sound.
Parkhill.
Port Dalhousie.
Port Stanley.
Peterboro.
Rainy River
Rat Portage.
Rostock.
Rosseau.
Ripley.
Renfrew.
Ridgetown.
Strathroy.
Southampton.
Springfield.
Sudbury.
Sunbridge.
Shelburne.
Shenston.
Shebeshekong.
Slate River.
Sterling.
Shipley.
Sarnia.
Sutton.
Spruce dale.
Simcoe.
Stafford.
Stayner.
Selby.
Streetsville.
St. Clements.
South March.
Sault Ste. Marie.
St. Ola.
Seabright.
St. Thomas.
Smith's Falls.
Simcoe.
Stouffville.
Sturgeon Point.
St. Catharines.
South River.
Tilsonburg.
Tweed.
Thorold.
Tilbury.
Thamesville.
Thessalon.
Tesswater.
Toledo.
Uxbridge.
Uffington.
Vankleek Hill.
Varna.
Vittoria.
Vankleek Hill.
Victoria Road.
Verschoyle.
Warren.
Waterdown.
Wroxeter.
Wallaceburg.
Wingham.
Whitby.
Walkerton.
Webwood.
Wallbridge.
Wyoming.
Wheately.
Whitevale.
Woodville.
Wyder.
Waterloo.
Warkworth.
Waterford.
Winchester.

Remarks from Clerks.

Armow—A fruit canning industry would be a good investment in this locality.

Ayr—Would consider that a good opening for the manufacture of white goods exists here.

Ardoch—The Clarendon Mining Co., established. Gold mining. Good opening for any mining industry.

Blind River—A tannery would do well here, as hemlock bark is plentiful. There are several good sites for saw mills, box factory or furniture factories.

Alton—A partly improved water-power is now for sale here, and suitable for manufacturing. There is an opening for boot and shoe or furniture industry, where cheap power and good railway facilities are required.

Alvinston—A flax mill is in course of erection. There is a good opening for the manufacture of vitrified brick and artificial stone.

Aberfoyle—There are considerable quarries along line of C. P. R. in Puslinch, near Shaw Station. Good limestone as well as building stone. Two firms at work now doing large business in summer time supplying building stone and road metal to contractors in Toronto. Plenty of opening for other work of same nature. There are also large peat bogs in this township which could be utilized for fuel.

Arden—Good opening for the manufacture of brick and lime. There is excellent water-power which might be utilized for any industry which requires power.

Aylmer—There is an opening here for a good cooperage. Almost any manufacturing establishment would be welcomed. There is a good grist mill with water power for sale.

Alfred—Sinking wells for oil and gas. Good opening for grist mill, brick-yard and cheese box factory. A bank is greatly needed.

Ameliasburg—A general canning factory would be a paying industry at Rednerville in this township.

Antrim—A saw mill, hashing mill, a cheese box factory and cooperage have been established recently in the township. Good opening for flour mill at Galletta. Best and easiest controlled water power on the Mississippi. mill burned two years ago and water power now for sale. The Canada Atlantic Railway runs through the village. Farming country as good as any in Canada.

Ancaster—Good opening for fruit evaporator.

Alliston—Good opening for boot and shoe industry and for a woodenware factory.

Bobcaygeon—Good opening for lime kiln, boat and canoe factory, wagon and sleigh factory, chair and woodenware factory. We have the limestone and the required woods. A large summer resort is very greatly needed. The C. P. R. line will be open in August.

Bayfield—Good opening here for a steam roller mill.

Beeton—Good opening for a carriage factory or furniture factory.

Bolton—Good opening for a creamery, also a brewery.

Bath—Good opening for grist mill and canning factory.

BRUCE MINES—There has been a large furniture factory started, also a veneer and hardwood mill. The Bruce Mines & Algoma Railway Co., are building a coal dock for handling coal for Copper Cliff and other points. Good opening for tannery, as tan bark can be obtained in abundance, there being plenty of hemlock in the country. Good openings also along the Bruce Mines and Algoma Railway for saw mills, hardwood mills, furniture factories, creameries and cheese factories, also brick-yards. Excellent shipping facilities by rail and water.

BOULTER—This county is in great want of a flour and lumber mill. There is a very prosperous settlement, but no flour mill within 18 miles. There is also room for a corundum mill as there are large quantities of mineral in the township.

BLEZARD VALLEY—A cheese or butter factory would do well here, also a grist mill would be of great benefit to the country around and would promise well for the one establishing it.

BRUDENELL—Good opening for butter or cheese factory.

BYNG—Good opening for a brick kiln.

BEATRICE—Opening for brick and drain tile making here.

BURK'S MILLS—New saw mill established. Good opening for a grist mill.

BONFIELD—A woodenware factory would be a good investment here.

BELLWOOD—If there were a flour and chopping mill put into operation here, it would be a good thing, as the old mill here could be bought at right price, and it is only used for chopping purposes. There is a fairly good water privilege in this village on the site of the old mill.

BRUSSELS—Woollen mill would find a good opening here, also opening for planing mill and sash and door factory.

BRACEBRIDGE—The industries that have been started are the Hess Furniture Co., the Bracebridge Brick Co., and the Watson Brick Co., and a linen factory.

BRANTFORD—Brantford knitting mills have been established. This city is open to receive manufacturing industries of any description. This is a live, growing city, and all are welcome.

BEAMSVILLE—New planing mill. Good opening for fruit and vegetable factory, fruit evaporator.

BAYSVILLE—Plenty of hardwood timbers suitable for furniture here. There are several sawmills that ship their lumber here in the rough.

BROCKVILLE—Opening for a good machine shop for heavy work.

BEAVERTON—Good opening for a carriage factory.

BRIDGEBURG—Good opening for brick yard and planing mill.

BOWMANVILLE—Opening for the manufacture of agricultural implements, furniture, and any specialty works.

BELLEVILLE—Good opening here for car works and ship building.

BANCROFT—There is an opening for cheese box factory. Indeed any industry where hardwood is required. Good water power.

BALA—There is a good opening for a wooden-ware factory. Good water power, and there will be a station of the C. P. R. in about a year.

BOTHWELL—Opening for a canning factory.

BERLIN—New industries started during 1903 are: Redpath Motor Co., manufacturers of automobiles; Berlin Foundry Co., furnaces, etc.; Interior Hardwood Co., bank and barroom fixtures. Good opening for a large iron works.

BENNINGTON—A saw mill and chopper has started business. Good opening for cement, tile and brick industry.

BARRIE—The Barrie Carriage Co., for the manufactures of buggies, carriages, wagons, cutters and sleighs, has been established during 1903. There is a good opening for agricultural implement factory, furniture of all kinds, boot and shoe industry, woodware. The corporation will deal liberally with any manufacturing industry that will locate in town. Good shipping centre, direct railway connection with Toronto, Hamilton, Collingwood, Midland, Penetang and North Bay and intermediate points.

BIDDULPH—A canning factory in this township, at the Napanee boundary would be a fine thing as there is a lot of their "stock" raised here.

BRIGHTON—Good opening for industries in connection with handling apples, such as cold storage buildings and barrel making.

CARLETON PLACE—Good opening for furniture factory, also a first-class machine shop.

COLPOY'S BAY—Good opening for a blacksmith shop and also a woodworking industry.

COLUMBUS—A bakery has been started.

CALEDONIA—Good opening for any kind of manufacturing industry.

CASSELMAN—Good opening for brick-yard, site close to railway which has been left vacant.

CHESLEY—Good opening for knitting factory and for the manufacture of ready-made clothing.

CUMBERLAND—A saw mill and provinder grinder have been established. There is a good opening for grist mill of 25 to 50 barrels daily in the village of Cumberland and at Varo.

CLINTON—Knitting works for the manufacture of hosiery has been started.

CHESLEY—Good opening for an evaporating factory.

COLBORNE—

CORNWALL—The Cornwall Furniture Co., has been established. Excellent shipping facilities in this town both by rail and water.

CREEMORE—There is a good opening here for a fruit evaporator and canning factory.

COBOURG—Good opening for pork packing industry, and fruit and vegetable industry.

COBDEN—As the country is very flat there should be a good opening for a drain tile industry, as a great amount of tile is used, and all of it has to be shipped from outside points.

COPPER CLIFF—There is a fair opening here for a grist mill. The soil is very fertile and brings good wheat. The nearest mill now is in the neighborhood of North Bay.

CALABOGIE—There is here an excellent opening for a grist mill and a woolen mill. There is splendid water power to run them. A cheese factory would also do well.

CAIRO—Good opening for blacksmith shop, as there is none in the villiage. There is no physician here, and it is a desirable place for one to settle in.

CORNWALL—There is a good opening for a paper industry, hardware and farming implements. First-class water power.

CUMBERMERE—A good shoemaker would do well here.

CAMLACHIE—Boot and shoemaker would do well here, also a brick and tile factory.

CHERRY VALLEY—There is an excellent opening for barrel factory and cheese box factory. New industries established are, one mill for grinding feed, one cider mill and one machine shop, consisting of one heavy drop hammer, one large turning lathe (for iron or steel) and one large drill, all propelled by gasoline engine.

CLARKSBURG—Good opening for a canning factory.

COBDEN—Good opening for foundry and machine repairing shop. Also for manufacture of farm tile.

CARTERTON—Good opening for creamery and cheese factory and grist mill. There is none on the island at present. A factory for the manufacture of furniture, brush handles, etc., would find a good opening. Good water power to let.

CANNINGTON—Good opening for woolen manufactory, canning factory, tannery and a brick or tile industry.

CATARAQUI—A beet sugar factory would be a success here, as the soil is everything that could be desired for the growing of sugar beets.

COLLINGWOOD—Good opening for wooden-ware, basket making, wood-working industry.

CACHE BAY—Good opening for furniture factory.

DUTTON—Good opening for a canning factory. A stave, heading and veneering factory has been established.

DRAYTON—Good opening for brick-yard as there is good clay. Also good opening for machine and repair shop, pump factory and cooperage.

DENBIGH—A steam saw and shingle mill has been started, run by steam power. A tannery on a small scale could be run here to advantage. A shoemaker as well as a harness maker are also wanted, but the business done would be purely local, owing to want of shipping facilities.

DESERONTO—Good opening for canning factory, also any manufacutring business that use Bessemer iron, as there is a smelter of charcoal iron in the town.

DRESDEN—There has been a small saw mill and planing mill started in Camden Township, makes all kinds of small stuffs, such as fence slats, doubletrees, whiffle trees, etc. The Town of Dresden is open for new industries of any kind and will bonus such.

DURHAM—New cream separator manufactory. Good opening for carriage factory, wagons, and almost any light goods.

DIXON'S CORNERS—Good opening for tile factory, as the material is here in abundance. Sent sample of same to Toronto and it was pronounced A 1 for the manufacture of tile. The water power in the immediate vicinity (Iroquois village) is unsurpassed.

DUTTON—Stave, saw and veneer mill established employing about 30 men. Also a creamery. Good opening for canning factory, shoe factory, furniture factory, waggon and buggy manufactory, knitting factory and woolen mills.

DRYDEN—Good opening for pulp mill, grist mill, or any other industry requiring power. There are four magnificent natural water falls within two and one-half miles of the place. There is gold bearing quartz, enough has been found to show that gold in paying quantities is to be found here.

DUNNVILLE—The Township of Moulton, in which Dunnville is situated, has a generous supply of natural gas, and is traversed by three lines of railways—Michigan Central, Wabash, and Grand Trunk. Has also water communication with Welland Canal, and any industry requiring cheap power and good transportation facilities would find here a good opening. A canning factory, sugar beet industry, and brick and tile yard would do well. A machine shop is also needed for iron works.

DESBORO—A cheese factory would find a good opening here.

DESBARATS—A lathe and saw mill has been established. There is a fine opening for a cheese factory, also a stave and box factory at port Findlay in the same township.

DIEUX RIVIERS—Opening for a pulp mill or similar industry.

DELHI—Good opening here for industries with experience, push and capital behind them. Good water power, healthy, low tax, good schools and no debt.

DELAWARE—Good opening for a Radial Railway.

DUBLIN—A chopping mill for grinding coarse grain has been started. Good opening for any industry.

DUNDAS—The Barclay Glass Co., established. Dundas, with its unrivaled shipping facilities and cheap electric power supplied by the Cataract Power Co., affords an opening for almost any line of manufacturing.

DUNCHURCH—Good opening for portable saw mill, wood-working industry, and tannery.

DORCHESTER STATION—Cheese factory started.

DRUMBO—Good opening for machine shop.

ELMIRA—A furniture factory has been established. Good opening for almost any industry.

ELMVALE—A butter factory has been established. A cement industry would find a good opening here as two lake beds of cement of excellent quality are in the vicinity.

EGANVILLE—A factory for making tubs, barrels, pails, brooms, etc., would do well here. Good water power.

EMSDALE—A saw mill has been established. A wood-working industry would do well here.

EMBRO—Good opening for brick and tile yard, also cement brick.

EXETER—Good opening for furniture factory, machine shop, canning factory and sugar beet factory.

ESSEX—A brick and tile factory has been established. Good opening for canning factory, tobacco factory, and twine and cordage factory. The raw material for such industries are all grown in Essex County.

FORT FRANCIS—The Bell Furniture Co., has been established. Good opening for sash and door factory.

FORT WILLIAM—Sash and door factory, planing mill and saw mill, general foundry, stoves and ranges, etc. The Ogilvie Flour Mills are being built. Good opening for lumber business, wholesale groceries and forwarding warehouses for the West. The boats in the fall of the year come laden with merchandise for the Northwest. These could be stored here very cheaply and forwarded as the demand called for.

FLINTON—A good saw mill and flour mill with latest improved machinery would do well here, also machinery for dressing lumber for building purposes is much needed. The nearest place for such industries is 17 miles from here.

FRANKFORD—There is a good opening here for almost any large manufacturing business requiring water power. Could be purchased at a reasonable figure.

FONTHILL—A canning factory or basket factory would do well here.

FULLARTON—Mill for chopping grain for feeding purposes established. Good opening for flour mill at Fullarton. Electric railway is being built connecting the village with Stratford.

FLESHERTON—A saw mill on a large scale, also sash and door factory splendid opening for a grist mill.

FORRESTER'S FALLS—A concrete tile industry has been established.

FLETCHER—An industry for the manufacture of cement, concrete, sewer pipe, etc., by the municipality of the Township of Tilbury East has been established.

FORT FRANCIS—There is need here of a few more saw mills doing custom work.

GRIMSBY—Good opening for box or basket factory, also any industry wanting free sight of about four acres near to G. T. R. and trolley line and cataract power.

GANANOQUE—Good opening for carriage factory, cabinet factory, shoe factory, foundry.

GRAVENHURST—Good opening for most any line, more especially in furniture or wooden-ware, tanning and glove making. There is a large number of unemployed young people who could work in shoe or knitting factories.

GORE BAY—Good opening in the township for either a cheese factory or creamery.

GREEN BAY—Good opening for a portable saw and shingle factory.

GOODERHAM—Butter factory has been established. Good opening for woolen mill and carding factory. Fine water power.

GRAFTON—Good opening for canning factory and evaporator, and a company is being formed with a capital of $25,000.

GRAND VALLEY—Good opening for a peat manufacturing industry. Village ready to help along any industry employing a number of hands.

GORE BAY—A woolen mill is needed at Gore Bay, having a fine island for sheep and the quantity of wool shipped from the island would pay a mill all right.

GORDON—Good opening for manufacture of sugar from sugar beets, also for a fruit and vegetable canning factory.

GLENCOE—A tinsmithing business established. Good opening for a fruit evaporting factory. A pork packing business might prove a good investment also.

GODERICH—A mantel factory will be built this year. A chair factory or any similar factory would do well here. The C. P. R. will be built here shortly.

GRANTON—Good opening for a brick and tile yard, cement works. Farm laborers are very scarce here and cannot be got at all.

GLENMORRIS—Ontario Portland Cement works started.

HARRISON—Good opening for a shirt and shirt waist factory. A knitting factory properly managed would also do well.

HAGERSVILLE—An excellent opening for a sash and door factory and planing mill. The building and machinery for that purpose are lying dormant since the death of the former owner of the mill. The premises adjoin the G.T.R. and M.C.R., and there is a large space between the mill and tracks for a lumber yard, which is also badly needed.

HILLVIEW—There is a first-class opening at this place for a complete sawmill. Splendid chance for saw mill, shingle mill, planer and machines for manufacturing handles, box, shooks, etc.

HANBURY—Saw mill established. Good opening for an enormous lime business as soon as the railroad reaches here. The limestone is of first-class quality.

HIGHGATE—Good opening for manufacture of any kind of small wares. Also for canning and evaporating industry and vinegar works.

HENSALL—Good opening for foundry, machine shop, carriage factory and pork packing industry.

HAVELOCK—An electric light and power company has been established. Good opening for furniture factory, woolen mill, and the manufacture of brush backs and handles.

HOLLAND LANDING—good opening here for almost any industry. Splendid localities for building, excellent water, artesian wells, and railway facilities.

HAMILTON—The following industries have been started during 1903 : International Harvester Co.; Pittsburg Steel Co.; Dominion Belting Co.; Canadian Steel & Wire Co.; Canadian Westinghouse Manufacturing Co.; Canadian Otis Elevator Co.; Canadian Corundum Works; Chipman, Holton Knitting Co.; Ellis Knitting Co.; Edward Ellsworth & Co. (Force Food); Allith Manufacturing Co.; Petrie Manufacturing Co.; Mansfield Glass Works; Shaw Syrup Manufacturing Co.; Shoultz Lantern Co.; Campbell Harness Polisher; Wentworth Brick Co.; Hamilton Wire Tack Specialty Company. This city offers many advantages, both natural and acquired, to all classes of manufacturing concerns, equal, if not superior to any other place in Canada. It is a well-known fact that electric power is at a lower figure here than any other point in Canada. Have first-class railway facilities, being closer in touch with the American railways than any of the other cities of the province, and have one of the best harbors of the chain of lakes.

HALLEYBURY—Good opening for sash and door factory, harness maker, brick maker, shoe maker, painter, stonemason and plasterer and tailor.

HARROWSMITH—Cheese box factory and barrel factory combined established. A canning factory would find here an excellent opening. Good shipping facilities.

HILLIER—Good opening for a barrel factory.

HARROW—Good opening for a canning factory, as this is a good fruit district.

HAMPTON—A cooperage has been started for the manufacture of apple barrels and cheese boxes.

HALLVILLE—Basket factory started, making fruit baskets.

HUNTSVILLE—A brick yard and a shingle mill have been started.

INVERARY—Good opening for a flour and feed mill.

ISLINGTON—Fire Brick Co., and Menzie Wallpaper Company, have been established. Splendid opening along the line of the Toronto & Niagara Power Company, between Islington and Toronto for any industry using electric power. Easy of access to Toronto and generally desirable locality. Any industries looking for a location are referred to Montgomery, Fleury & Montgomery, 46 King St. W., Toronto.

JASPER—Good opening for cheese box factory and grist mill. This is the centre of a fine farming country and on the line of the C. P. R.

IROQUOIS—The Excelsior Shoe Company has established a factory. Almost any industry requiring water power could be accommodated here.

KEMPTVILLE—Good opening here for any manufacturing industry. Good shipping facilities by rail and water.

KILLALOE—Creamery started. Good opening for lime kiln and brick yard.

KAGAWONG—Shingle mill started. Good opening for cheese factory and cement plant. There is an immense amount of marl and clay and fine water power.

KATRINE—Shingle mill and also saw mill established. Good opening for a grist mill.

KINCARDINE—Opening for canning industry, stove foundry, and almost any industry. Good facilities for shipping to the Northwest.

KINGSVILLE—Planing mills have been started. Good opening for tobacco and cigar manufacturing. Excellent facilities for such industries.

KIRKFIELD—An industry for the manufacture of peat has been started.

LANCASTER—A machine shop might be operated here to advantage, but capital is required to establish such an industry.

LUCAN—Good opening for an industry for the manufacture of farm implements.

LITTLE CURRENT—Good opening for a foundry.

LINDSAY—Good opening for a woodworking industry.

LONDON—London Rolling Mills and the Canadian Tinplate Decorating Company have been established. Good opening for agriculture implement manufacturing, furniture, cotton and woolen mills.

LAKEFIELD—Saw mill established. Good opening for woolen mill, cement bricks and blocks and other products in which cement could be used.

LIONS' HEAD—A brick-yard is greatly needed. There is good clay convenient to harbor with a splendid chance to ship to lake points.

LAIRD—Two saw mills have been established, manufacturing lumber and lath. Good opening for brick and tile industry.

LOMBARDY—A cheese and butter industry has been established.

Milverton—Good opening for woolen mill, foundry, cheese box and barrel factory.

Marmora—Good opening for veneering factory, plenty of good material. Also fine location for manufacturing sulphuric acid as ore is mined in vicinity. Greatest arsenic mine in America within three miles, hence an industry for the making of paris green, etc., would find here a good opening.

Markdale—Good opening for furniture or other wooden-ware factory.

McGillivray—Good opening for a brick and tile factory.

Midlothian—Two saw mills have been established in the neighborhood. There is a good opening for a saw mill at Shea's Landing, on the Magnetawan River, about seven miles from Burk's Falls. The mill was burned down, and the owner died when he was starting to build again. There is also an opening at Rainy Lake, about three miles from Sprucedale village, for a saw mill.

Manitowaning—The Great Northern Oil & Gas Co., established their plant here last fall, as oil has been found in several places. Good opening for creamery and cheese factory.

Mount Brydges—Good opening here for a canning factory. Good railway facilities both by G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Minden—Good opening for a furniture factory. There is an abundance of hardwood, as none has ever been taken out of the locality. Splendid water power the year round. Badly in need of some wood-working industry.

Maynooth—Good opening for roller flour mills, also woolen mills. A railroad is about to go through the place.

Milford—Good opening for a canning factory.

Milton—Good opening for wood-working industry. A good industry would be generously dealt with.

Mount Forest—The Mount Forest Carriage Co. has been established. Good opening for a moulding factory.

Moonstone—Good opening for a chair and furniture factory, or woodenware factory in Coldwater Village, also a canning factory and evaporator.

Mattawa—A shingle mill and saw mill have been established. Good opening for sash and door factory, furniture veneering, spools and any woodenware industry, as hardwood is abundant.

Mattawa—Opening for pulp industry in Mattawa Township.

Marksville—A lumber and shingle mill has been started.

Mafeking—A flour mill and two saw mills have been established, also a cheese factory.

Marmora—There is a good opening here for the manufacture of woolen goods.

Mildmay—An upholstering business has been started which employs from 10 to 15 hands. Good opening for a brick-yard.

Newbury—Good opening for a harness shop here.

New Liskeard—Good opening for small foundry or machine shop, also woodworking industry.

Norwood—A cheese box and veneering factory has been established. Good opening for a furniture factory.

Norwich—Broom and brush industry established. Good opening for flour and chopping mill. There is a large mill standing idle which could be rented or bought. A good box or barrel factory would do well.

Newcastle—Good opening for produce exchange. A cold storage plant especially designed for small fruits would find here a good opening.

Napanee—Barrel and barrel stock industry started. The town is willing to grant aid to almost any kind of industry, such as furniture factory, canning factory, farm implement works, etc. Possesses good rail and water facilities, gas and electric light service, and first-class fire protection.

New Durham—A cheese factory has been established at Burford Village in the township. Good opening for almost any industry.

North Bay—A sash, door and planing mill and machine shops have been started. Excellent opening for any industry using wood in the raw state, as there is an unlimited supply within each reach. A small foundry would also do well.

New Dublin—A steam mill for sawing lumber, manufacturing wooden measures, and grinding provender has been established. Good opening for a tile and sewer pipe and brick industry.

Newburg—Good opening for most any industry as water power and cheap labor can easily be procured.

Newmarket—A clothing factory for the manufacture of men's clothing, also a cigar manufactory have been established. Good opening for sash and door factory. There is also needed some one to build dwelling houses to sell on the installment plan or to rent. Dwellings are at a premium, as there is not a vacant one in town.

Newbury—First-class opening for a harness shop in this village.

Nairn Centre—Good opening for electric plant.

Niagara Falls—Jenek's Machine Co., structural iron industry has been started. Any kind of industries requiring cheap power would do well here. Three power companies are now here, and power in large quantities will be obtainable at reasonable rates.

North Toronto—A canning factory has been started here.

Newmarket—Beet sugar factory would find here a good opening.

Orrville—Any wood-working industry would do well here.

Oil Springs—Good opening for flax mill, planing mill, or other small industry. Are prepared to give bonus and exemption.

Owen Sound—The Canadian Ventilating and Heating Co., who manufacture stoves and all kinds of heating plant, and the Linseed Oil Co., have been established. Good opening for any industry that timber or limestone enters into the manufacture of. There is abundance of first-class hardwood timber within easy reach, and white and blue limestone in abundance.

Oshawa—The T. Eaton Co., for the manufacture of white goods. Good opening for manufacture of agricultural implements, harness factory, or any industry will be welcome and will be dealt liberally with in the way of assessments.

Ottawa—The Ottawa Steel Casting Co., for the conversion of cast metal into steel. Good opening for almost any class of industry.

Otterville—Good opening for almost any branch of business. Lots of water power running to waste.

Orangeville—The Superior Portland Cement Co., has been established here. On the 14th of May, 1904, the electors assented to a by-law granting a loan of $15,000, and exemption from taxation, for the establishment of a furniture factory. It is expected that it will be established this year. The town is open to bonus industries.

Ottawa East—The Silicate Brick Company have started an industry here. Good opening for any wood-working industry.

Oakwood—Good opening for a tinsmith, also a shoemaker.

Port Hope—The Standard Ideal Sanitary Co., for the manufacture of enamelware and bath room fixtures, established here. Good opening for a brass factory, or a business that requires sand for moulding as there is plenty of good core earth.

Port Colborne—Good opening for dry dock, ship yard, machine shop.

Pinkerton—Good opening for a furniture factory.

Paisley—Good opening for a foundry, sash and door factory, furniture factory or any wood-turning industry, oatmeal mill, woolen mill, ready-made clothing. Water power going to waste and building to be had on easy terms. Encouragement offered.

Port Dover—Good opening for a planing mill, electric railway, electric light, woolen factory, glass factory, summer hotel, steam boat company, natural gas company, or any industry would be liberally dealt with.

Picton—A very large canning factory has been established. Good opening for a grist mill, canning and preserving factory to can and preserve small fruits and vegetables, a pork packing industry.

Pembroke—Good opening for cheese factory. Good water power.

Port Arthur—An industry for the manufacture of artificial blocks of concrete, and the Algoma Builders' Supply Co., have been started. Good opening for a match factory, woolenware factory, smelting works, and woolen mill.

Presque Isle—A new dock has been built and steam saw mill. Good opening for almost any kind of wood-working machinery. Raw material very convenient and shipping facilities right at the door. The Council of Sarawak will give inducements in the way of exemptions of taxes, etc.

Penetanguishene—Gasoline works, also launch, skiff and canoe factory have been started. Good opening for industry to manufacture tubs, pails, clothes pins, etc.

Plantagenet—Splendid opening for manufacture of sash and door, for lime, brick, etc.

Powassan—New saw mill has been started. Good opening for butter and cheese factory, also tannery.

Prescott—Marine and Fisheries Department has been established.

Preston—The Hallam Furniture Co., has been started.

Pomona—Lumber mill established.

Pembroke—It is thought that a manufacturer of woodenwares in connection with our saw mills would be a paying investment.

Parry Sound—Good opening for wood-working industries, such as sash and door, planing, sheeting, etc., etc., foundry and machine shop, woolen mill or flour mill.

PARKHILL—Good opening for a first-class flour and oatmill, canning factory, basket and handle factory.

PORT STANLEY—Good opening for canning factory, creamery.

PETERBORO—Colonial Weaving Co., for the manufacture of woven silk labels, etc. Good opening for iron industries of all kinds, industries utilizing wood, beet sugar factory, tannery, carpet factory, carriage factory, canning factory, boot and shoe factory, biscuit factory. Electric power very cheap and excellent shipping facilities.

RAINY RIVER—The Rainy River Lumber Co. Good opening for sash and door factory, brick-yard and furniture factory.

RAT PORTAGE—Good opening for flour mills, wood-working factory. Unlimited water power available.

ROSTOCK—Good opening for a peat industry.

ROSSEAU—Good opening for saw mill.

RIPLEY—Good opening for a grist mill and for wood and lumber yards.

RENFREW—The P. R. Cummings Manufacturing Co. for the manufacture of woodenware broom and mop handles and steel kitchen utensils. Good opening for any wood-working industry or brick and tile works or cement manufacturing, furniture, etc.

RIDGETOWN—Good opening for pork packing and canning industry.

STRATHROY—Waterworks system has been established, also an upholstering business. Good opening for most any industry.

SOUTHAMPTON—Good opening for flour mill, flax mill, upholstering and furniture factory. Excellent shipping facilities.

SPRINGFIELD—A saw mill has been started, a bank also has been established. Good opening for brick and tile business and a foundry.

SUDBURY—Good opening for a wood-working industry, furniture, foundry. A flour and feed mill is also badly needed. The growing of wheat in this country, from North Bay to Larchwood, 18 miles west of here, has been very successful, but as there is no mill the farmers only grow enough for hen feed; hence a mill here would accommodate nearly all there is grown.

SUNDRIDGE—Any industry for the manufacture of woodenware as there is an unlimited amount of good timber and excellent water power. A furniture factory and tannery would do well here.

SHELBURNE—Planing mill, saw and lath mill have been established. Good opening for woolen mill, and flax mill.

SHENSTON—A cheese factory would do well here, and a site could be obtained free.

SHEBESHEKONG—There are a number of mines here awaiting development.

SLATE RIVER—There has been a chopping mill and shingle mill established. There is a brick industry started also which employs 100 men. Good opening for cheese factory or creamery, a general store, and a tannery.

STERLING—An evaporator or canning factory would pay well here.

SHIPLEY—A grist mill.

SARNIA—A factory for wire fences started.

SUTTON—Good opening for a woolen mill.

SPRUCEDALE—Excellent opening for planing mill and sash factory.

Simcoe—Good opening for the manufacture of concrete tile.

Stafford—Splendid opening for a brick and drain tile factory. First-class material for the purpose.

Stayner—Good opening for cement works as there is an almost inexhaustible supply of marl to be found in the township suitable for cement .

Selby—A canning factory would do well here.

Streetsville—Good opening for almost any industry as there is first-class water power available and the village is situated on the main line of the C. P. R.

St. Clements—A saw mill and heading mill have been started. Good opening for sash and door factory.

South March—Good opening for a carriage and wagon factory.

Sault Ste. Marie—Good opening for chair factory.

St. Ola—Good opening for a cheese factory.

Seabright—Good opening for a cheese factory.

St. Thomas—A new industry for the manufacture of white goods, employing about 30 hands has been started. Good opening for almost any industry, as shipping facilities are unsurpassed.

Smith's Falls—Any industry would find here a good opening. Excellent water power.

Simcoe—Glove, Mitt & Robe Co., wholesale manufacturing of harness, mattress factory, have been established. Any wooden-ware industry on a small scale would find here a good opening.

Stouffville—First-class opening for a foundry, boot and shoe factory, tobacco factory, cigar factory and shirt and button factory, in fact any industry employing labor.

Sturgeon Point—Good opening for a first-class summer hotel.

St. Catharines—Opening for a canning factory.

South River—Two small saw mills have been started. Good opening for flour mill and woolen mill. Excellent water power. The municipality is prepared to give exemption from all taxes for 10 years.

Tilsonburg—The Maple Leaf Harvest Tool Co., and the Wilson Vinegar Works have been started. First-class location for any industry, five railways water power, cheap fuel, and a great centre for cheese, butter and dairy products.

Tweed—The Madoc Mining Co. are taking out large quantities of ore (iron pyrites). Good opening for brick yard.

Tilbury—Good opening for planing mill, and canning factory.

Thorold—An asbestos pipe covering factory and the Montrose Paper Co., have been established. Good opening for artistic wood-turning, such as scroll work, bannister, railings, etc.

Thamesville—Good opening for creamery, pork packing industry, foundry and machine shop.

Thessalon—A saw mill, with a capacity of 4,000,000 ft. per month has moved here from Michigan, cuts lath as well as lumber. Good opening for furniture factory, a tannery and laundry.

Teeswater—Good opening for a furniture factory, carriage factory, stove foundry. The village would assist with a loan for the establishment

of a carriage factory, and a new building (the owner having died) could be purchased.

TOLEDO—Good opening for a canning factory. Good fruit country.

UXBRIDGE—A cheese factory would find a good opening here, tannery or woolen manufacture, also canning factory.

UFFINGTON—There is a good opening for a saw mill to cut hardwood in the vicinity of Uffington, on the south branch of the Muskoka River at Mathiasville.

VANBRUGH—Good opening for a creamery. There are large deposits of phosphate and corundum in this locality.

VARNA—A cheese factory might do well here.

VITTORIA—A canning factory would find a good opening here.

VANKLEEK HILL—Good opening for canning factory, boot and shoe factory, butter factory, beet sugar factory.

VICTORIA ROAD—The Raven Lake Portland Cement Co. has been started here, and a creamery for butter making.

VERSCHOYLE—A process of reducing milk has been established.

WARREN—A cheese factory has been started. Good opening for a grist mill.

WATERDOWN—Good opening for a creamery.

WROXETER—A harness maker is needed very much here.

WALLACEBURG—Any good industry would do well here as there are excellent facilities for shipping.

WINGHAM—Good opening for a casket factory, foundry, etc.

WHITBY—A co-operative harvesting machine company has been established. A splendid opening for wood-working industries, also small industries of almost any kind, as the railway and other facilities are of the best, with prospects in the near future of still more electric and steam railway connection.

WALKERTON—Good opening for oatmeal mill, have plant for biscuit and confectionery business and want a buyer for it.

WEBBWOOD—The Shakespeare Gold Mining Co. has been started. Good opening here for a small saw mill with sash and door factory in connection.

WOODBRIDGE—Good opening for a foundry business.

WYOMING—Good opening for foundry and machine shop for general repairs of agricultural machinery. Also for planing mill, sash and door factory.

WHEATELY—The United Gas & Oil Co. have established their plant here. Good opening for tobacco or sugar beet factory.

WHITEVALE—An industry for the manufacture of office fittings, packing boxes, etc., has been established. Excellent water privileges.

WOODVILLE—Good opening for foundry and repair shops.

WOOLER—A brick-yard has been started.

WATERLOO—The Williams, Greene Co., collars and cuffs, also boot and shoe industry.

WARKWORTH—Good opening for a canning factory.

WATERFORD—A barrel factory has been started.

WINCHESTER—Cement works, the making of cement blocks for building purposes, established.

CIRCULAR TO LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The following circular and accompanying schedule was forwarded to the labor organizations in the Province of Ontario :

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO.

THE BUREAU OF LABOR.

DEAR SIR,—The Bureau of Labor of the Province of Ontario again seeks the co operation of the labor organizations of the Province to assist them in the continuance of the investigation of certain conditions of the wage-earners of Ontario. The value of this data will become more valuable, from a comparative point of view, as the years pass on. The present year is the fourth of the collection of data as to wages, hours of labor, etc. Such information being classified each year will mark the progress or otherwise of the wage-earning class.

Confidence in the Labor Bureau increases year by year. Much of the suspicion felt toward it is passing away. Slowly its purpose is being understood, and with that understanding will the task become easier to collect the necessary statistics as may be desired, to enable the Bureau to present accurate and complete information through its reports as will enable our legislators and others to evolve solutions of public questions that will tend to the general prosperity of the Province.

Copies of the report of the Labor Bureau for 1904, have been forwarded to secretaries of all labor organizations whose addresses could be obtained. If none have been received by your union, please drop a post card notifying me to that effect, and copies will be at once forwarded.

The Bureau also cordially invites any remarks of a general character that, in the opinion of your body, will be of benefit to yours and other organizations.

You are respectively requested to answer as fully and as accurately as possible the questions on accompanying schedule, and return same in enclosed envelope as soon as convenient. No postage is required if not sealed.

I am,

Respectfully yours,

R. GLOCKLING,

Secretary Labor Bureau, Ontario.

P.S.—If you are not now secretary of your organization, will you please hand this to your successor.

The Bureau asks that the name and address of the corresponding secretary of your organization be forwarded whenever a change of officers takes place.

The following questions refer to the year ending December 31st, 1903:

1. Location .....
2. Trade or calling .....
3. Title of organization .....
4. Date organized .....
5. Total membership, male..... female.....
6. Average earnings per week, male ..... female .....
7. No. of working hours first five days .....
8. No. of working hours Saturday .....
9. Wages paid weekly ..... fortnightly..... monthly .....
10. Average number of days idle per member during year .....
11. General cause of idleness .....

.....

12. Total number employed at your business in your locality, male .....
    female .....
13. What difference in wages or hours of labor (if any) of those engaged in your business in your locality, between members and non-members of your organization .....
14. What cash benefits, if any, are paid in case of (*a*) lack of employment .....
    (*b*) Sickness ..... (*c*) Death .....
    (*d*) Superannuation .....

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15. Do you carry on any special work for members, such as a reading room, evening classes, etc.....

16. Name of president for current term .....
Address .....

17. Name of corresponding secretary for current term .....
Address .....

18. Nights of meeting .....

Organizations formed since December 31st, 1904, are requested to return schedule, answering as many questions as possible, so that Bureau's Directory of Labor Organizations may be complete.

REMARKS.

Any remarks or suggestions bearing on the subjects under investigation, or anything that in your opinion would improve the condition of your craft, or any other suggestions that in the opinion of your organization may seem just and proper, looking to such legislation or otherwise, as will, in its judgment, be of permanent benefit, are cordially invited, and will be most cheerfully received, and made the best use of by the Bureau.

Many of the Schedules returned were so meagre in information asked, as to be useless in compilation or use in any way. The location, with number reporting and available for use are as follows:

Berlin	8	Owen Sound	2
Brantford	3	Peterboro	6
Brockville	7	Preston	1
Carleton Place	2	Port Dalhousie	1
Chatham	2	Port Arthur	1
Collingwood	2	Port Colborne	1
Courtwright	1	Sarnia	4
Cornwall	1	Smith's Falls	4
Dundas	3	Sault Ste. Marie	4
Fort William	5	Stratford	4
Galt	4	St. Catharines	7
Guelph	11	St. Thomas	5
Hamilton	24	St. Mary's	1
Havelock	1	Toronto	37
Kingston	8	Trenton	1
London	12	Wallaceburg	1
Niagara Falls	5	Welland	1
North Bay	1	Windsor	9
Orangeville	1	Woodstock	2
Ottawa	11		

The nature of the organizations reporting is as follows:

Trades and Labor Councils	12	Knights of Labor Assembles	1
Federation of Trades	4	Union Label League	1
Trades and Labor Unions	209		

By trades and callings the labor organizations which have made returns available for use are as follows:

Bakers	3	Broom-makers	2
Barbers	8	Builders' Laborers (International	1
Bartenders	4	Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders	1
Blacksmiths and helpers	2	Car workers	1
Boot and Shoeworkers	2	Carpenters	15
Bookbinders (male)	2	Conductors (Order of Railroad)	2
Bricklayer and masons	15	Cigarmakers	6
Brassworkers	1	Civic employees	2

Engineers (Locomotive)	8
Engineers (Stationary)	2
Engineers (Marine)	2
Engineers (Amalgamated Sociefy)	2
Firemen (Marine)	1
Firemen (Locomotive)	1
Fire Department (Federal Union, T. L.C. of C.	1
Furriers' Union, A. F. L.	1
Grain Trimmers	1
Garment Workers	5
Gilders' Protective Union	1
Glass Workers (Amalgamated)	1
Glass Bottle Workers	1
Glass Workers (Flint)	1
Granite Cutters, T. & L. C. of C.	1
Horseshoers	1
Ironmolders	10
Jewelry Workers	1
Leather Workers on horse goods	1
Laborers' Fed. Union, A. F. of L.	5
Laborers' Fed Union, T. & L. C. of C.	1
K. of L. Assemblies	1
Longshoremen	3
Metal Polishers	3
Machinists	5
Musicians	4
Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen	1
Maintenance and Ways, International Brotherhood	1
Plasterers' Laborers	1
Plasterers	2
Painters and Decorators	8
Pressmen (printing)	1
Printers' (Typo)	4
Piano and Organ Workers	2
Printing Press Assistants and Feeders	1
Plumbers	6
Photo Engravers	1
Quarrymen, A. F. of L.	1
Railroad Conductors (Order of)	6
Railroad Telegraphers (Order of)	3
Railroad Trainmen (Order of)	7
Rubber Workers	1
Railway Trackmen	1
Retail Clerks	1
Street Railway Employees	2
Stone Cutters	4
Stereotypers and Electrotypers	2
Sheet Metal Workers	3
Textile Workers	1
Tobacco Workers	2
Tailors	9
Teamsters	1
Upholsterers	2
Wood Workers	4
Woman's Union Label League	1

RETURNS OF ORGANIZATIONS IN DETAIL.

Berlin.

Name,—Cigarmakers' Union, No. 422 of Berlin; date organized, July 24th, 1899; total membership, male, 42; female, 6; average earnings per week, male, $8 to $12; female, $8 to $12; number of working hours first 5 days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4 in summer and 6 in winter; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year 25; cause of idleness, damp weather—stock cannot be dried, and also slackness of trade in February and March; total number employed at business in locality, male, 52, female, 10; difference in wages and hours of labor between union and non-union; non-union work 10 hours per day and earn from $8 to 9 dollars per week; cash benefits in case of lack of employment,—$3 per week; sickness, $5 per week; death from $50 to $550. In case of a strike or lockout, $5 per week is granted for a period of 16 weeks, after that till strike is settled, $3 per week; President, J. H. Kressler, Berlin, Ont.; Secretary, Stephen Welhueser, Box 224, Berlin, Ont. Nights of meeting (regular) 2nd Tuesday in month; Executive meeting every Monday at 5 p.m. at Trades and Labor Hall.

Name,—Boot and Shoeworkers' Union; date organized, Feb. 1900; total membership, male, 48, female, 14; average earnings per week, male, $9, female $4.75; number of working hours first 5 days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, seven and one-half; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per number during year, 30; cause of idleness, the Christmas holidays and three weeks besides; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week, death,

$100; there is special work carried on for members; President, Charles Dillon, Berlin, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, L. B. Albrecht, Berlin Ont.; nights of meeting, every 2nd and 4th Friday in month.

Name,—Carpenters and Joiners of America, date organized, April 14th, 1900; total membership, 56; average earnings per week, $11.80 number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 50 days; cause of idleness, severe weather (inside men work all the year round); total number employed at business in locality, 75; difference in wages and hours of labor between union and non-union men, non-union men receive 20 cents a day less, and work 10 hours on Saturday; cash benefit in case of sickness, 50 cents per week; death, $50 in the case of a member of good standing for six months. President, C. F. Brandt, Waterloo, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Jacob Finner, Waterloo, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Friday each month.

Name,—United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Helpers; date organized, Feb. 22, 1902; total membership, 15; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, nine; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, building operations at a standstill in winter; total number employed at business in locality 15; cash benefits in case of sickness, $5 per week, death $100; President, Titus J. Neaner, Berlin, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Carl Hoelscher, Berlin, Ont.; nights of meeting, 4th Friday in month.

Name,—A. W. I. U. Woodworkers; date organized, March 14th, 1900; total membership, 167; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday,— during the months of June, July and August, five hours, balance of year, nine; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; general cause of idleness, slack time in trade; total number employed at business in locality, 400; difference in wages and hours of labor between union and non-union men, $1.00 per week; cash benefits in case of sickness, $5 per week; death $50; President, H. Heimbecker, Berlin, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, M. Korbel, Berlin, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Tuesday in month.

Name,—Bro. of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers, of America, L. U. No. 334; date organized, April 16th, 1901; total membership, 19; average earnings per week, $10.50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, nine; wages paid weekly; average number of days' idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, weather not permitting; total number employed at business in locality, 25; cash benefits case of death only, $150. President, C. Hamel, Berlin, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Harnack, Box, 172, Berlin, Ont.; Nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesday each month.

Name,—Federal Union, No. 19, Labor Union; date organized, April 9, 1900; total membership, 119; average earnings per week, $7.50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, nine; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 150; cause of idleness, no work in winter; total number employed at business in locality, 119; cash benefits, sickness, from $5 to $15 per week; death from $2.50 to $5; special work for members, have library President, A. A. Wildfong, Box 218, Berlin, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, D. F. Beeker, Box, 218, Berlin, Ont.; nights of meeting first and third Friday of month.

Name,—Broom Makers' Union No. 7; date organized, April 2nd, 1900; total membership, five; average earnings per week, $10; number of

working hours, first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, five; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 10; President, H. Oietzel, Waterloo, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, A. J. Voege, Box 507, Berlin, Ont.; nights of meeting,—whenever called.

Brantford.

Name,—Bricklayers and Masons, B. & M. I. U.; total membership, 52; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, nine; number of working hours Saturday, five; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 40; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-union men work from 10 to 12 hours; President, J. J. Fisher, 280 Darling St., Brantford, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Kerr, 97 Wellington St., Brantford, Ont.; nights of meeting, Thursday.

Name,—Inter. Association of Operative Plasterers, No. 164; date organized, April 9th, 1900; total membership, eight; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, nine; number of working hours Saturday, nine; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, bad weather and waiting on other trades; total number employed at business in locality, 13; difference in wages and hours of labor between union and non-union men, 10 per cent. less in wages and one hour's difference in day. Cash benefit in case of strike; in case of death, $50. President, Thos. Jennings, 82 Erie Avenue, Brantford; Corresponding Secretary, James Patterson, 20 Edgerton St., Brantford, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd Tuesday of each month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, of America; date organized, March 30th, 1901; total membership, 25; average earnings per week, $10.80; number of working hours first five days, nine; number of working hours Saturday, nine; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during the year, 120; cause of idleness, dullness of trade; total number employed at business in locality, 35; difference in wages between members and non-members of organization, non-union men receive from $6 to $7.50 per week; cash benefit in case of death, from $50 to $150, according to length of membership. President, Alfred Pinkham, 75 neilson St., Brantford, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, C. H. Jones, 93 Arthur St., Brantford, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and fourth Mondays of the month.

Brockville.

Name,—Carpenters' Union, No. 799; date organized, Aug. 30th, 1900; total membership, 28; average earnings per week, $13.50; number of working hours first five days, nine; number of working hours Saturday, nine; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, about half the time; cause of idleness, dull times; total number employed at business in locality, 40. President, S. A. Logan, Brockville, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Fitzsimmons, Brockville, Ont.; nights of meeting, every Thursday in month.

Name,—Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Inter. Union; date organized, Sept. 4th, 1900; total membership, 20; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, nine; number of working hours Saturday, nine; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 120; cause of idleness, cold weather and slackness in building trade; total number employed at business in locality, 15; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-

union men work one hour more each day and receive 50 cents less per day; President, William Bryant, Brockville, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, G. L. Barclay, Box 74, Brockville, Ont.; nights of meeting, alternate Wednesdays in month.

Name,—Bartenders' Inter. League; date organized, February, 1902; total membership, 20; average earnings per week, $9; number of working hours first five days, 8½; number of working hours Saturday, 6½ (when two or more men are employed); average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, three members almost continually "resting for repairs"; total number employed in business in locality, 21; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, the only non-member in Brockville works 12 hours a day and receives $15 per month with board; cash benefit in case of death, $50. President, Charles Graham; Brockville, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Duncan J. Macdonald Grand Central Hotel, Brockville, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Sundays of the month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; date organized, 1864; total membership, 31; average earnings per week, $25; number of working hours, from four to ten; same on Saturday; wages paid monthly; cause of idleness, slackness of freight traffic; total number employed at business in locality, 35; cash benefits, sickness, $3 per week, death from $750 to $2,000; President, J. Ryan, Brockville, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, R. Wardrop, Brockville, Ont.; nights of meeting, first Monday and second Saturday of every month at two p.m.

Name,—Inter. Longshoremen (Marine) and Transport Workers' Association, No. 342; date organized, 1902; total membership, 60; average earnings per week, $12 for eight months; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; average number of days idle per member during year, 120; total number employed at business in locality, 60 President, Herbert C. Baker, Brockville, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary William Kelly, Brockville, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Monday in month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; date organized, March 27th, 1901; total membership, 13; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, nine; number of working hours Saturday, nine; wages paid weekly; total number days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, between seasons; total number employed at business in locality, 30; cash benefits, death $100. President, W. H. Gallagher, Brockville, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, R. H. Lindsay, Brockville, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and second Mondays each month.

Name,—Order of Railway Conductors, Local Div. No. 366; date organized, February, 1894; average earnings per week, $20; number of working hours first five days,—paid on mileage basis, $2.40 per 100 miles; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business in locality, 25; cash benefit death, from $1,000, $2,000, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000,—full amount of policy is paid on loss of hand or foot. President, Thos. Parsley, Pearl St., Brockville, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, R. McConachie, Box 533 Brockville, Ont.; nights of meeting, first Sunday in month at 2.30 p.m.

Carleton Place.

Name,—Inter. Association of Machinists; date organized, 1898; total membership, 56; average earnings per week, $13.20; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, five; wages paid

monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, five; total number employed at business in locality, 62; difference between members and non-members of organization as to wages and hours of labor, from one to five cents per hour; cash benefits, sickness, dues paid up; death, $50; there is a little special work carried on for members. President, Patrick Kennedy, Box 317, Carleton Place, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. H. McFadden, Box 326, Carleton Place, Ont.; nights of meeting, second and fourth Thursdays in month.

Name,—Ironmolders' Union of North America, No. 362; date organized, June 10, 1901; total membership, 25; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours first five days, nine and one half; number of working hours Saturday, nine and a half, with the exception of June, July and August; average number of days idle per member during year, 18; cause of idleness, stock taking and repairs; total number employed at business in locality, 30; all union men employed; cash benefit, sickness, $5.25 a week; death $100 to $175; President, George Kirkpatrick, Carleton Place; Corresponding Secretary, Frank Donald, Jr., Box 290, Carleton Place, Ont.; nights of meeting second and fourth Thursdays in month.

Cannington.

Name,—Carriage and Wagonworkers' Inter. Union No. 61; date organized, Dec. 1, 1903; Corresponding Secretary, G. Gadsby, Cannington, Ont.

Chatham.

Name,—Laborers' Protective Union, No. 10,390, A. F. of L.; date organized, Oct. 30th, 1902; total membership, 140; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, nine; number of working hours Saturday, nine; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 100; cause of idleness, severe weather effects the building trades and helpers; difference in wages and hours of labor between union and non-union men, the union men have a scale of wages, $1.50 per day is the lowest, and non-union men work for $1.25 per day; President, William Gaudion, William St., Chatham, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, James Le Ber, Gray St., Chatham, Ont.; nights of meeting, every Thursday at eight p.m.

Name,—Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union No. 1,006; date organized, March, 1902; total membership, 65; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, nine; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 100; cause of idleness, severe weather; total number employed at business in locality, 150; difference in wages and hours of labor between union and non-union men, union men work nine hours a day and non-union men work 10, for 50 cents less per day. President, Purvis E. Dean, Chatham, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Alex. McClarty, Chatham, Ont.; nights of meeting, second and 4th Tuesdays in month.

Collingwood.

Name,—Longshoremen, Inter. Association (Marine & Transport); date organized, March 9th, 1903; total membership, 36; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days,—varies, as it is according to boats being discharged of cargo or loaded; wages are paid when boats

are loaded or discharged of cargo: average number of days idle per member during year, 150; cause of idleness, close of navigation; total number employed at business in locality, 36. President, Ernest Johnston, Collingwood, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, William Fleitman, Collingwood, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Wednesday of month.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters' and Joiners' of America, Local Union, number 1,583; date organized, April 9, 1903; total membership, 80; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 120; cause of idleness, no building going on owing to cold weather; total number employed at business during year, 120; difference in wages and hours of labor between union and non-union men,—none so far, but the formation of a union was the cause of a general advance in wages; cash benefits, death, from $50 to $400; disability, $400; special work for members will be commenced soon. President, Alex. Campbell, Collingwood, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, John V. Buffey, P. O. Box, 659, Collingwood, Ont.; nights of meeting, second and fourth Thursday of each month.

Courtright.

Name,—I. L. M. & T. A., No. 389; date organized, Sept. 22, 1902; total membership, 54. President, Capt. R. G. Stewart, Courtwright, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, F. J. Tully, Courtwright, Ont.; nights of meeting, every Friday in month.

Cornwall.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' union of America; date organized, July 1st, 1902; total membership, 11; average earnings, per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year 90; cause of idleness, dullness of trade; cash benefit, death, $50. President, C. F. Stafford, Box 414, Cornwall, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Oulette, Box 414, Cornwall, Ont.; nights of meeting, first Monday of each month.

Dundas.

Name,—United Garment-workers of America, Local Union, No. 30; total membership, male, 43, female 38; average earnings per week, male, $11, female $4.00; number of working hours first five days nine; number of working hours Saturday, four and a half; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 14; cause of idleness, holidays; total number employed at business in locality, male, 50; female, 45. President, and corresponding secretary, William Chassels, Dundas, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Tuesdays of month.

Name,—International Woodworkers' Union; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, nine; wages paid forthnightly; total number employed at business in locality, male, 30; female, 1; cash benefit, death, $75. President, Chas. Morrison, Dundas, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, John H. Ellam, Dundas, Ont.; nights of meeting, every two weeks.

Name,—Ironmolders' Union, No. 269; date organized, Feb. 17, 1900; total membership, 32; average earnings per week $27.50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, five; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 33; cash benefit

sickness, $5.25 per week, death, from $100 to $200. President, Lachlan Davidson, Dundas, Ont. Corresponding Secretary, William Watts, Box 315, Dundas, Ont.; nights of meeting, second Tuesday each month.

Fort William.

Name,—United Brotherhood Carpenters' and Joiners of America; date organized, April 1st, 1903; total membership, 120; average earnings per week, $16.50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 50; cause of idleness, cold weather; total number employed at business in locality, 150; cash benefits, death, $200. President, William Palling, Fort William, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Roderick McLeod, Brodie St., Fort William, Ont.; nights of meetings, first and third Monday each month.

Name,—Order of Railway Conductors; date organized, 1890; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $30; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; total number employed at business in locality, 60; cash benefits, death, $1,000 to $4,000; President, G. P. Pike, Fort William, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. A. Gillis, Fort William, Ont.; nights of meeting, every Saturday at two p.m

Name,—International Brotherhood of Maintenance and Ways' Employees; date organized, 1901; total membership, 70; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid monthly. President, John Hogg, Fort William, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, F. C. Mines, Box 71, Fort William, Ont.; nights of meeting, last Saturday in each month.

Name,—Grain Trimmers' Union, No. 479; date organized, April, 1903; total membership, 21; average earnings per week, $20; wages paid weekly; cash benefits, sickness,—first week full amount of wages; name of President, Ford A. Fair, Fort William, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Stich, Box 76, Fort William, Ont.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' of America; date organized, 23rd August, 1904; total membership, male, 10; female, 13; average earnings per week, $15; female, $9; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 20; cause of idleness,—slackness in trade; cash benefits, death, $50. President, H. Brading, Fort William, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. N. Trostel, Fort William, Ont.; nights of meeting, first Monday in every month.

Galt.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' Union of America; date organized, October, 1902; total membership, male, 19; female, 14; average earnings per week, male $11, female, $7; number of working hours first five days, nine; number of working hours Saturday, nine; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, male, 9, female, 16; cash benefits, death, $40, and upwards according to length of membership. President, Robert Fisher, Galt, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, A. A. Deeton, Galt, Ont.; nights of meeting, first Wednesday of the month.

Name,—Bartenders' International League; date organized, Feb. 13th, 1902; total membership, 17; average earnings per week, $10 to $12 ; number of working hours first five days, nine; number of working hours Saturday, seven; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business in locality,

26; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, $2 to $5 per week; cash benefits, death, $50. President, Thos. C. Murray, Iroquois Hotel, Galt, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. A. Patrick, Albion Hotel, Galt; nights of meeting, first and third Thursday of month.

Name,—Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 15; date organized, June 12th, 1904; total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours first five days, nine; number of working hours Saturday, nine; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, severe weather; total number employed at business in locality, 40. President, Abraham Bredhawer, Hespeler, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Skoyles, Box 672, Galt, Ont.; nights of meeting, every two weeks.

Name,—Retail Clerks' International Protective Association; date organized, 1902; total membership, 30; number of working hours first five days, nine; number of working hours Saturday, 13; cash benefit, death, $100. President, James H. Wilson, Galt, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, A. L. Echlin, Galt, Ont.; nights of meeting, monthly.

GUELPH.

Name,—Plumbers', Gasfitters', Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers; date organized, Sep. 12th, 1904; total membership, 15; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly. President, Thomas H. James, Guelph, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, R. Moxley, Guelph, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Mondays in month.

Name,—Journeymen Barbers' International Union; date organized, June 4, 1901; total membership, 22; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 13; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality 23; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization,—non-members hours are irregular, no half holiday, members have half holiday each week; work on all holidays; cash benefit, sickness, $5 per week; death, $60. President, August H. Mogk, Wellington Hotel, Guelph, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Fewrley, Box 9, Guelph, Ont.; nights of meeting, last Tuesday in month.

Name,—Upholsterers' International Union of America; date organized, March, 1898; total membership, 13; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, business slack after holiday trade until Spring. President, Frank A. Horn, Guelph, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. A. Johnson, Guelph, Ont.; nights of meeting, 3rd Tuesday of every month.

Name,—Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America; date organized, June, 1902; total membership, 140; average earnings per week, $12.50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 6; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 275; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week, death, $50 to $200. President, Thomas James, Box 497, Guelph, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, E. Herbert Johns, Box, 278, Guelph, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Thursdays every month.

Name,—Brussels Carpet Weavers' Union, No. 277, of Guelph; date organized, September, 1900; total membership, 18; average earnings per week,

$10; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 50; cause of idleness, waiting for yarn, beams and also for lack of orders; total number employed at business, in locality, 20. President John Sheward, Toronto St., Guelph; Corresponding Secretary, Mathew T. Loudon, Queen St., Guelph, Ont.; nights of meeting, second Monday in each month.

Name,—Ironmolders' Union, No. 212; date organized, June 3rd, 1881; total membership, 80; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid part weekly and part fortnightly; number employed at business in locality, 100; difference in wages and hours of labor between union and non-union men,—members receive from 50 cents to 75 cents more per day,—hours are somewhat similar; cash benefits, sickness, $5.25 per week, death, from $100 to $200, according to length of time in good standing. President, John Thatcher, Guelph, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, William Heatley, Box 208, Guelph, Ont.; nights of meeting, second and fourth Tuesday of the month.

Name,—American Federation of Labor, Protective Union; date organized, March 7th, 1901; total membership, 14; average earnings per week, $9; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 14; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members, members get 18 and 20 cents per hour, non-union 15 to 16 cents per hour. President, W. Middleton, Manitoba St., Guelph, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. Curzon, 156 Dublin St. Guelph, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Friday of each month.

Name,—Journeymen Stonecutters' Association; date organized, March, 1903; total membership, 15; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 8; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, bad weather; total number employed at business in locality, 12; cash benefits, death, $100. President, Alfred Smith, Guelph, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas C. Rundle, 23 Clark St., Guelph, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Thursdays in month.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' Union of America; date organized, April, 1900; total membership, male, 28, female, 34; average earnings per week, male $9, female, $4; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 120; cause of idleness, dullness in business; total number employed at business in locality, male, 28, female, 34; cash benefits, death, from $40 up to $100 according to length of time a member of union. President, Gilbert Welch, Guelph, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Teenie Astell, Mill St., Guelph, Ont.; nights of meeting, first Monday of each month.

Name,—Bakers and Confectioners International Union No. 131; date organized 1900; total membership, 12; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 15; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality 16. President, E. L. Newton, Guelph, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, R. Roach, Guelph, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st Saturday of each month.

Name,—Wagon Workers' Union, No. 78. President, John T. Higg, Anfotham, P.O.; Corresponding Secretary, C. B. Forster, Guelph, Ont.

Name,—Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America; date organized, March 14, 1900; total membership, 77; average earnings per

week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 500. President, Daniel Rohlender, Guelph, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. W. Fennell, Exhibition St., Guelph, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Thursday of every month.

Hamilton.

Name,—Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Local Union No. 67; date organized, July 1st, 1899; total membership, 42; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 45; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, 10 cents per hour and ten hours a day; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; superannuation, after 20 years, $300; 25 years, $400; 30 years, $500; death, $100. President, Robert Harbison, Corner Bold and Hess Streets; Corresponding Secretary, A. W. Harris, 28 Smith Avenue; nights of meeting, first and third Wednesday, and every Saturday of month, from 7.30 to 8.30 p.m.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters' and Joiners; date organized, June, 1860; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; bad weather and waiting for material; difference in wages and hours of labor between members asnd non-members of organization, two and one-half cents an hour in favor of the members; cash benefits, sickness, $3 per week; superannuation, $1.75 to $2 per week as long as a member lives after he has been a member for 18 or 21 years, respectively. President, Archibald Burton, 304 Wilson St., Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Herman Keinholt, 232 Bold St., Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, every alternate Friday.

Name,—United Garmentworkers' of America, Local Union 256; date organized, Aug. 26th, 1903; total membership, 100; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 9½; number of working hours Saturday, 4½; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, dullness in trade; total number employed at business in locality, 150; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, 25 per cent. in favor of members of organization. President, S. Sanders, Box 175, Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, John Madigan, 46 Murray St., Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, every Monday night.

Name,—Bartenders' International League: date organized, Nov. 6, 1899; total membership, 95; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 12; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 104; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, from $3 up per week in favor of members, and from 16 to 20 hours less; cash benefits, sickness, $3 per week; death, $50. President, R. H. Findlay, 73 James St., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Arthur Spillessey, Waldorf Hotel, Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Sunday at three p.m.

Name,—International Bakers' and Confectioners Union; total membership, 32; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly. Presi-

dent, B. B. Pinnell, Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. Watt, 50 Stuart St., E., Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, every other Saturday in month.

Name,—Musicians Protective Association; date organized, April 9th, 1903; total membership, 204; President, George Richard, Robinson, 203 John St., N., Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph J. Gimblett, 112 Caroline St., N. Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd Wednesday in month.

Name,—Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees' of America; date organized, April 29, 1899; total membership, 120; average earnings per week, $12 (Sunday included); number of working hours first five days, 10; Saturday the same; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 200; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, members receive from one to three cents per hour more than non-members; cash benefits, sickness, $2 per week for 8 weeks; death, $100; President, J. McSluraith, 35 Chatham St., Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Alexander Lamond, P. O. Box 203, Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting first and third Saturday every month.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters' and Joiners; total membership, 102; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid part weekly and part fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, cold and wet weather; cash benefit, sickness, doctor's fees are paid; death, from $100 to $200, according to length of membership, and there is $50 allowed for funeral of members' wives; disability, $100 to $400 according to length of membership; President, John F. Bremner, 79 Gore St., Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Edgar Cummings, 71 East Avenue, N., Hamilton, Ont.; night of meeting, first and third Tuesdays of month.

Name,—Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union; date organized, July 7th, 1896; total membership, 25; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, shops close down for stock-taking; cash benefits, death, $100. President, J. Drayton, 73 Oak Avenue, Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, F. Collins, Sherman Avenue, Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Wednesday in month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local Union, No. 205; date organized, June 26, 1900; total membership, 98; average earnings per week, $12.50; number of working hours first five days 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, cold weather; total number employed at business in locality, 120; difference in wages and hours of labor between union and non-union men,—union men receive 25 cents per hour, non-union receive 20 to 22½ and work 60 hours a week; cash benefits, death, $100. one year's membership, $150 for two years' membership in good standing. Special work carried on,—discussions *re* information to the craft. President, John Preston, 23 Walnut St., Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Turk, 519 James St. N., Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Mondays each month.

Name,—International Tobacco Workers, Local Union No. 48; date organized, Sept. 1899; total membership, male, 120; female, 90; average earnings per week, $10; female, $4.50; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours, Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average num-

ber of days idle per member during year, 25; cause of idleness, stock-taking; total number employed at business in locality, 120; male, ; female 90; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, all are members of organization: cash benefit, sickness, $3 per week, death, $50. President, Leander Slaughter, 19 Dundurn St., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas Willis, 47 Crook St., Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, second and fourth Mondays each month.

Name,—Order of Railway Conductors; date organized, April 5th, 1881; total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $21: President, Wm. McKay, 225 York St., Hamilton, Ont.: Corresponding Secretary, A. Cameron, 18 Market Square, Hamilton, Ont.: nights of meeting first and third Sunday each month at 2.30 p.m.

Name,—Ironmolders' Union, No. 26; date organized, March 12, 1880; total membership, 400; average earnings per week, $16; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, dullness in trade; cash benefits, sickness, $5.25 per week; death, $100 to $150. President, William Lucas, Leaming St., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, J. R. Conway, 73 Pearl St., N. Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, every Wednesday in month.

Name,—United Garment Workers of America (Cutters' and Trimmers'), No. 23; date organized, March 1st, 1903; total membership, 54; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 9½; number of working hours Saturday, 4½; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 18; cause of idleness, slack season. President, H. P. McGarrity, 45 Wellington St. S., Hamilton, Ont.: Coresponding Secretary, Robt. Jas. Ferguson, 111 Elgin St., Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, first Thursday of month.

Name,—Cigarmakers' Union, No. 55; date organized, Nov. 1, 1879; total membership, 212; male, ——; female, 5; average earnings per week, male, $10; average earnings per week, female, $10; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 10; cause of idleness, stock-taking; total number employed at business in locality, 212; male, ; female, 5; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; lack of employment, $5 per week; death, $50 to $550. President, E. A. Pockoch, 137 Simcoe St.; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas O'Dowd, 137 Simcoe St., Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, regular meeting, 2nd Wednesday each month; Executive meets every Monday.

Name,—Journeymen Barbers' Inter. Union of America; date organized, Nov. 8, 1900; total membership, 70; average earnings per week, $11; number of hours first five days, 12; number of working hours Saturday, 16; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 70; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-union men work two hours more each day; cash benefit, sickness, $5 per week; death, $60. President, W. John Hawkins, Manhattan Barber Shop, Merrick St., Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, H. J. Halford, 59 John St., Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Mondays in each month.

Name,—International Brotherhood Bookbinders, Local 114; date organized, April 18, 1902; total membership, 13; average earnings, per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in

locality, 18; death, $50. President, W. R. Crockett, 17 Evans St., Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Llewellyn Thomas, 60 Napier St., Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, second Tuesday each month.

Name,—Typographical Union, No. 129; date organized, September, 1889; total membership, 100; average earnings per week, male, $12.50 for job work,—operators, $13.50; number of working hours first five days, 49; number of working hours Saturday, 5; (operators work 48 hours per week); wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 77 men work steadily the year around, and 23 work about 8 or 9 months of the year; cash benefits, death, $70. President, Christopher Geiss, care of the "Spectator" news department, Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, John J. Burns, 230 John St. W., Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, second Saturday each month.

Name,—International Broom and Whisk Makers Union; date organized, May 15th, 1900; total membership, 20; average earnings per week, $12.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average No. of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, dull season. President, Emerson Norton, 60 Wentworth St., North; Corresponding Secretary, Walter Rollo, 74 East Ave., North; nights of meeting, second and fourth Mondays of month.

Name,—Journeymen Horseshoers Local 472; date organized, March 23, 1896; total membership, 18; average earnings per week, $12.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid wekely; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-members work 10 hours on Saturday; President, W. K. Allan, 132 Caroline St., S.; Corresponding Secretary, C. E. Groves, 194 West Ave., N.; nights of meeting, second and fourth Wednesdays of month.

Name,—Bricklayers and Masons Union, No. 1; date organized, 1880; total membership, 185; average earnings per week, $22.50; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 150; cause of idleness, wet and cold weather; difference between members and non-members of organization in hours of labor, non-union men work 10 hours a day; cash benefits, death, $100; there is special work carried on for members; President, J. T. Laing, 164 Robinson, St., Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, A. J. Symons, Box 264, Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, every Thursday night.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; date organized, 1871; total membership, 46; average earnings per week, $21; paid by mile for road work; total number employed at business in locality; 68; cash benefits, leath, from $4,500 to $7,500. President, James Oliver, 198 Locke St., N. Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. F. Baines, 288 Bay St., N. Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, second and fourth Sunday afternoons in each month.

Name,—International Brotherhood Blacksmiths' and Helpers'; date organized, Aug. 8th, 1904; total membership, 54; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, small number work five hours, a larger number work eight hours; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 200. President, Perry Leach, General Delivery, Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Fred. Lsuest, 85 Inchbury St., Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, second and fourth Fridays in month.

Name,—Boilermakers' and Ironshsip Builders of America; date organized, August 11, 1904; total membership, 32; average earnings per week, $13;

number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5 and 10; wages paid weekly by one shop, fortnightly by two shops, and by railways monthly; total number employed at business in locality,35; cash benefits, strike, $7 to married men and $5 to unmarried members. President, William Proctor, 106 Wellington St., N. Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Harry F. Gregory, 165 Florence St., Hamilton; nights of meeting, first and third Fridays in month.

Havelock.

Name,—Bro. of Railroad Trainmen; date organized, Aug. 9th, 1902; total membership, 44; average earnings per week, $22; number of working hours first 5 days,—all paid by mile; mileage system; wages paid monthly, total number employed at business in locality, 48; cash benefits, death, from $4,00, $1,000, $1,350; President, John S. McWhorter, Smith's Falls, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Alfred E. McGuire, Havelock, Ont; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Tuesday of month.

Kingston.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Engineers; date organized, 1850; total membership, 45; average earnings per week, $13.22; number of working hours 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle during year, 6; cause of idleness, public holidays; total number employed at business in locality, 40; cash benefits, lack of employment, $2.50 per week; sickness, $2.50 per week; superannuation, $2.50; death, $60; President, James W. Ward, 290 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, John Lovick, 152 Gordon St., Kingston, Ont.; nights of meeting, every other Wednesday.

Name,—Typographical Union, No. 209; date organized, 1886; total membership, 31; average earnings per week, (operators) $14; time hands $10; number working hours first 5 days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, public holidays on newspaper work; cause of idleness, off time and job hands; total number employed at business in locality, 39; difference in wages and hours of labor between union and non-union men, non-union men work 10 hours per day; union men, 9; cash benefits, death, $60; President, James Chatterton, Clergy St., Kingston, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Allan Stroud, 91 Rideau St., Kingston, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st Monday every month.

Name,—Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers (Tinsmiths) Inter. Alliance, 117; date organized, Sept. 8, 1900; total membership, 34; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours, first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 9; cause of idleness, slackness of trade; total number employed at business in locality, 36; cash benefits, death, funeral expenses, $100; special work for members, have a blackboard on which lessons in pattern drafting are given; President, George L. Babcock, 93 York St., Kingston, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, John Anderson Barriefield, Kingston, Ont.

Name,—National Association of Marine Engineers; date organized, Dec., 1890; total membership, 80; average earnings per week, from $12.50 to $25; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 150; total number employed at business in locality,

80; special work for members,—Keeping reading room open all winter; President, Alexander Milne, Johnston St., Kingston, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, James Gellie, 235 Earl St., Kingston, Ont., nights of meeting, every Friday each month.

Name,—Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers; date organized, March 3rd, 1899; total membership, 45; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 100; cause of idleness, inclement weather; total number employed at business in locality 40; special work is carried on for members; President, W. H. Towmend, 281 Victoria St., Kingston, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Alexander Fowler, 221 Johnston St., Kingston, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of America, Local 249; date organized, Aug;. 12th, 1881; total membership, 73; average earnings per week, $13.25; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 8; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, cold weather and dullness in building trade; difference in wages and hours of labor between union and non-union men, non-union men work 10 hours a day and average $1.75 a day; cash benefits, sickness, $3 per week; superannuation totally disabled or loss of a limb, up to $500; President, J. Davis, Barrack St., Kingston, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Hubble, 26. Quebec St., Kingston, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Monday in each month.

Name,—Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America; organized Dec. 5th, 1887; total membership, 19; average earnings per week, $9; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 8; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 148; cause of idleness, severe weather, and no contracts; cash benefits, death, $100 for member in good standing; President, George William Noyes, Jr., 460 Albert St., Kingston, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, George Noyes, Sr., 460 Albert St., Kingston, Ont.; nights of meeting, every 2nd Wednesday of month.

Laborers' Protective Union (Quarrymen), No. 8,663, A. F. of L.; date organized, Sept. 15th, 1900; total membership, 50; average earnings per week, $8; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid, part weekly and part fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, lack of employment during winter months; total number employed at business in locality 100; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization,—members get $1.50 for a 9 hour day, non-members get $1.25 for a 10 hour day; cash benefits, members are assisted in case of sickness, and on death of a member the family is assisted if it is required; special work for members, a reading room; President John O. Saunders, 159 Nelson St., Kingston, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Walter S. Shufflebotham, 466 Montreal St., Kingston, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month.

London.

Name,—G.T.R. System Division No. 1, "Order of Railroad Telegraphers"; date organized, 1898; number of working hours first five days, 12; number of working hours Saturday, 12; average earnings per week, $10; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business on the entire system, 1,050, male; female, 50; cash benefits, and insurance in connection

with the organization; President, Wm. Faskin, Port Dover, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, D. L. Shaw, 769 King St., London, Ont.; meetings are held when called by the President, and at points to suit.

Name,—Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen, No. 117; date organized, 1884; total membership, 63; average earnings per week, $12; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, traffic slacking off; total number employed at business in locality, 80; cash benefits, death, $1,500; special work for members, there is an educational room; Secretary, J. Brown, 46 Byron Ave., London; nights of meeting, 1st Tuesday evening and 3rd Sunday afternoon of every month.

Name,—Musicians' Union: date organized, Feb. 1st, 1902; total membership, male 120; female, 6; President, St. J. Hytenranch, London, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, C. N. Perrin, London, Ont.; nights of meeting, monthly.

Name,—Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers; date organized, May 23rd, 1893; total membership, 36; average earnings per week, $13.50; number of working hours first five days, 11½; number of working hours Saturday, 5¾; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 30; cash benefits, death, $100; President, William Foster, 62 Dundas St., London, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, George C. Hills, 474 Grosvenor St., London, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Fridays each month.

Name,—Ironmoulders' Union of North America; date organized, 1858; total membership, 133; average earnings per week, $13.50; average number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10 in some shops, five in others, and one shop closed down alternate Saturday during summer; average number of days idle per member during year, 10 days; cause of idleness, repairs and stock-taking; cash benefits, sickness, $5.25; death, from $150 upwards, according to length of membership; President, John Warren, 515 Simcoe St., London, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, George Grant, 22 Edward Street, London, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of month.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners; date organized, 1860; total membership, 96; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 4½; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 25; cause of idleness, inclement weather, and waiting for other trades; total number employed at business in locality, 300; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-members work longer time without extra pay; cash benefits, lack of employment, $2.50 per week for period of 12 weeks, and $1.50 per week for additional 12 weeks; sickness, $3 per week for 26 weeks, and after that time $1.50 per week as long as sickness continues; death, $60; superannuation, $2 per week if a member for 25 years, and over 50 years of age and incapable of earning half the average wages of the district; President, Ryall B. Pelton, 474 Quebec St., London, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, John Tauton, 379 Waterloo St., London, Ont.; nights of meeting, alternate Wednesdays from June 8th, 1904.

Name,—Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America; date organized, Dec., 1902; total membership, 34; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 14; wages paid weekly; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week, death, $60; President, Albert Stelk, South St., London, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. Dickinson, 281 Wellington St., London, Ont.; nights of meeting 1st and 3rd Tuesday of month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; date organized, July 13, 1891; total membership, 62; average earnings per week $13; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 20; total number employed at business in locality, 75; cash benefits, death, $500, $1,000 to $1,350; total disability member receives full amount of policy; President, James Murdoch, Toronto Junction, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, H. K. Hay, London, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Sunday each month.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 5; date organized, 1863; total membership, 55; average earnings per week, $13; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 95; cause of idleness, frost and wet weather; total number employed at business in locality, 55; cash benefits, sickness, varies; death, $50; there is special work carried on for members; President, Walter Toll, 669 Central Avenue, London, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Henry Rymill, 491 Oxford St., London; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month.

Name,—Builders' Laborers' Protective Union; date organized, October 21st, 1895; total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $9.90; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year 90; cause of idleness, winter weather; total number employed at business in your locality, 60; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-members work one hour per day more and receive 5 cents less per hour; President, John Beal, 111 Dufferin Avenue, London, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Burleigh, 206 Adelaide St., London, Ont., nights of meeting, 3rd Monday in each month.

Name,—Machinists, London Lodge, No. 383; date organized, July 10, 1899; total membership, 65; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 105; cash benefits, lack of employment, married $7 per week, single, $6 per week; sickness, $2 per week; death, $50 to $1,000; superannuation $500; President, J. P. Begg, London, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, H. A. Clark, 111 Wellington St., London, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Monday each month.

Name,—Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 278; total membership, male 223, female, 63; average earnings per week, male, $10 to $12; female, $9 to $10; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 400 male, female, 400; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, members of organization are paid at the rate of $7 per thousand, non-members from $3.50 to $5.50 per thousand; cash benefits in case of lack of employment, $3 per week for 18 months, sickness, $5 per week for 13 weeks, death, $50 to $550; President, Wm. Hale, cor. Simcoe and Clarence Sts., London, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Meaden, 186 Kent St., London, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Friday of each month.

Midland.

Name,—Carpenters and Joiners; date organized, May 23rd, 1900; total membership, 20; average earnings per week, $13; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly;

average number of days idle per member during year, 50; cause of idleness, inclement weather; total number employed at business in locality, 40; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, members of organization work 9 hours and receive 25 cents per hour, non-members work 10 hours and receive 17½ to 22 cents per hour; cash benefits, death, $50 to $200; President, C. G. Arthur, Midland, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. L. Beaudoin, Midland, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Thursday of month.

Niagara Falls, Ont.

Name,—Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America; date organized, Dec. 5th, 1887; total membership, 75; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 8; wages paid weekly and fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 120; cause of idleness, unfavorable weather and winter months; total number employed at business in locality, 75; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, all are union men; cash benefits, lack of employment, $5 per week if on strike, death, $100; President, Octave Lachance, St. Catharines, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph T. Ganguish, St. David's, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in month.

Name,—United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers; date organized, Nov. 6, 1902; total membership 8; average earnings per week, $13.50; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 8; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death, $100; President, C. Beel, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, H. Wismer, Niagara Falls, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Wednesday of month.

Name,—International Association of Carworkers; date organized, March 17, 1903; total membership, 20; average earnings per week, $9.40; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday. 10; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business in locality, 40; President, T. Kerr, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, P. J. Doherty, Niagara Falls, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 3rd Wednesday of month.

Name,—Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Div. 16; date organized, Dec. 14, 1890; total membership, 380; average earnings per week, $13; number of working hours first five days, 11; number of working hours Saturday and Sunday, 22; total number employed at business in locality, 13; cash benefits, death, $50; President, W. H. McFadden, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Staley, Falls View, Ont.; nights of meeting, once every three months, subject to call of Chairman.

Name,—Bricklayers and Masons, International Union No. 27; date organized, May 31st, 1904; total membership, 45; average earnings, per week, $20; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 8; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, scarcity of work and severe winter weather; cash benefits, death, $100; President, Hiram Howard, Reen St., Niagara Falls Center, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Ed. J. Jackson, Kitchner St., Niagara Falls Centre, Ont.; nights of meeting, every Tuesday in month.

North Bay.

Name,—Order of Railway Conductors; date organized, 1888; total membership, 38; average earnings per week, $20; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business in locality, 50; cash benefits, death, insurance carried by members; President, Linus O'Connor, North Bay, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Adam Torrance, North Bay, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Mondays in month.

Orangeville.

Name,—Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen; date organized, April 3rd, 1901; total membership, 48; average earnings per week, $8; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid monthly; President, William Campbell, Alton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas Lackey, Shelburne, Ont.; nights of meeting, every three months at 1.30 p.m. (last Saturday in June, September and December.)

Ottawa.

Name,—Typographical Union, No. 102; date organized, 1867; total membership, male, 298; female, 2; average earnings per week, male, $13 to $16, female, $13; number of working hours first five days, 8 and 9 hours; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly and fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 298 male, and 2 female; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, union men receive from $13 to $16.50 per week, non-union only $7 to $8 per week for 10 hour day; cash benefits, sickness, $4 per week, death, 50 cents is levied on each member; President, P. M. Draper, Box 1,017, Ottawa, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, A. S. Morris, 36 Cumberland St., Ottawa, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st Saturday in each month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; date organized, 1885; total membership, 71; average earnings per week, $20; number of working hours first 5 days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; average number of days idle per member during year, 150; cause of idleness, close of navigation; President, John King, McLeod St., Ottawa, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, James Suddaby, Ottawa East, Ont.; nights of meeting, every Sunday in month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; date organized, Sept. 1887; total membership, 119; President, Harry Bell, 175 Sussex Avenue, Ottawa, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas A. Perry, 463 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Sundays in month.

Name,—Sterotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, No. 50; total membership, 8; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours during week 48; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 8; cash benefits, death, international union allows $60, local members are assessed $1 each; President, Thomas Hulme, care of "Citizen Office," Ottawa, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Arsene Riendeau, care of Printing Bureau, Ottawa, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st Thursday every month.

Name,—Order of Railway Conductors of America, Div. 29; date organized, July, 1881; total membership, 65; average earnings, work performed on a mileage basis; cash benefit, death, from $1,000 to $5,000; Presi-

dent, Frederick Campbell, 66 Rochester St., Ottawa, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, A. E. Wright, 625 Somerset St., Ottawa, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month, at 2 p.m.

Name,—Stationary Engineers; date organized, 1889; total membership, 31; average earnings per week, $14; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, 90.

Name,—Bookbinders' Union, No. 65; date organized, October, 1900; total membership, 62; average earnings per week, male, $12 to $16, female, $3 to $6; number of working hours first five days, 9 to 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly and weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 62; cash benefits, death, $50; President, G. A. White, 660 Rideau St., Ottawa, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, John O'Reilly, 110 Arthur St., Ottawa, Ont.; nights of meeting, 4th Monday of every month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, date organized, May 13, 1895; total membership, 90; average earnings per week, $14; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness slackness of trade in winter; cash benefits, death, from $500 to $3,000; President, T. B. Skelly, 156 Nicholas St., Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, F. H. Grendal, 478 Lewis St., Ottawa, Ont.; nights of meeting, every alternate Sunday.

Name,—Musicians' Canadian National Union, No. 2; date organized, Aug. 29th, 1903; total membership, male, 65; female, 2; cash benefits, sickness, $3 per week; President, J. H. Mason, 144 Isabella St., Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, F. Lappe, 603 King St., Ottawa, Ont.; nights of meeting, last Sunday each month at 10 a.m.

Owen Sound.

Name,—Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America; date organized, Jan. 18, 1902; total membership, 15; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 8; date organized, January 18, 1902; total membership, 15; average earnings per week, $3 per day; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 8; average number of days idle per member during year, 150; cause of idleness, rough weather and no work; cash benefits death, $100; President, Alex. Brough, Owen Sound, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Robert McEwen, Box 520, Owen Sound, Ont.; nights of meeting, every second Friday in each month.

Peterboro.

Name,—Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America; date organized, July, 1902; total membership, 25; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 12 to 14; number of working hours Saturday, 16 to 20; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 35; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-members from one to two hours longer, or as long as they wish to stay up; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week, death, $60; President, Arthur Mitchell, Hunter St., Peterboro; Corresponding Secretary, M. H. Gainly, 178 Hunter St., Peterboro; nights of meeting, last Monday of each month.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' Union of America; date organized, May 1st, 1902; total membership, male, 17, female, 34; total number employed at business in locality, 17 male, and 34 female; cash benefit, death, $100 after three years' membership; President, George Record, 5th Ward, Peterboro, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas L. Anderson, Box. 860, Peterboro, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd Monday in each month.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' International Union; date organized, November, 1901; total membership, 40; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 150; cause of idleness, unfavorable weather; total number employed at business in locality, 44; cash benefits, sickness, grant from Union; President, H. H. Hillier, Box 30, Peterboro, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. J. Goodwin, Box 497, Peterboro, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of month.

Name,—Carpenters and Joiners, of United Brotherhood, No. 672; date organized, October, 1899; total membership, 75; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours, Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year 90; cause of idleness, severe weather, slackness in building trades; total number employed in locality, 110; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, members get from $3 to $4 more per week than non-members; cash benefits, death from $100 to $200; disability, from $100 to $400, according to number of years a member; special work for members, drawing lessons occasionally; President, Wm. George Sloan, Chamberlain St., Peterboro, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Johnston, Box 750, Peterboro, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Monday of every month.

Name,—Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, International Alliance No. 194; date organized, Jan. 17, 1902; total membership, 26; average earnings per week, $12 to $15; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 12; cause of idleness, dull time in winter; cash benefit death, $100; special work for members, pattern drawing and cutting; President, Ernest A. Hutchinson, 15 Sherman St., Peterboro, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, George H. Panter, 291 Townsend St., Peterboro, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Friday in each month.

Name,—Musicians, Peterboro Local Union, No. 191, A. F. of M.; date organized, April 27; 1900; total membership, 45; average earnings per week, $15.50; total number employed at business in locality, 45 men are employed a portion of the time; President, Joseph Couse, Peterboro; Corresponding Secretary, J. A. Harper, P. O. Box 484, Peterboro, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st Monday every month.

Preston.

Name,—Ironmolders' Union of North America, Local No. 314; date organized, May, 1899; total membership, 65; average earnings per week, $15 to $20; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, none in summer; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, from 50 to 70; cause of idleness, work is too hard; total number employed at business in locality, about 80; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, all are organized; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death,

$100; President, James Greig, Preston, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Jansen, Preston, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Wednesday in month.

Port Dalhousie.

Name,—Amalgamated Rubber Workers' Union of America; date organized, Dec. 14th, 1900; average earnings per week, male, $9 to $12; female, $5 to $9 per week; number of working hours first five days, 10 hours and 10 minutes; number of working hours Saturday, 9 hours and 10 minutes; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 20; cause of idleness, stock-taking and general clearing up; total number employed at business in locality, male, about 150; female, 100; President, Nelson Wilmonth, Port Dalhousie, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, John J. Phillimore, Port Dalhousie; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday of month.

Port Arthur.

Name,—Order of Railroad Telegraphers; date organized, July 1st, 1902; total membership, male, 128; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 12; number of working hours Saturday, 12, including Sundays; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business in locality, 10; cash benefits, death, from $300, $500 up to $1,000; President, F. T. Peebles, 315 Kennedy St., Winnipeg, Man.; Corresponding Secretary, James Ferguson, Box 345, Port Arthur, Ont.; nights of meeting at the call of the Chairman.

Port Colborne.

Name,—Carpenters & Joiners' Union; date organized, July, 1902; total membership, 25; average earnings per week, $12 to $15; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, severe weather for outside work; total number employed at business in locality, 25; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization,—all belong to organization; President, Rueben Neff, Humberstone P. O., Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, C. W. Fares, Port Colborne; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month.

Sarnia.

Name,—Ironmoulders Union of N. A.; date organized, Feb. 11, 1903; total membership, 25; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid fortnightly; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death, $100 to $500; President, John Mason, Sarnia, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, George R. Scull, 327 Cromwell St., Sarnia, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in month.

Name,—Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America; date organized, Dec. 9, 1902; total membership, 11; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 12; number of working hours Saturday, 15; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 20; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death, $60; President, James Dickson, Sarnia, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Burley, Sarnia, Ont.; nights of meeting, last Monday each month.

Name,—Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local 422; date organized, August 26, 1901; total membership, 25; average earnings

per week, $13.25; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, severe weather; total number employed at business in locality, 35; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, members receive seventy-five cents more per day and work one hour less than non-members; cash benefits, death, $100 to $300; superannuation, all, old members are continued as honorary members; special work carried on, reading room and games; President, D. L. Van Alstine, Sarnia, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Arthur D. Williams, 272 Maria St., Sarnia, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in month.

Name,—Order of Railway Conductors; date organized, April 27, 1886; total membership, 33; average earnings per week, $25; total number employed at business in locality, 55; quite a number of the younger conductors are members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; cash benefits, death, from $1,000 to $5,000, according to insurance held; President, F. Clements, Sarnia, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, H. Bell, Tunnel P. O., Sarnia, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 2 p.m.

Smith's Falls.

Name,—Ironmoulders Union of North America; date organized, June, 1899; total membership, 135; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 8; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 135; cash benefits, sickness, $5; death, $100 to $200; lack of employment, $7 per week; President, James Hopkins, Box 263, Smith's Falls; Corresponding Secretary, John W. Garrett, Box 263, Smith's Falls, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, No. 245; total membership, 65; average earnings per week, $20; number of working hours first five days, 8; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business in locality, 100; cash benefits, death, $500, $1,000 up to $1,350; President, Jas. F. Mumby, Smith's Falls, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Stinson, Box 327, Smith's Falls, Ont.; nights of meeting, every Monday.

Name,—Federal Labor Union, No. 9502, A. F. of L.; date organized, November 6th, 1901; total membership, 70; average earnings per week, $7.80; number of working hours first five days 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; some shops pay monthly; average number of days idle per member during year 12; cause of idleness, repairs; total number employed at business in locality, male, 700; female, 300; President, R. Nichols, Smith's Falls, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. J. Hay, Smith's Falls, Ont.; nights of meeting, every 2nd and last Thursday in month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division 38; date organized, 1888; total membership, 61; average earnings per week, $28; number of working hours first five days, 10 hours is the basis of day's pay; average number of days idle per member during year, 15; cause of idleness, repairs; total number employed at business in locality, 45; cash benefit, death, Insurance carried by Brotherhood; President, D. Best, Smith's Falls, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, James Cain, Smith's Falls; nights of meeting, 1st and 5th Monday evenings.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' Union of America; date organized, August 1st, 1903; total membership, male, 8; female, 10; average earnings

per week, male, $12 to $15; female, $7 to $9; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of workking hours Saturday, 9 to 10; average number of days idle per member during year, 55; cause of idleness, slackness in trade; number employed at business in locality, male, 9; female, 11; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, male members receive from fifteen cents to one dollar more on a garment, and female members receive twenty-five cents more on a garment than non-members of organization; cash benefits, death, $100; President, George Egan, Leland Hotel, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Alex. McKenzie, Box 1, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; nights of meeting, first Monday in month.

Name,—Bricklayers and Masons, International Union, No. 16; date organized, April, 1901; total membership, 42; average earnings per week, $24; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 20; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, there are none but members here; President, Edward Kelly, Steelton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Watt, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Box 446; nights of meeting, every Tuesday of month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Conductors and Brakemen; date organized, 1902; total membership, 75; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 100; cash benefits, sickness, dues paid; death, $500 to $1,000 to $1,500; President, Joseph Whalen, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, R. W. Mitchell, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Sunday.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; date organized, July 1902; total membership, 17; average earnings per week, $21.60; number of working hours first five days, 12; number of working hours Saturday, 12; average number of days idle per member during year, 50; cause of idleness, repairs to engines; total number employed at business in locality, 19; cash benefits, death, from $750 to $1,000; special work for members, regular meeting twice a month; President, A. C. Wagnor, Morse Junction, N. W. Territories; Corresponding Secretary, N. Fulcher, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Box 38; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Sundays in month.

Stratford.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; date organized, 1875; total membership, 50; average earnings per week, from $15 to $30; number of working hours first five days, vary according to length of run; total number employed at business in locality, 65; cash benefit in case of death, whatever amount member is insured rating from $750 to $4,500; President, Wm. O'Brien, Box 337, Stratford; Corresponding Secretary, John Banting, Box 337, Stratford; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Sunday in month.

Name,—Pioneer Lodge No. 103 International Association Machinists; total membership, 200; average earnings per week, $12.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid monthly; cash benefits in case of sickness, $1.00 per week; death, according to length of time in good standing; superannuation fund, as in case of death the members are superannuated according to length of time; they have been in good standing; President, R. L. Stamp, Box 105, Stratford; Corresponding Secretary, Frank E. Eastner, Box 105, Stratford; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month.

4 L.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America No. 24; date organized, December 8, 1902; total membership, 26; average earnings per week, $18.90; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, about 38; President, Wm. Gibling, Stratford; Corresponding Secretary, G. Thomas Cooke, Stratford; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month.

Name,—Teamsters Union, Local 26; date organized, November 1st 1902; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $9; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 13; President, Walter Ronchey, Stratford, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Arthur Roberts, Stratford, Ont.; nights of meeting, 4th Wednesday in month.

St. Catharines.

Name,—Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local, No. 407; date organized, August 1st, 1901; total membership, 34; average earnings per week, $12.50; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 50; slackness in building trades on account of inclement weather; total number employed at business in locality, 40; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization; members receive from twenty-five to fifty cents more per day than non-members; cash benefits, death, $100 for one year's membership and $150 for two years' membership, on death of wife of member, $50; superannuation, every member in sound health when taken in over fifty years of age is entitled to only half benefits; President, Edward A. Day, 63 George St., St. Catharines, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, William D. Outram, 59 Dacotah St., St. Catharines, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 3rd Wednesday of each month.

Name,—Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters, and Steamfitters' Helpers; date organized, April 13, 1901; total membership, 22; average earnings per week, $12.50; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness slack season; total number employed at business in locality, 25; cash benefits, lack of employment, strike or lockout, $5 per week; sickness, $5 per week; death, $100; superannuation, $400 for a member of twenty years standing; President, John McGlashin, St. Catharines, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Patrick O'Gorman, Box 732, St. Catharines, Ont.

Name,—Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of America; date organized, February, 1883; total membership, 90; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 45; cause of idleness, extreme cold weather unfit for outdoor work; total number employed at business in locality, 92; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members, all are members of organization; cash benefits, death, $50 to $200; disability, from $100 up to $400; special work for members, entertainments, etc.; President, Wallace Glover, St. Catharines, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, James Carty, Box 193, St. Catharines, Ont.; nights of meeting, every Friday evening.

Name,—Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Union, Local, No. 4; date organized, June 6th, 1882; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $11.50; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working

hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 120; cause of idleness, bad season; total number employed at business in locality, 30; President, Wm. Bullock, St. Catharines, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, C. G. Paty, Box 53, St. Catharines, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Tuesday of month.

Name,—Journeymen Bakers and Confectionery Workers' Union, No. 127; date organized, October, 1901; total membership, 20; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 12; working hours Saturday, 12; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 20; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, all are members of organization; President, J. D. Wright, Church St., St. Catharines, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, N. A. Bractt, 81 Niagara St., St. Catharines, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month.

Name,—Cigarmakers' Union; date organized, August 1st, 1881; total membership, 20 male; female,2; average earnings per week, male, $9; female, $9; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours on Saturday, 7; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 21; cause of idleness, dull season in winter; total number employed at business in locality, 27 male; female, 8; cash benefits, lack of employment, $3 per week; sickness, $5 per week; death, $50 to $550; case of total disability, full benefits; President, Leo Coyle, Box 153, St. Catharines, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Herbert Ball, Box 153, St. Catharines, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday in Month.

Name,—Barbers' Union, Local No. 1; date organized, October 1st, 1886; total membership, 19; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 12; number of working hours Saturday, 16; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 19; cash benefits, sickness, $3 per week; death, $25; President, William Rand, St. Catharines, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Adam M. Haynes, St. Paul St., St. Catharines, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday in the month.

St. Thomas.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 8; total membership, 20; average earnings per week, $20; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; number of days idle per member during year, depends on the amount of work; cause of idleness, wet weather, lack of material, etc.; total number employed at business in locality, 20; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, all are members of organization; President, A. M. James, 44 Owassa St., St. Thomas, Ont; Corresponding Secretary, E. J. Evans, 22 Yarwood St., St. Thomas, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division No. 132; date organized, 1876; total membership, 137; average earnings per week, $25; number of working hours first five days, 12; number of working hours Saturday, 12; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business in locality, 200; cash benefits, death, from $750 to $4,500; President, M. J. McAndrew, Box 698, St. Thomas, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, E. Cowles, Box 1,313, St. Thomas, Ont.; nights of meeting, every Monday afternoon.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors of America, Local Union, No. 14; date organized, 1890; total membership, male, 22; average earnings per week, male, $9 to $10; number of working hours first five days, 10 to 12; number

of working hours Saturday, 10 to 12; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, slackness in trade; total number employed at business in locality, male, 30; female, 30; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, members receive from $2 to $3 more per week; cash benefits, death, $100; President, O. Lowery, St, Thomas, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, A. Roberts, St. Thomas, Ont.; night of meeting, 4th Monday of each month.

Name,—Order of Railway Conductors, Union Division; date organized, 1882; total membership, 105; average earnings per week, $20; average number of working hours first five days, any time when required; President, Thomas Lees, St. Thomas, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, John Mackenzie, St. Thomas, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Sunday at 2 p.m.

Name,—Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; date organized, 1887; total membership, 300; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, no limit, whenever called upon; total number employed at business in locality, 300; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week, death, $500, $1,000 up to $1,350; President, J. W. Brown, Box 970, St. Thomas, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, T. G. Courtenay, Box 838, St. Thomas, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Sunday and 2nd and 4th Monday.

St. Marys.

Name,—Quarrymen's Association, No. 10,918, A. F. of L.; date organized, April, 1903; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $9.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 40 to 50; President, J. S. Ellingham, 24 Tracey St., St. Marys, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Smith, St. Marys, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

Toronto.

Name,—Bricklayers' Union, Local No. 2 of Ontario; total membership, 420; average earnings per week, $15.00; number of working hours first five days, 8 hours; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 450; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, from five cents to twenty-five cents per hour; cash benefits in case of death, $150; President, Albert Chamberlain, 16 Rose Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, John Murphy, 2 Fuller St., Toronto; nights of meeting, every Tuesday evening, Labor Temple.

Name,—Brotherhood of Blacksmiths' and Helpers, International Local No. 171; date organized, November 16th, 1900; total membership, male, 93; average earnings per week, $13.50; helpers, $9; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; total number employed at business in locality, 140; President, Jos. Ellis, Montrose Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Alfred J. Smith, 107 De Grassi St., Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Friday each month.

Name,—Civic Employees' Union, No. 1; date organized, April 3rd, 1889; total membership, 80; average earnings per week, $10.80; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; cash benefits, sickness, $4 per week; death, $50; President, Robert Orr, 180 Morse St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas Hilton, 115 Booth Avenue, Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st Monday every month.

Name,—Carpenters, Amalgamated Society of, Toronto, Branch No. 4; organized 1902; total membership, 70; average earnings per week, $10.56; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 66; cause of idleness, bad weather and slackness in trade; cash benefits, lack of employment, $2.50; sickness, $3 per week; superannuation, $2.50 per week for life; death, $60; President, Mont. Brown, Coleman P. O., Ont.; Corresponding Sercetary, George Gibble, Hogarth Avenue, Toronto; nights of meeting, alternate Tuesdays of month.

Name,—Gilders Protective Union, No. 980, A. F. of L.; date organized, 1888; total membership, 90; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly and fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 300; President, D. C. Marsh, 238 Mutual St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, J. Johnston, 6 Home Place, Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Friday in month.

Name,—Printing Pressmen's Union, Local No. 10; date organized, 1882; total membership, 10; average earnings per week, $16; number of working hours first five days, 9 hours and 50 minutes; wages paid weekly; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, all belong to organization; cash benefits, death, $100; President, George Crighton, 111 Carlaw Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Edward H. Randall, 25 Oak St., Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st Monday every month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local Union No. 3; date organized, 1887; total membership, 275; average earnings per week, $13.20; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, unfavorable weather; total number employed at business in locality, 1,200; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, members receive ten to fifteen cents more per hour than non-members; cash benefits, total disability, full death benefit is paid; cash benefit, death, member, $150; death of wife, $50; President, Wm. Mitchell, 139 Oak St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. W. Harmon, 38 La Plante Avenue, Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Tuesday of month.

Name,—International Association of Machinists; date organized, February, 1892; total membership, 575; average earnings per week, $13.50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid half weekly and half fortnightly, and in railway shops, monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 20; cause of idleness, slackness of trade; total number employed at business in locality, 700; cash benefits, lack of employment, dues are paid, sickness $3 per week; death, $50 to $200; superannuation, $500 to $1,000, according to age and length of membership; President, Herbert Bryson, 275 Arthur St., Toronto, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, D. T. Montgomery, 154 Shaw St., Toronto, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month.

Name,—Excelsior Assembly, 2305, Knights of Labor; total membership, 24; President, John Francis, 125 Robert St., Toronto, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, William Gilmour, 89 Montrose Avenue, Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd Saturday of each month.

Name,—Furriers' Union; date organized, May 26, 1899; total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $13.50; number of working hours

first five days, 9½; number of working hours Saturday, 4½; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 4; total number employed at business in locality, 120 male; female, 250; President, Alfred Beckett, 66 Sherbourne St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, A. V. McCormack, 66 Sussex Avenue, Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd Friday.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' of America, No. 156; date organized, April 1st, 1903; total membership, male, 15; female, 20; average earnings per week, male, $12; female, $9; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, slack season; total number employed at business in locality, male, 20; female, 22; cash benefits, death, $100; President, M. P. Aitchson, Toronto Junction, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. E. Coleman, Box 662, Toronto Junction, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st Monday every month.

Name,—Operative Plasterers' Association, Local 48; date organized, 1888; total membership, 100; average earnings per week, $8; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, five to ten per cent.; cash benefits, death, $150; President, Duncan A. Webber, 433 Manning Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, James Ward, 12 Northern Street, Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Wednesday each month.

Name,—Toronto Street Railway Employees Union and B. S. Division 113, A. A. of Street and Electric Railway, E. of A.; date organized, August 4, 1893; total membership, 1,150; average earnings per week, $9; number of working hours first five days, eight and a half to ten hours; number of working hours Saturday, same; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 1,150; cash benefits, sickness, $3 if in Benefit Department; death or disability, $100; President, J. H. Pickles, Brackondale P. O., Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Griffin, 48 Heward Avenue, Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Name,—Upholsterers International Union, Local No. 30; date organized, 1894; total membership, 42; average earnings per week, $13; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, slackness in trade; total number employed at business in locality, 60; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, members receive five cents per hour more than non-members; President, Alexander Braid, 58 Sullivan St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Andrew R. Lee, 166 Terauley St., Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Thursday in the month.

Name,—Garment Workers, Local Union No. 202 (Operators and Handsewers); date organized, February 27, 1903; total membership, male, 30; female, 25; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 18; cause of idleness, slack season; President, George Thomas, 94 John St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, N. Arnold, 5 St. Vincent St., Toronto.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Engineers; date organized, October 14; 1903; (Society established January 1st, 1851); total membership, 42; average earnings per week, $12.90; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; difference in wages and

hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-members receive two and a half cents an hour less than members; cash benefits, lack of employment, $2.50 per week; sickness, $2.50 per week; death, $60; superannuation, if a member for twenty-five years, $1.75 per week; if a member for thirty years, $2 per week; if a member for thirty-five years, $2.25 per week; for forty years or upward, $2.50 per week; President, Walter C. Baker, 140 Mulock Avenue, Toronto Junction, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas Collins, 196 Campbell Avenue, Toronto; nights of meeting, alternate Wednesdays in month.

Name,—Photo-Engravers' Union, Local No. 35; date organized, July 15, 1903; total membership, 36; average earnings per week, $17; number of working hours first five days, 8½; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 50; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, members of organization work eight and a half hours per day, non-members, ten hours; cash benefit, strike, $8 per week for married men; single men, $5 per week; death, $75; President, A. E. Brock, 39 Grange Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, A. E. Anderson, 49 Broadview Avenue, Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st Monday in month.

Name,—Order of Railway Conductors; date organized, 1881; total membership, 70; President, W. J. Gray, 27 St. Andrew St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. Mitchell, 23 Rose Avenue, Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesday of month.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods; date organized, April, 1902; total membership, 45; average earnings per week, $9.50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; number of days idle per member during year, 5; cause of idleness, stock-taking; total number employed at business in locality, male, 175; female, 12; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death, $40 to $200; President, Charles Coulter, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, W. Fairbank, 1,199 College St., Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday in the month.

Name,—National Association of Marine Engineers, Council No. 1; date organized, January 27, 1899; total membership, 130; average earnings per week, $20; number of working hours first five days, 60; number of working hours Saturday, 12; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, close of navigation; total number employed at business in locality, 75; difference in members and non-members of organization, all are members of organization; special work for members, reading room and lectures to young engineers; President, F. S. Henning, 17 Soho St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, G. W. Clarkson, 35 Woolsley St., Toronto; nights of meeting, every Friday during the winter months.

Name,—Boot and Shoeworkers, Local Union No. 233; date organized, December 8th, 1900; total membership, male, 160; female, 54; average earnings per week, male, $7; female, $4; number of working hours, first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 50; cause of idleness, slackness of trade between seasons; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-members receive one dollar less per week; cash benefits, lack of employment, dues are paid; sickness, $5 per week for thirteen weeks; death, one year member, $50; two year member, $100; President, W. A. Stewart, 27 Grange Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, C. E. Saul, 27 Grange Avenue, Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Thursday every month.

Name,—Bartenders' Union, Local No. 280; date organized, December 28, 1901; total membership, 195; average earnings per week, $9 (with board); $12 without board; number of working hours first five days, 12; number of working hours Saturday, 12; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 300; cash benefits, death, $50; President, James Comeford, Union House, Simcoe St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, J. Cosgrave, 537 Queen St. W., Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Sunday in month.

Name,—Plasterers' Laborers' Union; total membership, 97; average earnings per week, $7; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 75; cause of idleness, inclement weather; total number employed at business in locality, 97; President, M. Barrett, 122 Centre Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, W. Kierstead, 590 Parliament St., Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of month.

Name,—Printing Press Assistants and Feeders, No. 1; date organized, 1890; total membership, 220 male; female, 1; average earnings per week, male, $10; female, $10; number of working hours first five days, 9 hours and 50 minutes; number of working hours Saturday, 4 hours and 50 minutes; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 220; President, Thomas F. Churchill, 8 Ulster Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Francis S. Attrell, 187 Marlborough Avenue; 1st Friday in month.

Name,—Metal Polishers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Association of North America; date organized, May 22, 1900; total membership, 48; average earnings per week, $14; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid part weekly and part fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 54; cash benefits, death, $100; President, T. B. Montgomery, 45 Montrose Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, William Podley, 912 Queen St. East, Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month.

Name,—International Association of Machinists, No. 371; date organized, 1900; total membership, 146; average earnings per week, $12.65; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid part weekly and part monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 5; cause of idleness, cutting down expenses; total number employed at business in locality, 200; cash benefits, sickness, $2 per week; death, $300; President, W. S. Prince, Toronto Junction, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, R. W. Mills, Box 500, Toronto Junction, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month.

Name,—Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, No. 21; date organized, January 31st, 1893; total membership, 49; average earnings per week, $15.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 49; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, all are members of organization; cash benefits, death, $60; President, John Huddleston, 46 Dennison Avenue, Toronto, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, William J. Farr, 124 Broadview Avenue, Toronto; nights of meeting, first Thursdays of the month.

Name,—Women's Union Label League, No. 66; date organized, October 29th, 1902; total membership, 25; cash benefits, death, $50; President, Mrs. May Darwin, 260 McCaul St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. Denny, 59 Trinity Square, Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Monday of the month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 322; date organized, November 10, 1899; total membership, 90; on mileage basis; wages paid monthly; number of days idle per member during year, uncertain; cause of idleness, accident or lack of traffic; cash benefits, death, from $500 to $1,350; President, E. G. Bell, 125 D'Arcy St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Henry T. Meredith, 282 Crawford St., Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Sundays in month.

Name,—Garment Workers' (Pressers) Local 188; date organized, July 4th, 1902; total membership, 125; average earnings per week, $12.25; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, slack time and stock-taking; total number employed at business in locality, 175; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-members work longer hours and receive $3 a week less than members of organization; President, Charles Hocking, 82 Walker Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Frank Geary, 192 Ontario St., Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in month.

Name,—Consolidated Union of Glassworkers, No. 21; date organized, May 30th, 1902; total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $13; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 100; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, members obtain ten per cent. more; cash benefit, death, $75; President, W. H. Daniels, 82 Northcote Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, William E, Swain, 60 Arnold Avenue, Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Fridays in month.

Name,—Piano and Organworkers' International Union of America (Piano Polishers), No. 41; date organized, December, 1902; total membership, 155; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid in some cases weekly and in some cases fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 175; cash benefits, sickness, $5; death, $100; President, W. Adamstone, 9 Robinson St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, J. Harding, 112 Birch Avenue, Toronto, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Mondays in month.

Name,—Meat Cutters' and Butcherworkmen, Local 188; date organized, April 18th, 1902; total membership, 200; average earnings per week, $11.00; number of working hours first five days, from 40 to 55 hours per week, according to season; number of working hours Saturday,, 10 hours, except in May, June, July and August, when it is 5 hours; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, in slaughterhouses 52 days, light run of live stock and blocked roads by snow and during Lent and following holidays; total number employed at business in locality, male, 800; female, 50; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members, non-members work from five to fifteen hours more per week; cash benefits in case of death, $100; President, B. McQuay, 211 Farley Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, F. C. Letts, 73 Foxley St., Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday in month.

Name, Civic Employees' Benevolent Union, No. 2; date organized, April 6th, 1894; total membership, 37; average earnings per week, $10.80; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; cash benefits, sickness, $3 per week; President, James Greenfield, 67 Shirley St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, William Hill, 840 King St. W., Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd Wednesday in month.

Name, Ironmolders' and Coremakers' Union of N. A.; date organized, 1858; total membership, 435; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5½; wages paid part weekly and part fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, repairs and slackness in trade; total number employed at business in locality, 600; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, members receive from $2.75 to $3 for 9 hours, non-members $2.25 to $2.50 for 10 hours; cash benefits, lack of employment, $2.50 per week; sickness, $5.25 per week; death, $100; President, Wm. Worrell, Sumach St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Barnett, 19 Rolyat St., Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Monday in each month.

Name, Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 27; date organized, 1869; total membership, 310; female, 12; average earnings per week, male, $9; female, $9; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, male, 300; female, 12; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, all are members; cash benefits, lack of employment, $3 per week; sickness, $5 per week; death, $50 to $550; President, P. Farley, 160 Duchess St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, R. Haberstock, 61 McGill St., Toronto; nights of meeting, every Monday night.

Name, Tobaccoworkers' International Union, Local 163; date organized, December 26, 1899; total membership, male, 15; female, 12; average earnings per week, male, $10, female, $5; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, stocktaking; total number employed at business in locality, male, 15; female, 12; cash benefits, sickness, $3; death, $50; President, Daniel W. Dorgan, 14 Elliott St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. Lavoie, 137 Dalhousie St., Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd Thursday of month.

Trenton.

Name, Woodworkers' International Union, (Sash and Doorworkers) No. 159; date organized, 1902; total membership, 25; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 20; cause of idleness, bad weather; total number employed at business in locality, male, 150; female, 20; cash benefits, death, $100; President, Charles W. London, Trenton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Allan Robertson, Trenton, Ont.; nights of meeting, every other Friday evening.

Wallaceburg.

Name, Glass Bottle Blowers, Amalgamated, U. S. and Canada, Branch No. 70; date organized, September 5th, 1895; total membership, 53; average earnings per week, $30; female, $5; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 7½; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, Glass Blowers, 53; other help, including female, boys and laborers, about 200; difference in wages and hours of labor between union and non-union workers; about 60 per cent. in wages and 12 hours per week; cash benefits, death $500; President,

Joseph Murphy, Wallaceburg, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Samuel Crist, Box 143, Wallaceburg, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month.

Welland.

Name, United Brotherhood of Carpenters; date organized, January 17, 1902; total membership, 16; average earnings per week, $10.50; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, bad weather and dullness of trade; total number employed at business in locality, 20; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-members receive $1.50 less per week; cash benefits, death, $200; President, William Burgess, Welland, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, William Spencer, Welland, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Friday of each month.

Windsor.

Name, Bricklayers' and Masons' Union; date organized, April 12, 1895; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 100; cause of idleness, cold and wet weather; total number employed at business in locality, 30; difference in wages and hours between members and non-members of organization, all are members of organization; cash benefits, have started a reserve fund for sickness and death benefits to be voted on as case warrants; President, Arthur Selby, Windsor Avenue, Windsor, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Mathew Rapson, Box 688, 11 Niagara St., Windsor, Ont.; nights of meeting, every Tuesday night in month.

Name, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; date organized, April 19, 1902; total membership, 47; average earnings per week, $14; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 8; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, cold weather and slack times; total number employed at business in locality, 60; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, about 25 cents to 50 cents per day; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week for 8 weeks; death, $150; superannuation, if disabled at work, or sickness caused by lead poisoning, preventing a member entirely from working at trade again, half death benefit; special work for members, periodical meetings for papers on various matters connected with the trade; President, Arthur Laesser, Jennette Avenue, Windsor, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, William Beale, Box 83, Windsor, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month.

Name, Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters', and Steam Fitters' Helpers; date organized, April 1st, 1903; total membership, 12; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 6; cause of idleness, cold weather; total number employed at business in locality, 12; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death, $100; President, William Porter, Pitt St. E., Windsor, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, A. E. Paddon, 41 Glengarry Ave., Box 657; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Fridays of month.

Name, Sheet Metal Workers' Union, No. 341; date organized, August 5th, 1904; total membership, 12; average earnings per week, male, $13.50, female, first class, $2.50 per week, second class, $2.25 per week; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 45; total number employed at business in locality, male, 12; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-members work 10 hours a day, and receive from $1.25 to $2 per day; cash benefits, death, $100; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Fallis, Windsor, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Friday in month.

Name, Typographical Union, No. 550; date organized, October 20, 1902; total membership, 22; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business, 22; cash benefits, death, $100; President, Walter Black, Windsor, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, George Eagelden, P. O. Box 778, Windsor, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd Tuesday of every month.

Name, Laborers' Protective Union; date organized, April 25, 1903; total membership, 50; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 500; cash benefits, sickness, $3 per week; cash benefits, death, burial expenses; President, Mitchell Bell, Windsor, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Harry Hitchcock, 126 Cass St., Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of month.

Name, Journeymen Barbers' Union of America, Local No. 451; date organized, October 16th, 1902; total membership, 22; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 11; number of working hours Saturday, 16; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 14; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, all are members of organizations except the colored shops; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death, $60; President, W. H. Jackson, 43 Sandwich St. East, Windsor, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Warren, Crawford, Windsor, Ont.; nights of meeting 2nd and 4th Tuesday of Month.

Name, Engineers, Locomotive, Division 390; date organized, June, 1890; total membership, 28; average earnings per week, $18; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, slackness in business; total number employed at business in locality, 35; cash benefits, death, according to insurance; President, C. Knight, Windsor, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, D. Landspeary, Box 382, Windsor, Ont.; nights of meeting, every alternate Tuesday of the month.

Woodstock.

Name, Ironmolders' Union, of North America; date organized, 1901; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $13; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, nil; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, shops shut down; total number employed at business in locality, 45; cash benefits, lack of employment, exempt from dues; sickness, $3.25 per week; death, $100, $150 to $200; President, W. E. Sutherland, Woodstock, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, F. O. Burgus, Woodstock, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month.

Name, Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union; date organized, December 5th, 1902; total membership, 28; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 19; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid for nightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 120; cause of idleness, cold weather; total number employed at business in locality, 28; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, all are members of organization; President, S. May, Wilson St., Woodstock, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, E. A. Johnson, 15 Norwich Avenue, Woodstock, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month.

Name, Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America; date organized, May 21st, 1903; total membership, 11; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 14; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 15; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, members work 12 hours per day, non-members work 14; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death, $60; President, Robert Stevenson, Woodstock, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Albert Hanfield, 234 Dundas St., Woodstock, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Monday of every month.

Name, Carpenters' and Joiners', United Brotherhood of; date organized, July 21, 1902; total membership, 35; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, cold weather; total number employed at business in locality, 50; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, members receive 25 cents more per day than non-members; cash benefits, death, $100 to $200, according to membership; President, Charles Scofield, Woodstock, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, M. Leflar, 29 Bay St., Woodstock, Ont; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month.

DIRECTORY OF CENTRAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.

Name of organization	Date organized.	No. of organizations represented.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.	Nights of meeting.
Berlin:							
Trades and Labor Council	1900	14	C. F. Brandt	Waterloo	J. H. Heimbecker	Berlin	2nd & 4th Monday.
Brantford:							
Trades and Labor Council	1885	15	Ed. Williams	Brantford	F. Mather	75 Greenwich st.	1st & 3rd Wednes.
Brockville:							
Trades and Labor Council	1900	12	Geo. Barclay	Brockville	J. H. A. Fortier	Brockville	Every Friday.
Collingwood:							
Trades and Labor Council					E. Chamberlain	Collingwood	
Chatham:							
Trades and Labor Council	1902		Wm. Draper	Chatham	Oliver Springer	Chatham	Alternate Mondays.
Dundas:							
Trades and Labor Council					Wm. Nelson	Dundas	
Galt and Preston:							
Trades and Labor Council					C. R. Head	P.O. Box 76, Galt	
Guelph:							
Trades and Labor Council	1898	20	Wm. Drever	Guelph, Ont.	Wm. Heatley	Box 208, Guelph	2nd & 4th Friday.
Hamilton:							
Building Trades Council	1903	8	Chas. Jennings	Hughson st., N.	W. A. Turk	519 James st., W.	2nd & 4th Tuesday.
Trades and Labor Council	1888	36	Wm. Berry	153 Market st.	James Smith	P. O. Box 236, Hamilton	1st & 3rd Friday.
Kingston:							
Trades and Labor Council	1896	18	Wm Fowler	353 Johnston st.	Henry S. Elliott	75 Bay st.	1st & 3rd Thursday.
London:							
Trades and Labor Council			Geo. Grisman	428 Clarence st.	C. J. Meadon	150 Colborne st.	1st & 3rd Wednes.
Midland:							
Trades and Labor Council					Wm. Clegg	Midland	
Niagara Falls:							
Building Trades Council							
Trades and Labor Council					H Wismer	Niagara Falls	
Ottawa:							
Allied Trades and Labor Association			C. S. O. Boudreault	5 Musgrove st.	Nap. Mercier	151 King Edward Ave. Ottawa	
Allied Printing Trades Council					Alf. J. Larden	327 Bell st.	

Peterboro:								
Trades and Labor Council	.....	.....	.....	.....	F. F. Garden	Box 586, Peterboro...	.....	
Stratford:								
Trades and Labor Council	.....	.....	Jos. F. Heintzman.	Strat'ord	W. R. Bradshaw ...	Box 329, Stratford...	2nd & 4th Friday.	
Sarnia:								
Trades and Labor Council	1902	10	G A. Lambert	Cromwell st., Sarnia	G H. Weston	108 Queen st., Sarnia	2nd & 4th Wednes.	
Smith's Falls:								
Trades and Labor Council	1902	5	John Dike	Smith's Falls.....	James H. Hopkins..	Smith's Falls.....	2nd & 4th Tuesday.	
St Catharines:								
Trades and Labor Council		30	Jas. H. Wiley	Louisa st., St. Cath.	J. D. Wright	P. O. Box 937, St. Catharines	1st & 3rd Wednes.	
St Thomas:								
Trades and Labor Council	.....	.....	.....	.....	H. W. Smith	St Thomas	.....	
Toronto:								
Toronto District Labor Council	1881	98	R. Hungerford	205 St. Clarens ave.	D. W. Kennedy	59 Edward st.	1st & 3rd Thurs.	
Allied Printing Trades Section			C. R. Hurst	Methodist Book Rm.	W. J. Fogarty	189 Berkeley st.	2nd & 4th Tuesday.	
Building Trades Section			James Taylor	14 Wickson ave.	J. A. McIntyre	253 Wellington st., W	2nd & 4th Monday.	
District Council U. G. W.			W Frazer	76 Manning ave. ...	M. Stewart	180 Carleton st.	Every Monday.	
				Adelaide st. W. ..	Chas. H. Clark	1 Argyle st.	3rd Mondays.	
Metal Trades Section			F Bancroft	197 Simcoe st.	S. C. Morrison	202 Simcoe st.	1st & 3rd Wednes.	
Woodworkers Section	1904	10	W. T. Rowlinson	36 Folis ave.....	W. G. Annis	12 Windsor st.	1st Mondays.	
Windsor:								
Trades and Labor Council	1902	12	A. McKee	169 Bruce ave.....	N. H. Jackson.....	P.O. Box 354, Windsor	2nd & 4th Friday.	
Woodstock:								
Trades and Labor Council	1902	5	A. E. Starr	Woodstock	D. Brown, Jr.	c-o Bain Wagon Co., Woodstock	1st & 3rd Tuesday.	
Wallaceburg:								
Trades and Labor Council	.....	.....	.....	.....	James Lucas	Box 219, Wallaceburg	.....	

Name of Organization.	Name of President	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address	Nights of meeting
Allandale:					
Conductors, Railway, No. 355	Thos. Paton	Box 107, Allandale	George Clark	Box 23, Allandale	3rd Sundays.
Engineers, Locomotive, No. 486	George Laurence	Box 24, Allandale	John F. Clark	Box 23, Allandale	1st Sun. and 3rd Tues.
Firemen, Locomotive, No. 442	Jas. Pirie	Essa rd., Allandale	John Little	Allandale	2nd Tues. and 4th Sun.
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 244			J. McPherson	Allandale	
Trainmen, No. 377	J. A. Hunt	Allandale	J. P. McMillan	Allandale	2nd and 4th Sundays.
Algoma Mills:					
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 215			C. Mourat	Desbarats	
Amherstburg:					
Bartenders, No. 305			Jas. H. Kirtley	Amherstburg, Ont.	
Longshoremen, No. 504	Jos. Davidson	Amherstburg, Ont.	Wm. McTaggart	Amherstburg, Ont.	
Apple Hill:					
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 137					
Arnprior:					
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 227			Chas. Burgess	Sandpoint	
Aurora:					
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 235			John J. Kerr	Aurora, Ont.	
Berlin:					
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 200.	Wm. Draper	Berlin, Ont.	Alvin Schiedel	Berlin, Ont.	1st and 3rd Saturdays.
Bartenders, No. 205			Geo. Englehert	Box 419, Berlin, Ont.	
Bricklayers, No. 12			Jacob E. Cook	11 Church st., Berlin	
Broommakers, No. 7			A. J. Voege	Box 507, Berlin, Ont.	
Carpenters, Bro., No. 553	C. F. Brandt	Waterloo, Ont.	Jacob Fenner	Box 222, Waterloo, Ont.	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Cigarmakers, No. 422	J. H. Kressler	Berlin, Ont.	S. Welheuser	132 King st., Berlin	2nd Tuesdays.
Clerks (Retail), No. 28	H. Peters	Berlin, Ont.	Geo. P. Dippisch	Berlin, Ont.	2nd & 4th Wednesdays.
Garment Workers			Thos. Sweet	Berlin, Ont.	
Laborers, T. & L. C., No. 17	A. E. Wildfong	Box 218, Berlin, Ont.	D. F. Becker	Box 218, Berlin, Ont.	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Laundry Workers			Miss E. Francis	Berlin, Ont.	
Painters and Decorators, No. 334	E. Hamel	Berlin, Ont.	John H. Harnock	Box 172, Berlin, Ont.	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Plumbers, Steam & Gas Fitters, No. 317	Titus Weaver	Berlin, Ont.	Carl Hoelscher	Berlin, Ont.	4th Fridays.
Piano and Organ Workers, No. 43			Frank Ludwig	P.O. Box 460, Berlin	1st and 3rd Mondays.

Rubber Workers, A. F. of L., No. 9785			H O. Bender	Berlin, Ont.	
Steam Engineeers			Wm. Oldschlager	Box 323, Berlin, Ont.	
Shoe Workers, No. 206	Chas. Dillon	Berlin, Ont.	L. B. Albrecht	Berlin, Ont.	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Tailors (custom), No. 264	Geo. W. Ruhl	Berlin, Ont.	C C. Hahn	Berlin, Ont.	3rd Mondays.
Team Drivers, No. 194			Ph. Weber	Berlin, Ont.	
Typographical Union, No. 366			C. C. Delion	Box 70, Berlin, Ont.	
Woodworkers, No. 20	H. Hiembecker	Berlin, Ont.	Mike Koebel	Box 110, Berlin, Ont.	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Woodcarvers			Albert S. Heller	Box 166, Berlin, Ont.	
Belleville:					
Bartenders, No. 298			David Kerr	Box 483, Belleville	
Engineers, Locomotive, No. 189	E. Taylor	Station P. O. Box 85, Belleville	W. J. Logue	Station P.O., Belleville	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Firemen, Locomotive, No. 66	Chas. Orrie	Station P. O. Box 85, Belleville	F. G. Edwards	Station P.O., Belleville	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 290			S P. Sinfield	Sydney Crossing	
Brantford:					
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 173	John Holmes	17 Chatham st., Brantford	W. Parker	259 Park ave., Brantford	1st and 3rd Saturdays.
Barbers, No. 298	E. Rise	Brantford	Harry Soules	Colborne st., Brantford	4th Thursdays.
Bartenders, No. 182	Art. Roberts	Hotel Belmont, Brantford	Geo. Roach	City Hall, Brantford	Last Sundays.
Blacksmiths, No. 115			R Taylor	6 Foster st., Brantford	
Bricklayers, No. 9	J. J. Fisher	280 Darling st., Brantford	W. J. Kerr	97 Wellington st., Brantford	Every Thursday.
Carpenters, Bro., No. 498	W. T. Williams	Brantford, Ont.	W Buchan	245 Brock st., Brantford	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Cigarmakers, No. 59	W Crawford	Niagara st., Brantford	F. Mather	75 Greenwich st., Brantford	3rd Tuesdays.
Freight and Baggagemen, No. 21	F S. Blain	180 West st., Brantford	J .Van Brocken	16 Scarf st., Brantford	1st Mondays.
Ironmoulders, No. 29	Coleman Crawley	American Hotel, Brantford	C. W. Hazzard	11 George st., Brantford	Alternate Mondays.
Letter Carriers, No. 13	Wm. Lake	Brantford, Ont.	Geo. Broatch	79 Palace st., Brantford	2nd Tuesdays.
Machinists, No. 564	Jas. Watt	Brantford, Ont.	D. F. Milne	53 Charlotte st., Brantford	2nd & 4th Wednesdeys.
Metal Polishers, No. 47			C. Henderson	242 Murray st., Brantford	
Painters and Decorators, No. 313	Alfred Pinkham	75 Nelson st., Brantford	C. H. Jones	93- Arthur st., Brantford	1st and 4th Mondays.
Plasters, No. 164	Thos. Jennings	82 Erie ave., Brantford	Jas. Patterson	20 Edgerton st., Brantford	2nd Tuesdays.
Plumbers, S. & G. F., No. 186	Alfred Squibb	Vendome Hotel, Brantford	Jas. D. Palmer	105 Dundas st., Brantford	2nd & 4th Wednesdays.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.	Nights of Meeting.
Brantford.—*Continued.*					
Retail Clerks, No. 134			L. C. Law	c/o Grafton & Co., Brantford	
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 98	Jas Virtue	202 Wellington st., Brantford	J. J. Roberts	202 Chatham st., Brantford	2nd Tuesdays.
Tailors (custom), No. 117	Chas Durwa	Brantford, Ont.	M. Morris	Box 432, Brantford	4th Tuesdays.
Teamsters	Robt McTice	Brantford, Ont.	Wm. Smith	273 West st., Brantford	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Typographical Union, No. 378	W. R. Davies	"Expositor" Office, Brantford	E. R. Sayles	56 Albion st., Brantford	4th Saturdays.
Brampton:					
Machinists, No. 657			C. H. Reichert	Box 505, Brampton, Ont.	
Brockville:					
Barbers, No. 387			Wm. Young	Brockville, Ont.	
Bartenders, No. 308	Chas. Graham	Brockville, Ont.	D. J. Macdonald	Grand Central Hotel, Brockville,	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Bricklayers, No. 13	Wm. Brepant	Brockville, Ont.	George Barkley	Box 74, Brockville	Alternate Wednesdays.
Butcher Workmen			S. McDougall	Brockville, Ont.	
Carworkers, No. 305			D. Wolf	Brockville, Ont.	
Carpenters, Bro., No. 799	S. A. Logan	Brockville, Ont.	F. Clow	Brockville, Ont.	Every Thursday.
Cigarmakers, No. 411			Jas. Allan	Box 36, Brockville	
Longshoremen, No. 342	H C. Barker	Brockville, Ont.	Wm. Kelly	Brockville, Ont.	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Painters and Decorators, No. 321	W. H. Gallagher	Brockville, Ont.	R. H. Lindsay	Brockville, Ont.	1st and 2nd Mondays.
Stationary Engineers					
Tailors (custom), No. 262			David Muirhead	Brockville, Ont.	1st Mondays.
Typographical Union, No. 393			S. W. Bell	Box 561, Brockville	
Conductors (Railway), No. 366	T Parsley	Brockville, Ont.	R. McConachie	Box 533, Brockville	1st Sundays
Engineers, Locomotive, No. 118	John Ryan	Brockville, Ont.	R. Wardrop	Box 666, Brockville	1st Mon. and 3rd Sat.
Firemen, Locomotive, No. 69	John Ford	Brockville, Ont.	F W. Logan	Box 358, Brockville	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Trainmen, No. 208	J. H. Schinnich	Brockville, Ont.	Chas. R. Kerr	Brockville, Ont.	1st Sun. and 3rd Mon.
Bowmanville:					
Laborers Union					
Woodworkers, No. 194			D. Morrison	Bowmanville, Ont.	
Burk's Falls:					
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 256			Jno. O'Dell	Burk's Falls	
Barrie:					
Machinists			Wm. Frauley	Allandale	

Bridgeburg:					
Firemen, Locomotive, No. 471	M. R. Harvey	Bridgeburg	Alex. McIntyre	Amigara	1st and 4th Tuesdays.
Switchmen, No. 64					
Beeton:					
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 254			Thos. Young	Beeton	
Beamsville:					
Stonecutters			Wm. H. McCauley	Box 31, Beamsville	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Carleton Place:					
Carworkers, No. 229			A. Robertson	Carleton Jct.	
Blacksmiths, Bro., No. 424			Albert E. Wilson	Carleton Place, Ont.	
Boilermakers, No. 325			Warren McGillivray	Carleton Place, Ont.	
Ironmoulders, No. 362	Geo. Kirkpatrick	Carleton Place, Ont.	Thos. S. Leger	Carleton Place, Ont.	2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Machinists, No. 211	Patrick Kennedy	Box 317, Carleton Place, Ont.	Jos. H. McFadden	Box 326, Carleton Pl.	2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Firemen, Locomotive, No. 518	Jos. Fanning	Carleton Place, Ont.	C. F. Towsley	Carleton Place, Ont.	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 222			George Grieve	Carleton Place, Ont.	
Trainmen, No. 527	J. S. Alexander	Carleton Place, Ont.	S. Bradford	Carleton Place, Ont.	1st Mon. and 3rd Wed.
Caradoc:					
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 195			A. M. Wilson	Mount Brydges	
Chalk River:					
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 220			Herbert Page	Chalk River	
Chapleau:					
Conductors, Railway, No. 315	A. E. Wideman	Chapleau, Ont.	F. Poynter	Chapleau, Ont.	1st and 3rd Saturdays.
Engineers, Locomotive, No. 319	Thos. Burt	Chapleau, Ont.	Jas. D. McAdam	Chapleau, Ont.	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Firemen, Locomotive, No. 321	W. L. Best	Chapleau, Ont.	W. L. Loomis	Chapleau, Ont.	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Trainmen, No. 246	W. H. Henderson	Chapleau, Ont.	M. Brunette	Chapleau, Ont.	Every Saturday.
Chatham:					
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 18	John S. Patterson	Chatham, Ont.	Wm. H. Fischer	Grey st., Chatham	Every Tuesday.
Bartenders, No. 506			Jas. S. Beikie	Chatham, Ont	
Carpenters, Bro., No. 1006	P. E. Dean	Chatham, Ont.	E. Courtney	Chatham, Ont	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 87			John R. Keyes	81 Grey st., Chatham	
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 133			Maurice Weber	Box 466, Chatham	
Federal Union A. F. of L., No. 10,390	Wm. Gandion	William st., Chatham, Ont.	Jas. LeBer	Grey st., Chatham	Every Thursday.
Longshoremen, No. 354	Ernest Johnston	Chatham, Ont.	David Yeoman	Chatham, Ont	
Painters and Decorators, No. 839			F. J. Dinkley	Chatham, Ont	
Retail Clerks, No. 835	Fred W. Ward	Box 705, Chatham, Ont	John A. Cartier	13 Joseph st., Chatham	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Chatham.—*Continued.*					
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 334	G. F. Trumpour	Chatham, Ont.	T F. Callahan	Chatham, Ont	
Tailors (custom), No. 82			E. A. Graves	Chatham, Ont	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Typographical, No. 460	Robert J. Birch	Chatham, Ont.	A J. Owens	Box 211, Chatham	2nd Mondays.
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 199			P. Husted	Chatham, Ont	
Collingwood:					
Barbers Union, No. 528	Fred Bollen	Box 536, Collingwood, Ont.	Jos. R. Malott	Collingwood, Ont.	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Blacksmiths, Bro., No. 275			Chas. Miller	Collingwood, Ont.	
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 19	Geo. B. Draper, Sr.	Collingwood, Ont.	Edward Chamberlain	Box 769, Collingwood	
Boilermakers, No. 343			A Leach	Collingwood, Ont.	
Carpenters, Bro., No. 1,583	Alex Campbell	Collingwood, Ont.	J. V. Buffey	Box 659, Collingwood	2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Federal Union A. F. of L., No. 10,281			W. H. Swansey	Collingwood, Ont.	
Longshoremen's Union, No. 476	Ernest Johnston	Collingwood, Ont.	Wm. Heitman	Collingwood, Ont.	1st & 3rd Wednesdays.
Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen, No. 305			H. Hanney	Collingwood, Ont.	
Marine Firemen, I. L. A., No. 478	Wm. Lake	Collingwood, Ont.	V. R. Lougheed	Collingwood, Ont.	
Marine Engineers, No. 3			Chas Harris	Collingwood, Ont.	
Masters and Mates (Can. Assoc.), No. 2			G. P. Pearsall	Collingwood, Ont.	
Machinists, No. 627			M Fryer	Box 585, Collingwood	
Painters and Decorators, No. 948			C. W. Lee	Box 796, Collingwood	
Retail Clerks	J. H. Montgomery	c/o Long Bros., Collingwood, Ont.	W J. Honeyford	c/o Stephen & Co., Collingwood	1st and 4th Mondays.
Tailors (custom), No. 356			N. R. Sparling	Box 478, Collingwood	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Clinton:					
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 279			W Ebbert	Clinton	
Cobourg:					
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9,185			T. J. McGuire	Perry st., Cobourg	
Ironmoulders' Union, No. 189			H J Payne	Cobourg, Ont.	Alternate Mondays.
Courtright:					
Longshoremen's Union, No. 389	Capt. R. G. Stewart	Courtright, Ont.	F. J. Tully	Courtright, Ont.	

Cornwall:					
Tailors (custom), No. 355	C. T. Stafford	Box 414, Cornwall, Ont.	J. B. Ouellette	Box 414, Cornwall	1st Mondays.
Crookston:					
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 11,213			Jas. Blair	Crookston, Ont.	
Stonecutters' Association			Walter Grant	Crookston, Ont.	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Dresden:					
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 11,077			John McIntosh	Dresden, Ont.	
Dundas:					
Garment Workers, No. 30	Roy Buchanan	Dundas, Ont.	Harry Dornan	Box 76, Dundas, Ont.	3rd Tuesdays.
Ironmoulders, No. 269	L Davidson	Dundas, Ont.	Wm. Watts	Box 315, Dundas, Ont.	2nd Tuesdays.
Machinists, No. 69			Geo. Palon	Box 203, Dundas, Ont.	
Woodworkers, No. 128	Charles Morrison	Dundas, Ont.	J. H. Ellam	Dundas, Ont.	
Dunnville:					
Woodworkers, No. 263			Chas. Night	Dunnville, Ont.	
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 287			Andrew Reid	Strommers P.O.	
Depot Harbor:					
Trainmen, Locomotive, Bro., No. 563	R. L. Moore	Box 138, Depot Harbor	C. Baisley	Depot Harbor	1st and 3rd Wednesdays & 2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Elmira:					
Woodworkers' Union, No. 129	Thos. Dillon	Elmira, Ont.	Sol. B. Frey	Elmira, Ont.	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Fort William:					
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 25			George Bible	Fort William, Ont.	
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 53			Neil Black	Box 31, Fort William	Every Saturday.
Carpenters, Bro., No. 1,498	Wm. Palling	Fort William, Ont.	Roderick McLeod	Brodie st., Fort William	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Longshoremen, No. 479	F. A. Fair	Fort William, Ont.	J. E. Steich	Box 76, Fort William	
Machinists, No. 309			H. C. Carvall	Pruden, Ont.	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Tailors (custom), No. 191	H. Brading	Fort William, Ont.	Jas. N. Foster	Fort William, Ont.	1st Mondays.
Conductors, Bro., Railway, No. 286	Geo. P. Pike	Fort William, Ont.	J. A. Gillis	Fort William, Ont.	Every Saturday.
Engineers, Bro., Locomotive, No. 243	John Whitehurst	Box 157, Fort William	E. G Copping	Fort William, Ont.	Every Tuesday.
Firemen, Bro., Locomotive, No. 225	J. B. Chambre	Fort William, Ont.	Henry Mills	Fort William, Ont.	Every Wednesday.
Maintenance of Way Employees, Bro., No. 128	John Hogg	Fort William, Ont.	F. C. Mines	Box 71, Fort William	Last Saturdays.
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 247			F. T. Wilson	Box 66, Fort William	
Trainmen, Railroad, Bro., No. 306	W. A. Stewart	Fort William, Ont.	Tom Morrison	Box 183, Fort William	Every Monday.
Galt:					
Bartenders, No. 307	Thos. C. Murray	Iroquois Hotel, Galt, Ont.	Jas. A. Patrick	Albion Hotel, Galt	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Barbers, No. 413	A P. Henderson	Galt, Ont.	W. T. M. Little	Box 345, Galt, Ont	Last Thursdays.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Galt.—*Continued.*					
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 15	Abraham Bridhower	Hespeler, Ont.	Alfred Skoyles	Box 672, Galt, Ont.	Every two weeks.
Carpenters, Bro., No. 1,216	Jos McLeod	Forbes st., Galt, Ont.	Jas Schofield	Concession st., Galt	Alternate Mondays.
Federal Union, No. 10,299	Ed Hillborn	Galt, Ont.	Chas. Head	13 Melville st., Galt	
Ironmoulders, No. 447			Thos. G. Robinson	Box 356, Galt, Ont.	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Machinists, No. 120			J. Cunningham	Box 463, Galt, Ont.	
Painters and Decorators, No. 741			William Scott	Galt, Ont.	
Patternmakers					
Retail Clerks, No. 602	Jas. H. Wilson	Galt, Ont.	A. L. Echlin	Galt, Ont.	Monthly.
Shoemakers, No. 330					
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 284	W. Murray	Galt, Ont.	L. Gucelin	Galt, Ont.	
Saw Smiths					
Tailors (custom), No. 365	Robert Fisher	Galt, Ont.	A A. Deeton	Box 167, Galt, Ont.	1st Wednesdays.
Typographical, No. 411			J. C. Wilson	Box 193, Galt, Ont.	
Guelph:					
Bakers, No. 131	E. L. Newton	Guelph P. O.	W. S Anderson	Guelph P.O.	1st Saturdays.
Bartenders, No. 104	H. Lansing	Guelph, Ont.	Felix Malone	Western Hotel, Guelph	1st Fridays.
Barbers, No. 310	A H. Mogk	Guelph, Ont.	W. H. Fairley	Box 9, Guelph, Ont.	Last Tues. in Month.
Brewery Workers, No. 300	P. Hartnett	Guelph, Ont.	Ed. Manning	P.O. Box 325, Guelph	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 3	Ed. Simpson	Guelph, Ont.	George H. Kadwell	Box 104, Guelph	2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Carriage Workers, No. 78			David Brown	85 Norwich st., Guelph	
Carpet Weavers, No. 277	John S. Heward	Toronto st., Guelph, Ont.	Matthew T. Loudon	Queen st., Guelph	2nd Mondays.
Carpenters, Bro., No. 663	H Hytcheson	Guelph, Ont.	John W. Gilchrist	Guelph, Ont.	1st & 3rd Wednesdays.
Federal Union, T. & L. C. of C., No. 28	J Laney	Guelph, Ont.	Wm. Cunyon	Guelph, Ont.	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Federal Union, T. & L. C., O. A. C., No 12	A. H. McIlwraith	Guelph, Ont.	H. Latimer	Guelph, Ont.	
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 10,961			D. McGinnis	120 Farquar st., Guelph	
Ironmoulders, No. 212	John Thatcher	Guelph, Ont.	Wm. Heatley	Box 208, Guelph, Ont.	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Machinists, No. 129	J. J. Dryden	Guelph, Ont.	R. Allen	Guelph, Ont.	2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters	Thos. H. James	Guelph, Ont.	R. Moxley	Guelph, Ont.	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Painters and Decorators, No. 602	Bert. Dempsey	Guelph, Ont.	Alfred Jolly	Guelph, Ont.	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Piano and Organ Workers, No. 34	Thos. James	Box 497, Guelph, Ont.	E. Herbert Johns	P.O. Box 278, Guelph	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Retail Clerks,					

Stonecutters' Association	Alfred Smith	Guelph P. O., Ont.	Thos. C. Rundle	24 Clark st., Guelph	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Sheet Metal Workers					
Shoe Repairers					
Textile Workers, No. 340	Jas. Sanderson	Guelph, Ont.	Ernest Chater	Guelph, Ont.	2nd Mondays.
Teamsters and Drivers, No. 351	Thos. H. Hewer	Guelph P. O., Ont.	H. Peters	Guelph, Ont.	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Tailors (custom), No. 297	Gilbert Welsh	Guelph, Ont.	Miss T. Astell	Box 536, Guelph, Ont.	1st Mondays.
Typographical, No. 391	O. R. Wallace	Box 574, Guelph, Ont.	P. J. Golds	Box 574, Guelph, Ont.	1st Tuesdays.
Upholsterers, No. 41	Frank A. Horn	Guelph, Ont.	Isaac Johnson	Guelph, Ont.	3rd Tuesdays.
Woodworkers,, No. 111	Dan. Bohlender	Guelph, Ont.	Chas. W. Fennell	Exhibition st., Guelph	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 260			Wm. Card	Guelph, Ont.	
Gananoque:					
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 105			Wesley Potter	Box 142, Gananoque	
Maintenance of Way Employees, Bro., No. 129			Edgar Van Alstine	Lansdowne, Ont.	
Glencoe:					
Maintenance of way Employees, Bro., No. 268			Geo. Johnston	Longwood P.O.	
Grand Valley:					
Maintenance of Way Employees, Bro., No. 230			J. W. Jagga	Inglewood, Ont.	
Hamilton:					
Boilermakers No. 421	Wm. Proctor	106 Wellington st. N.	Henry F. Gregory	165 Florence st., Hamilton, Ont.	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Bakers' Union, No. 79	B. Pinnelli	Hamilton	J. Bishop	24 Ashley st., Hamilton	Every Alt. Saturday.
Barbers, No. 131	Wm. John Hawkins	Merrick st., Hamilton	H J. Halford	59 John st. S., Hamilton	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Blacksmiths	Perry Leach	Gen. Del. P.O., Hamilton	Fred Guest	35 Inchbury st., Hamilton	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Bartenders, No. 197	R. H. Findlay	73 James st N., Hamilton	A. Spellessey	Waldorf Hotel, Hamilton	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Broommakers, No. 9	Emerson Norton	60 Wentworth st. N., Hamilton	Walter R. Rollo	74 East ave. N., Hamilton	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 1	J. T. Laing	164 Robinson st., Hamilton	A. J. Seymore	343 James st., Hamilton	Every Thursday.
Builders' Laborers, No. 1			Geo. Pierce	3 Hunter st. W., Hamilton	
Bookbinders, No. 114	W. R. Crockett	17 Evans st., Hamilton	Llewellyn Thomas	60 Napier st., Hamilton	2nd Tuesdays.
Butcher Workmen, No. 200			Jas. Freeborn	32 Clark ave., Hamilton	

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meetings.
Hamilton.—*Continued.*					
Brewery Workmen, No. 312			Wm. Kirk	126 Market st., Hamilton	
Carpenters, Bro., No. 18	John F. Bremner	79 Gore st., Hamilton	Edgar Cummings	71 East ave. N., Hamilton	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Carpenters (Amalgamated), No. 750	Archie Burton	304 Wilson st., Hamilton	Herman Reinholt	232 Bold st., Hamilton	Every Alt. Friday.
Cab and Carters' Association			Wm. Rymal	57 Market st., Hamilton	
Civic Employees			R. J. Hancock	Orchard Hill, Hamilton	
Cigarmakers, No. 55	E. A. Pockock	c/o F. J. Schrader, cigar mnfr., Hamilton	T. O'Dowd	137 E. Simcoe st., Hamilton	2nd Wednesdays.
Delivery Drivers			Wm. Foster	106 Barton st. E., Hamilton	
Engineers (Amalg.), No. 559			R. C. Patterson	84 Lock st. N., Hamilton	
Electrical Workers, No. 105	Alex. Lougie	21 Grove st., Hamilton	W. J. Griffith	266 Catharine st., Hamilton	2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Federal Union, T. & L. C., No. 11	Arch. McIntyre	178 McNabb st. N., Hamilton	Robert Aitchison	52 George st., Hamilton	1st Mondays.
Garment Workers, No. 256	S. Landers	Box 175, Hamilton	John Madigan	46 Murray st. W., Hamilton	Every Monday.
Garment Workers, No. 23	H. P. McGarrity	15 Wellington st. S., Hamilton	R. J. Ferguson	111 Elgin st., Hamilton	1st Thursdays.
Horseshoers, No. 72	W. R. Allan	132 Caroline st. S., Hamilton	C. E. Groves	194 West ave. N., Hamilton	2nd & 4th Wednesdays.
Hatters, No. 12			Robert Dow	14 Victoria ave., Hamilton	
Ironmoulders, No. 26	William Lucas	Leamington st., Hamilton	J. R. Conway	73 Pearl st., Hamilton	Every Wednesday.
Jewelry Workers, No. 10	A. E. Baker	13 Blyth st., Hamilton	R. Hamilton	186 East ave. N., Hamilton	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Longshoremen's Union, No. 120	Wm. Gardner	Hamilton, Ont.	Wm. Walton	593 John st. N., Hamilton	
Letter Carriers' Union, Branch 3			W. J. Strongman	Hamilton, Ont.	

Machinists, No. 414			W. L. Wright	21 West ave. N., Hamilton	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Metal Polishers (Brass Workers) No. 261	J. Drayton	73 Oak ave., Hamilton	F Collins	Sherman ave., Hamilton	1st & 3rd Wednesdays.
Metal Polishers, No. 26					
Musicians, No. 293	Geo. R. Robinson	203 John st. N., Hamilton	J J. Gimblett	112 Caroline st. N., Hamilton	2nd Wednesdays.
Piano and Organ Workers, No. 42.			John Horning	67 Jones st., Hamilton	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Painters and Decorators, No. 205	John Preston	3 Walnut st. N., Hamilton	W. A. Lurk	519 James st. N., Ha	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Patternmakers	Jas. Anderson	136 Cannon st. E., Hamilton	J. A. Macdonald	136 Canon st., Hamilton	2nd & 4th Wednesdays.
Plasterers (Int.), No. 298					
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, No. 67	Robert Harbison	cor. Bold & Hess sts., Hamilton	A. W. Harris	28 Smith ave., Hamilton	1st & 3rd Wednesdays.
Shoeworkers, No. 234	Miss Lizzie Catlin	105 Oak ave., Hamilton	Miss Annie Gibson	34 Pearl st. N., Hamilton	4th Thursdays.
Stonecutters			Thos. Harrison	196 E. Wood st., Hamilton	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Shoeworkers, No. 228			J. W. Goodson	94 Hunter st. E., Hamilton	
Shoeworkers, No. 232	Leonard Stewart	Walnut st. S., Hamilton	Wm. Glass	Wilson & Cathcart sts., Hamilton	1st Thursdays.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 61	John Ross	134 East ave. N., Hamilton	Geo. H. Jorey	62 Aikman ave., Hamilton	
Street Railway Employees, No. 107	Jas. McIlwraith	35 Chatham st., Hamilton	Alex. Lamond	P.O. Box 203, Hamilton	1st and 3rd Saturdays.
Stove Mounters, No. 35	John Phillips	150 Wood st. E., Hamilton	Wm. Hickey	445 John st. N., Hamilton	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Tailors (custom), No. 149	Edward Stone	66½ N. James st., Hamilton	Thos. Monogue	303 E. Emerald st., Hamilton	Last Mon. in Month.
Tobacco Workers, No. 48	L Slaughter	19 Dundurn st., Hamilton	Thos. Willis	47 Crook st., Hamilton	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Teamsters (Draymen), No. 668					
Typographical, No. 129	Chris. Geiss	"Spectator," News Dept., Hamilton	J. J. Burns	230 N. John st., Hamilton	2nd Saturdays.
Theatrical Stage Employees			E. W. Lavis	90 Grand O. H., Hamilton	
Upholsterers, No. 93			W T. Watts	75 Inchbury st., Hamilton	
Woodworkers, No. 37			Walter Langford	195 Caroline st., Hamilton	

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting
Hamilton—*Continued.*					
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, No 145			Jas. Burgess	82 Melbourne st., Hamilton	
Waiter and Restaurant Employees, No. 693			A. J. Parker	121 E. Hannah st., Hamilton	
Conductors (Order of Railway), Div. 27	Wm. McKay	225 York st., Hamilton	A. Cameron	18 Market sq., Hamilton	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Engineers, Bro., Locomotive, No. 133	James Oliver	198 Locke st., Hamilton	W. F. Baines	223 Bay st. N., Hamilton	2nd and 4th Sundays.
Firemen, Bro. Locomotive, No. 151	M Cummings	267 Bay st. N., Hamilton	John Pitt	13 Pearl st. N., Hamilton	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Freight and Baggagemen (Railroad), No. 58	Robert Lanaway	Station Hotel, Stuart st. W., Hamilton	Chas P. Duncan	8 Kennel st. W., Hamilton	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Switchmen, No. 25					
Trainmen (Railroad), No. 226	J. W. Vansickle	48 O'Riley st., Hamilton	T. J. Brown	138 Young st., Hamilton	2nd and last Sundays
Trackmen (Railroad), No. 187			Peter Manderson	90 Peter st., Hamilton	
Hespeler:					
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 10,672	I. W. Panabaker	Hespeler, Ont.	R. J. Wilkinson	Hespeler, Ont.	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Textile Workers			Miss Caroline Darling	Box 152, Hespeler, Ont.	
Harrisburg:					
Maintenance of Way Employees, Bro., No. 256			Jas. H. Richardson	Harrisburg	
Hawkesbury:					
National Federal Union, No. 9			Jos. Joly	Hawkesbury, Ont.	
Heron Bay:					
Maintenance of Way Employees, Bro., No. 231			W. J. Sheridan	P.O., Jack Fish	
Havelock:					
Trainmen, Bro., Railroad, No. 293	J. S. McWhorter	Havelock, Ont.	A E. McGuire	Havelock, Ont.	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Kingston:					
Bartenders, No. 301	M J. Lawless	O'K. House, Kingston	Vincent Beaupre	Beaupre Hotel, Kingston	1st Mondays.
Builders' Laborers, A. F. of L., No. 7,449	E. Villard	Place D'Arms, Kingston	W. Dumbleton	259 Victoria st., Kingston	1st & 3rd Wednesdays.

Broommakers			H. Bennett	c/o Lawler's, Market sq	
Barbers, No. 292			T. J. Flanagan	P.O., Kingston	
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 10	Alex. Townsend	281 Victoria st., Kingston	Alex. Fowler	321 Johnston st., Kingston	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Blacksmiths, No. 187	Richard McMullin	79 Queen st., Kingston	Wm. Purtell	25 Upper Charles st., Kingston	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Boilermakers, No. 210			Henry T. Patterson	157 Bagot st., Kingston	
Carpenters, Bro., No. 249	J. Davis	Barrack st., Kingston	W. H. Hubble	26 Quebec st., Kingston	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Cigarmakers, Bro., No. 345			Geo. Byron	314 Barrie st., Kingston	
Engineers (Amalg.), No. 575	Jas. W. Ward	290 Wellington st., Kingston	John Lovick	152 Gordon st., Kingston	Alternate Wednesdays.
Marine Engineers Assoc., No 4	Alex. Mitue	Johnston st., Kingston	Jas. Guline	235 Earl st., Kingston	
Federal Labor, A. F. of L., No. 8,663	John O. Saunders	159 Nelson st., Kingston	W. H. Shufflebotham	466 Montreal st., Kingston	2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Ironmoulders, No. 352			Wm. Varney	29 King st. W., Kingston	2nd Mondays.
Longshoremen, No. 239	Jas. McCann	220 Sydenham st., Kingston	Wm. Mullin	42 Ordinance st., Kingston	
Letter Carriers, No. 8			John Collins	P. O., Kingston	
Machinists, No. 368			Jas. Angrove	Box 68, Kingston, Ont.	
Painters and Decorators, No. 114	Wm. A. Tweed	79 Arch st., Kingston	Geo. B. Coward	346 Gordon st., Kingston	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, No. 221			C. Veale	Box 45, Kingston, Ont.	
Stonecutters	Geo. Wm. Noyes, Sr.	460 Albert st., Kingston	Geo. Noyes	460 Albert st., Kingston	2nd Wednesdays.
Seamen's Union					
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 117	John L. Babcock	93 York st., Kingston	John M. Anderson	Barriefield, Ont.	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers, No. 346					
Street Railway Employees, No. 150			M. McCann	Lakeview House, Kingston	
Team Drivers, No. 337			P. Driscoll	Kingston, Ont.	
Tailors (custom), No. 263			S. Robinson	360 Division st., Kingston	
Typographical, No. 204	Jas. Chatterton	Clergy st., Kingston	Allen Stroud	91 Rideau st., Kingston	1st Mondays.
Team Drivers, No. 302			Jas. McFadden	32 Patrick st., Kingston	
Kashaboine Station: Maintenance of Way Employees, Bro., No. 134			R. J. McManus	Kashaboine Station, via Fort Francis	

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meetings.
London:					
Builders and Laborers, No. 8	John Beal	Dufferin ave., London	Wm. Burleigh	296 Adelaide st., London	3rd Mondays.
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 5	Walter Toll	669 Central ave., London	Henry Rymal	491 Oxford st., London	2nd & 4th Wednesdays.
Bartenders, No. 137	Fred Harding	Oriental Hotel, London	E. Dicknoether	Dominion House, London	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Boilermakers and I. S.B., No. 203	Joseph Baker	495 Bathurst st., London	B. Smith	Adelaide st., London	1st & 3rd Wednesdays.
Barbers, No. 366	Albert Stelk	South st., London	W. Dickinson	281 Wellington st., London	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Broommakers, No 74	Chas. Eggett	742 Elias st., London	Henry Delaney	558 Central ave., London	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workers, No 318			Chas. McAllan	113 William st., London	
Brass Workers	Howard Hargrave	557 York st., London	F. Bright	507 Hamilton rd., London	2nd Wednesdays.
Carpenters (Amalg.), No. 783	Ryall B. Pelton	474 Quebec st., London	John Tanton	379 Waterloo st., London	Alternate Wednesdays.
Cigarmakers, No. 278	Wm. Hale	Simcoe & Clarence sts., London	Chas. J. Meaden	186 Kent st., London	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 46			John Smelser	78 Blackfriars st., London	
Carworkers, No. 288			E. M. McKerlie	83 Oak st., London	Alternate Wednesdays.
Cloth Cap and Hat Makers					
Electrical Workers, No. 120	G. Upshall	569 William st., London	L. R. Folley	189 Wellington st., London	3rd Tuesdays.
Engineers (Amalg.), No. 561	Wm. Mowatt	Charlotte st., London	Geo. Storey	567 Princess ave., London	
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 7,483			J Brown	63 Beecher st. S., London	
Federal Union, T. & L. C. of C. (Coal Employees), No. 14			Horace F. Land	150 Colborne st., London	
Federal Assoc. Letter Carriers, No. 4					
Garment Workers, No. 83	L. Paladino	58 Dundas st., London	Miss Etta Rose	65 Dundas st., London	4th Mondays.

Hackmen's Union			P. O'Meara	151 Kent st., London	
Industrial Union, T. & L. C. of C., No. 5	R. S. Simmons	666 Dundas st., London	J. T. Marks	150 Colborne st., London	
Ironmoulders, No. 37	John Warren	515 Simcoe st., London	John Mackay	136 Mamelon st., London	1st & 3rd Wednesdays.
Leather Workers					
Machinists, No. 383	J. P. Begg	London, Ont.	H. A. Clark	111 Wellington st., London	2nd and 4th Mondays
Musical Protective Assoc., No. 192	St. J. Hyltenrauch	Richmond st., London	C. N. Perrin	352 Adelaide st., London	4th Fridays.
Metal Polishers, No. 32					
Metal Polishers (Brass Workers), No. 31	Wm. Foster	62 Dundas st., London	Geo. C. Hills	474 Grosvenor st., London	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Meat Cutters, No. 291			Thos. Flanagan	497 Simcoe st., London	
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, No. 374	Wm. Butler	Partridge ave., London	Geo. Stinson	51 Palace st., London	2nd & 4th Thursdays.
Pressmen's Union, No. 173			H. Dyson	381 Hamilton rd., London	
Plasterers' Union, No. 159			Wm. Tyler	43 Saunby st. W., London	
Painters and Decorators, No. 97	Geo. Grisman	Clarence st., London	J. W. McCandless	720 Lorne ave., London	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Stove Mounters, No. 33	Wm. Petrie	London, Ont.	F. G. Copp	Edith st. W., London	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Stonecutters' Assoc.			Wm A. Wright	Box 724, St. Thomas	
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 206	Geo. Brown	564 Richmond st., London	P A. Cheevers	311 South st., London	1st Fridays.
Tailors (custom), No. 30	Jas. Byrne	254 Cheapside st., London	J. G. Hussey	243½ Dundas st., London	3rd Mondays.
Teamsters, No. 539			Wm. Fox	793 Nelson st., London	
Typographical, No. 153	Andy Flowers	London, Ont.	W. A. Hunter	196 Rectory st., London	1st Saturdays.
Tobacco Workers, No. 61			Benj. F. Rogers	470 Dufferin st., London	
Team Drivers, No. 4					
Theatrical Mechanics			F. Gruber	cor. Talbot & Horton sts., London	
Conductors, Order of Railway, No. 16	B W. Bennett	72 Hamilton rd., London	J. F. McAuliffe	121 Bathurst st., London	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Engineers, Bro. Locomotive, No. 528	Wm. Upthegrove	707 Waterloo st., London	O Dowling	583 Central ave., London	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Engineers, Bro., Locomotive, No. 68	Geo. Phipps	433 Simcoe st., London	H. E. Crouch	387 Waterloo st., London	1st Sun. and 3rd Tues.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
London.—*Continued.*					
Firemen, Bro., Locomotive, No. 468	Geo. Burr	521 Pall Mall, London	W. H. Davis	577 Central ave., London	2nd and 4th Sundays.
Firemen, Bro., Locomotive, No. 117	M. Wilson	319 Horton st., London	J. Brown	467 Byron ave., London	1st Tues. and 3rd Sun.
Switchmen, No. 431			A. Dunn	268 Clarence st., London	
Trainmen, Bro., Railroad, No. 415	Jas. Murdock	Box 652 Toronto Jct.	P. Foley	546 Pall Mall, London	2nd and 4th Sundays.
Trainmen, Bro., Railroad, No. 240	Hugh J. Watson	411 Bathurst st., London	Francis Ryan	543 York st., London	2nd and 4th Sundays.
Teamsters, Bro., Railroad					
Telegraph Order, Railroad, No. 1	Wm. Faskin	Port Dover, Ont.	F. E. Lye	Breslau, Ont.	Subject to call of Chairman.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.					
Lindsay:					
Carpenters, Bro., No. 1,240			Joseph Little	Lindsay, Ont.	
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9,826			J. J. Walker	Box 115, Lindsay	
Freight and Baggage Handlers, No 60	J. H. Humphreys	367 Oxford st.	W. D. Agnew	232 Nelson st., Lindsay	
Team Drivers			John Chambers	Lindsay, Ont.	
Tailors, No. 327			W. T. Rodman	Lindsay, Ont.	
Typographical, No. 296	Harry Bigg	Durham st., Lindsay	J. W. Richards	Queen st., Lindsay	1st Mondays.
Conductors, Order of Ry., No. 322	Wm. Crosier	Lindsay	W. R. Kelly	Box 326, Lindsay	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Engineers, Bro. Locomotive, No. 174	Robert Young	Box 205 Lindsay	T. Wilkinson	Box 205, Lindsay	Alternate Sundays.
Firemen, Bro. Locomotive, No. 136	W. H. Lytle	Lindsay (Box 322)	G. A. Topley	Box 322, Lindsay	Alternate Sundays.
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 177			Geo. Windrum	Lindsay, Ont.	
Trainmen, Bro. Railroad, No. 308	Thos. Ringland	Lindsay	F. Horner	Lindsay, Ont.	2nd and 4th Sundays.
Listowel:					
Federal Union A. F. of L., No. 10,542			Fred Howe	Listowel P.O.	
Woodworkers, No. 27			C. B. Dietrich	Listowel P.O.	
Lucan:					
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 164			John Eyre	Dunfield P.O.	
Lakefield:					
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9,677			J. W. Madill	Box 47, Lakefield, Ont.	

Leamington:					
Tobacco Workers, No. 62			Manda Kitchen	Leamington, Ont.	
Leonard:					
Maintenance of Way Employees, Bro., No. 213			John J. Foster	P.O., Navan	
Mille Roches:					
Stonecutters' Assoc.	Isidore Barron	Mille Roches	C. E. Rombough	Cornwall, Ont.	5th of each Month.
Mattawa:					
Maintenance of Way Employees, Brotherhood			Vincent Brown	Hillcrest, via Mattawa	
Missanabie:					
Maintenance of Way Employees, Bro., No. 239			Jos. Bernbe	Missanabie	
Mitchell:					
Tailors (custom), No. 330	M. Dowling	Mitchell, Ont.	K. Hoflich	Mitchell, Ont.	1st Mondays.
Midland:					
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 20	A Bell	Midland, Ont.	Morley T. Kilbourn	Box 147, Midland, Ont.	2nd & 4th Wednesdays.
Carpenters, Bro., No. 817	C. J. Arthur	Midland, Ont.	G. A. Gibbon	Midland, Ont.	2nd & 4th Thursdays.
Federal Union, T. L. C. of C., No. 31			P. T. Murphy	Midland, Ont.	
Longshoremen, No. 199	Wm. Clegg	Midland, Ont.	D A. Hall	Midland, Ont.	
Merritton:					
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 91			Jas. McGarry	P.O. Box 64, Merritton, Ont.	
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9,661			Richard Carroll	Merritton, Ont.	
Papermakers, No. 71					
Stonecutters					
Niagara Falls:					
Bartenders' Union, No. 534					
Bricklayers' Union, No. 27	Hiram Howard	Ellen st., Niagara Falls, Centre, Ont.	E. J. Jackson	Niagara Falls, Centre	Each Tuesday.
Carpenters, Bro., No. 713			Wm. Hodgkiss	Niagara Falls, Ont.	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Car Workers' Assoc., No. 5	T. Kerr	Niagara Falls, Ont.	P. J. Doherty	Niagara Falls, Ont.	2nd & 3rd Wednesdays.
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 11,772	Miss L. Fleming	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Miss N. E. Parry	11 Morrison st., Niagara Falls, Ont.	
Federal Union, Ironworkers and Helpers, No. 11,581	R. H. Stahle	Niagara Falls, Ont.	J. T. Brett	Niagara Falls, Ont.	
Painters and Decorators, No. 789			W. H. Day	Niagara Falls, Ont.	
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, No. 361	C. Beel	Niagara Falls, Ont.	H. Wisner	Niagara Falls, Ont.	1st & 3rd Wednesdays.
Retail Clerks	Chas. V. Bradford	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Chas. Hostal	Niagara Falls, Ont.	1st & 3rd Thursdays.
Rockdrillers and Helpers, No. 11,614				Niagara Falls, South	
Steam Engineers, No. 232					
Stonecutters' Assoc.	Octave Lachance	St. Catharines, Ont.	Duncan Mavor	Thorold, Ont.	1st & 3rd Wednesdays.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Niagara Falls—*Continued.*					
Team Drivers					
Firemen, Locomotive, Bro., No. 487	John Whittaker	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Jas. Rhynd	Box 393, Niagara Falls	1st Wednesdays.
Trainmen, Bro., Railroad, No. 379	Daniel P. Mitchell	Niagara Falls, Ont.	J. J. Whittaker	Box 759, Windsor	1st, 2nd 3rd Tuesdays.
Telegraphers' Order, Railroad, No. 16	W. H. McFadden	Owosso, Mich.	J. H. Staley	Falls View, Ont.	Subject to call of Chairman.
North Bay:					
Carworkers' Inter. Union, No. 192			Wm C. Shepherd	North Bay, Ont.	
Machinists, No. 413			Geo. Rutherford	Box 77, North Bay	
Conductors, Order of Ry., No. 242	L. O. Connor	North Bay	H. A. Washburn	Box 400, North Bay	nd and 4th Mondays.
Engineers, Bro., Locomotive, No. 308	Harry Trelford	North Bay	John Morris	Box 266, North Bay	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Firemen, Bro. Locomotive, No. 234	Jos. Silverthorne	North Bay	Robert H. Sayer	North Bay	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Trainmen, Bro. Railroad, No. 249	W. Draney	North Bay	Alex. M. Moore	Box 97, North Bay	2nd & 4th Thursdays.
Nepigon:					
Maintenance of Way Employees, Bro., No. 225			Wm. Caldwell	Pearl River Station	
Ottawa:					
Boilermakers, No. 394					
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 14			T Smith	138 Cartier st., Ottawa	
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 7			Richard Briggs	40 Cumberland st., Ottawa	
Blacksmiths, No. 191			Duncan B. Bethune	474 Lewis st., Ottawa	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Bookbinders, No. 65	J. A. White	160 Rideau st., Ottawa	John O'Reilly	110 Arthur st., Ottawa	4th Mondays.
Builders' Laborers, No. 4			Wm. Driscoll	82 Percy st., Ottawa	
Bakers, No. 101			H. E. Sutton	Cummings Bridge, Ont	
Bartenders, No. 321			Robt. Robier	Morris Hotel, Wellington st., Ottawa	
Barbers, No. 130			A. Bothillier	220½ Sparks st., Ottawa	
Carpenters, Bro., No. 674			Wm. McDonald	615 Gilmour st., Ottawa	
Carworkers' Inter., No. 230			A. E. Bulman	Hintonburgh, Ont.	
Electrical Workers, No. 400	M. F. Mead	34 Murray st., Ottawa	C. G. Keyes	467 Rideau st., Otawa	2nd & 4th Wednesdays.
Engineers (Stationary), No. 7			F G. Johnston	557 Wellington st., Ottawa	
Ironmoulders, No. 280			S. Crooks	82 First ave., Ottawa	2nd & 4th Wednesdays.
Letter Carriers, No. 2			Geo. A. Dixon	Ottawa, Ont.	

Leather Workers, Horse Goods, No. 144			J. Clement	Ottawa, Ont.	
Lathers, No. 57					
Musicians (National), No. 2	J. H. Mason	141 Isabella st., Ottawa	F Lappe	603 King st., Ottawa	Last Sunday in month.
Musical Protective Assoc., No. 180					
Machinists	Wm. McClellan	454 Nepean st., Ottawa	P Daly	251 Station st., Ottawa	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Printing Pressmen, No. 5	J. G. Trowbridge	Ottawa, Ont.	A. J. Larden	Ottawa, Ont.	2nd Mondays.
Plasterers, No. 124			Alex. F. Walsh	248 Queen st., Ottawa	
Painters and Decorators, No. 200			W. E Hawkins	94 Nichols st., Ottawa	
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, No. 71			W. B. McGann	124 Lyon st., Ottawa	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Retail Clerks, No. 277	Jno. Anderson	131 Slater st., Ottawa	Adolphe Leclare	277 Clarence st., Ottawa	2nd Mondays.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers, No. 50	Thos. Hulme	"Citizen" Office, Ottawa	A. Riendeau	c/o Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa	Thursdays.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 11	Thos. A. Wood	399 Kent st., Ottawa	Geo. H. McWhinney	431 McLeod st., Ottawa	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Steel and Copper Plate Printers, No. 6			T Atcheson	41 Argyle st., Ottawa	
Stonecutters' Assoc.	Ernest Porier	Catherine st., Ottawa	Jas. J. Crosbie	Billings Bridge	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Street Ry. Employees, No. 34			Lewis Routier	149 Waverley st., Ottawa	
Tailors (custom), No. 143	W. Kelly	Bell st., Ottawa	Wm. Owen	130 Queen st., Ottawa	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Typographical, No. 102	P. M. Draper	P.O. Box 1,017, Ottawa	A S. Morris	Box 436, Ottawa	1st Saturdays.
Conductors, Order Ry., No. 29	F. Campbell	56 Rochester st., Ottawa	A E. Wright	625 Somerset st., Ottawa	2nd and 4th Sundays.
Engineers, Bro., Locomotive, No. 469	John King	135 McLeod st., Ottawa	Jas. Suddaby	27 3rd ave., Ottawa	Alternate Sundays.
Engineers, Bro., Locomotive, No. 168	H. Hymers	215 Paterson ave., Ottawa	Fred Rowe	150 Rochester st., Ottawa	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Firemen, Bro. Locomotive, No. 81	T. B. Skelly	156 Nicholas st., Ottaw	T H. Grendal	472 Lewis st., Ottawa	Alternate Sundays.
Firemen, Bro. Locomotive, No. 172	W. A. Fletcher	39 Lorne ave., Ottawa	W. J. Marshall	31 Lorne ave., Ottawa	Alternate Sundays.
Maintenance of Way Employees, Bro., No. 223			A. Beaman	21 Third ave., Ottawa	
Trainmen, Bro. Railroad, No. 129	Harry Bell	275 Sussex st., Ottawa	W. A. Perry	463 Metcalf st., Ottawa	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Trainmen, Bro. Railroad, No. 185	J Maloney	38 Bell st., Ottawa	W. J. Keevil	178 Pretoria ave., Ottawa	Alternate Sundays.
Telegraphers, Order Railroad, No. 15	G. W. Shepherd	Alexandria, Ont.	G Chalmers	Maxville, Ont.	4th Sundays.
Owen Sound:					
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 11			George A Perkins	Box 561, Owen Sound	
Carpenters, Bro., No. 626			Jas. Gardner	Owen Sound, Ont.	
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 10,959	Geo. Thomson	Owen Sound, Ont.	Robert A. Foster	Owen Sound, Ont.	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Owen Sound.—*Continued.*					
Longshoremen, No. 475	Henry Hall	Owen Sound, Ont.	H. B. Hanlon	Owen Sound, Ont.	Every Saturday.
Marine Engineers (National), No. 10					
Plumbers, No. 235			David Biggar	Owen Sound, Ont.	1st Friday.
Stonecutters' Assoc.	Alex. Brough	Box 266 Owen Sound	Robert McEwen	Box 520, Owen Sound	Every 2nd Friday.
Woodworkers, No. 120			A. Findlay	Hill st., Owen Sound	
Orillia:					
Maintenance of Way Employees, Bro., No. 245			Allen Biggar	Orillia, Ont.	
Oshawa:					
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 99			W. N. Clark	Box 55, Oshawa, Ont.	
Coremakers, No. 67			Albert Crandall	Oshawa, Ont.	
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9,898			W. A. Allan	Oshawa, Ont.	
Ironmoulders, No 136			R J. Gray	Box 32, Oshawa, Ont.	1st & 3rd Thursdays.
Piano and Organ Workers, No. 48			Victor Venine	Box 116, Oshawa, Ont.	2nd Tuesdays.
Woodworkers, No. 148			Albert W. Jacobi	Box 62, Oshawa, Ont.	
Orangeville:					
Maintenance of Way Employees, Bro., No. 214			J. C. Fletcher	Markdale, Ont.	
Orville:					
Maintenance of Way Employees, Bro., No. 240			E. J. Hopcraft	Orville, Ont.	
Palmerston:					
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 61	J. Wickham	Palmerston, Ont.	G Gadsby	Palmerston, Ont.	1st Fridays.
Engineers, Bro. Locomotive, No. 518	Fred Heslewood	Box 67 Palmerston	Jas F. Drummond	Box 53, Palmerston	2nd and 4th Sundays.
Firemen, Bro. Locomotive, No. 181	Walter Everitt	Palmerston, Ont.	John Ward	Box 35, Palmerston	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Trainmen, Bro. Railroad, No. 39	R. J. Cox	Palmerston, Ont.	G. Bender	Palmerston, Ont.	2nd and 4th Sundays.
Preston:					
Ironmoulders, No. 314	Jas. Greig	Preston, Ont.	Jos. Jansen	Box 98, Preston, Ont.	1st & 3rd Wednesdays.
Woodworkers, No. 61			Ben. B. Bailey	Preston, Ont.	

Peterborough:					
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 17	H. H. Hillier	Box 30, Peterboro	Jas. J. Goodwin	Box 497, Peterboro	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Bartenders, No. 293			Harry J Roaf	Box 659, Peterboro	
Barbers, No. 402	Arthur Mitchell	Hunter st., Peterboro	W. H. Gaivey	178 Hunter st., Peterboro	Last Monday in Month.
Carpenters, Bro., No. 672	Wm Geo. Sloane	Chamberlain st., Peterboro	W. J. Johnson	Box 750, Peterboro	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9,860	Frank Reynolds	Bethune st., Peterboro	S W. Lowrey	88 Hunter st., Peterboro	1st & 3rd Wednesday.
Federal Union, T. & L. C. of C., No. 24			A. Kingscote	Box 787, Peterboro	
Ironmoulders, No. 191			John Robertson, Jr.	Box 916, Peterboro	1st & 3rd Thursdays.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, No. 107	Hugh McWha, Jr.	Peterboro, Ont.	Samuel J. Farming	19 Union st., Peterboro	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Metal Polishers			Jas O'Brien	Box 260, Peterboro	
Machinists, No. 286			E. J. Cookson	Box 252, Peterboro	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Musicians, No. 191	Jos. Crown	Peterboro, Ont.	J. A. Harper	P.O. Box 484, Peterboro	1st Mondays.
Painters and Decorators			S. C. Sharpe	114 London st., Peterboro	
Patternmakers	S. P. McFadden	Peterboro, Ont.	J. A. Sharpe	Box 236, Peterboro	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 194	Ernest Hutchinson	Peterboro, Ont.	G. H. Panter	291 Townsend st., Peterboro	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Team Drivers			T Williams	459 South st., Peterboro	
Tailors (custom), No. 23	George Record	5th Ward, Peterboro	T. L. Anderson	Box 360, Peterboro	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Typographical, No. 248	Albert Martin	Box 705, Peterboro	J G. Perry	Box 730, Peterboro	Last Saturdays.
Port Colborne:					
Carpenters, Bro., No. 1,168	Ruben Neff	Humberstone P. O., Ont.	Wm. Carver	Humberstone P.O.	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 10,683			M. Gordon	Port Colborne	
Port Dalhousie:					
Rubber Workers, No. 7	Nelson Wilmouth	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	John J. Phillimore	Port Dalhousie	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 11,397			J. M. A. Waugh	Port Dalhousie	
Pembroke:					
Tailors (custom), No. 354			Jas. Duncan	Pembroke, Ont.	
Maintenance of Way Employees, Bro., No. 221			A. Price	Pembroke, Ont.	
Point Edward:					
Longshoremen, No. 490	Robert Bryant	Point Edward	A. E. Lane	Point Edward, Ont.	
Machinists, No. 271			D Woodside	Point Edward, Ont.	
Engineers, Bro. Locomotive, No. 240	Thos. Bruce	Sarnia, Ont.	Wm. Adams	Sarnia, Ont.	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Perth:					
Carworkers, Inter. Assoc., No. 231			H Garland	Perth, Ont.	

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Prescott:					
Longshoremen, No. 244	Geo. W. Harris	Prescott, Ont.	J S. Huntington	Prescott, Ont.	
Freight and Baggage Handlers, No. 23	Geo. Kirkup	Prescott, Ont.	P. Kingston	Prescott, Ont.	
Port Arthur:					
Tailors (custom), No. 420			Fred Malcolm	Box 124, Port Arthur	
Firemen, Bro. Locomotive, No. 593	J. J. Meehan	Port Arthur, Ont.	W. F. M. Metcalf	Port Arthur, Ont.	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Telegraphers, Order of Railroad	F T. Peebles	315 Kennedy st., Winnipeg	Jas. Ferguson	Box 345, Port Arthur	
Trainmen, Bro. Railroad, No. 626	J. J. Vance	Port Arthur, Ont.	C. Street	Port Arthur, Ont.	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 379	W. T. Phillips	Court st., Port Arthur	F. J. Lampshire	Port Arthur, Ont.	
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 11,515			B. J. Richmond	Electric Power House, Port Arthur	
Paris:					
Retail Clerks					
Parry Harbour:					
Longshoremen, No. 245					
Rat Portage:					
Federal Union, T. & L. C. of C., No. 2			G L. Alcock	Box 318, Rat Portage	
Conductors, Order Ry., No. 352	W C. Risteen	Rat Portage	W A. McCullough	Rat Portage, Ont.	1st Sun. and 3rd Fri.
Engineers, Bro. Locomotive, No. 535	Fred C. Munt	Rat Portage	R H Phillips	Rat Portage, Ont.	2nd & 4th Thursdays.
Firemen, Bro. Locomotive, No. 305	R. H. Phillips	Rat Portage	L A. Roach	Rat Portage, Ont.	1st & 3rd Thursdays.
Trainmen, Bro. Railroad, No. 270	S. B. Lutz	Rat Portage	J. H. Gamble	Box 109, Rat Portage	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Sarnia:					
Bartenders			P. Kenny	Sarnia, Ont.	
Barbers	Jas. Dickson	Sarnia, Ont.	Isaac Burley	Box 47, Sarnia, Ont.	Last Mondays.
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 23			Fred Carrick	Box 83, Sarnia, Ont.	
Carpenters, No. 1,301			Thos. C. Sloan	Cromwell st., Sarnia	
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9,862			Robt. Galloway	cor. Albert & Davis sts., Sarnia	
Ironmoulders, No. 413	John Mason	Sarnia, Ont.	George R. Scull	327 Cromwell st., Sarnia	2nd & 4th Thursdays.
Longshoremen, No. 253	Geo. Lawrence	28 Cameron st., Sarnia, Ont.	James Mair	Sarnia, Ont.	
Machinists, No. 271			E Hancock	Point Edward, Ont.	
Painters and Decorators, No. 422	D. L. Van Alstine	Sarnia, Ont.	Arthur Williams	272 Maria st., Sarnia	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Stonecutters			W. J. Irving	164 Emeric st., Sarnia	
Team Drivers, No. 84			Geo. Wilkinson	Sarnia, Ont.	
Tailors (custom), No. 241			Chas. Reeves	Box 385, Sarnia, Ont.	1st Mondays.
Typographical, No. 420			J W. Whitcombe	Sarnia, Ont.	
Conductors, Order Ry., No. 189	F Clements	Sarnia, Ont.	H. Bell	Tunnel P.O., Sarnia	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Firemen, Bro. Locomotive, No. 221	T. J. Bulman	Sarnia, Ont.	J. W. Gray	Tunnel P.O., Sarnia	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Trainmen, Bro. Railroad, No. 227	Chas. Cable	Sarnia, Ont.	Melville Van Horne	Sarnia, Ont.	Every Wednesday.
Sudbury:					
Plumbers, No. 463			Chas. J. J. Bernard	Sudbury, Ont.	
Schreiber:					
Engineers, Bro. Locomotive, No. 562	P. McBride	Schreiber, Ont.	A Bilbe	Schreiber, Ont.	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Firemen, Bro. Locomotive, No. 387	Angus McDonald	Schreiber, Ont.	R. Gorman	Schreiber, Ont.	1st Sun. and 3rd Wed.
Trainmen, Bro. Railroad, No. 419	J. F. McLeod	Schreiber, Ont.	W. G. Darcy	Schreiber, Ont.	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Smith's Falls:					
Bartenders, No. 303			Robert Hill	c/o McLaren House, Smith's Falls, Ont	
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 21			Wm. H. Rathwell	Smith's Falls, Ont.	
Carpenter, Bro., No. 1,152			C. McDonald	Box 367, Smith's Falls	
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9,502	R Nichols	Smith's Falls, Ont.	Wm. J. Hay	Smith's Falls, Ont.	2nd & Last Thursday
Federal Union, T. L. C. of C., No. 13			E. E. Stewart	Smith's Falls, Ont.	
Ironmoulders, No. 201	Jas. Hopkins	Box 263, Smith's Falls, Ont.	John W Garrett	Box 263, Smith's Falls	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Machinists, No. 376			Wm. Ryan	Main st., Smith's Falls	
Painters and Decorators, No. 772			Chas. McLean	Box 236, Smith's Falls	
Tailors, No. 352	R. Simpson	Smith's Falls, Ont.	Mary A. Graham	Smith's Falls, Ont.	4th Tuesdays.
Conductors, Order of Ry., No. 199	Wm. Nicholson	Smith's Falls, Ont.	Geo. E. Peck	Box 209, Smith's Falls	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Engineers, Bro. Locomotive, No. 381	Daniel Best	Smith's Falls, Ont.	James Currie	Smith's Falls, Ont.	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Firemen, Bro. Locomotive, No. 479	John S. Scott	Smith's Falls, Ont.	G. T. McLaughlan	Smith's Falls, Ont.	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Trainmen, Bro. Railroad, No. 245	Jas. Mumby	Smith's Falls, Ont.	Wm. Stinson	Box 327, Smith's Falls	Every Tuesday.
Freight and Baggage Handlers, No. 22	A. W. Stillwell	Smith's Falls, Ont.	H. J. Palmer	Smiths Falls	
Stratford:					
Bakers, No. 135			Isaac Allies	Stratford, Ont.	
Barbers, No. 136	Wm. Braemar	Stratford, Ont.	Wm. Stark	Box 254, Stratford	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 24	**Wm. Gibling**	Stratford, Ont.	G Thos. Cooke	Stratford, Ont.	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Boilermakers, No. 207	Thos. Davies	Stratford, Ont.	D. Hishon	Stratford, Ont.	2nd & 4th Thursdays.
Bartenders, No. 640	Wm. Greenless	Stratford, Ont.	O. Grimm	Stratford, Ont.	2nd and 4th Sundays.
Cigarmakers, No. 424	A. Smith	Railway ave., Stratford, Ont.	J. Laughton	Box 5, Stratford	3rd Mondays
Carpenters, Bro., No. 560	**Thos. Harkness**	Railway ave., Stratford, Ont.	Wm. Stark	Box 254, Stratford	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Stratford.—*Continued.*					
Engineers (Amalg.), No. 569	Hugh Dickie	Railway ave., Stratford, Ont.	Robert Linton	Stratford, Ont.	2nd Saturdays.
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9,886	J. A. Morrison	Railway ave., Stratford, Ont.	E. Hill	Box 549, Stratford	1st & 3rd Thursdays.
Garment Workers, No. 97	J. J. Meyers	Railway ave., Stratford, Ont.	Miss Rolb	Stratford, Ont.	2nd Wednesdays.
Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen, No. 112			Chas. Wingfelder	Box 244, Stratford	
Machinists' Apprentices, No. 1	W. James	Stratford, Ont.	J Hill	Stratford, Ont.	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Milkmen's Assoc.	J. Hasson	Stratford, Ont.	A. Robinson	Stratford, Ont.	Monthly.
Machinists, No. 103	R. L. Stamp	Box 105, Stratford, Ont	F Kastner	Stratford, Ont.	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Painters and Decorators, No 681	Fred Todd	Stratford, Ont.	J. Ringel	Cobourg st., Stratford	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 324	John Newton	Stratford, Ont.	Frank Clifton	Gore st., Stratford	2nd Mondays.
Teamsters	Walter Ronohey	Stratford, Ont.	Arthur Roberts	Stratford, Ont.	4th Wednesdays.
Typographical, No. 139	J Brewer	Stratford, Ont.	Peter McDougall	Stratford, Ont.	1st Saturdays.
Woodworkers, No. 107			John Doherty	Albert st., Stratford	
Conductors, Order Ry., No. 15	W. H. Dunbar	Stratford, Ont.	R. T. Buchanan	Box 488, Stratford	2nd and 4th Sundays.
Engineers, Bro. Locomotive, No. 188	Wm. O'Brien	Box 337, Stratford, Ont	John Battley	Box 337, Stratford	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Firemen, Bro. Locomotive, No. 38	John F. Spencer	Box 318, Stratford, Ont	H M. Paton	Box 318, Stratford	2nd and 4th Sundays.
Trainmen, Bro. Locomotive, No. 8	W. H. McLellan	Box 117, Stratford, Ont	J. A. Allen	Box 117, Stratford	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Trackmen, Bro. Railroad, No. 258	O. Keller	Stratford	Jas. Murphy	Stratford, Ont.	Last Saturdays.
Telegraphers, Bro. Railroad,			Geo. Harper	Berlin, Ont.	
Simcoe:					
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 10,063			R. K. Rutledge	Simcoe, Ont.	
Sault Ste. Marie.					
Barbers, No. 283	W. T. McConnel	Pilgrim st., Sault Ste. Marie	J. M. Carroll	Queen st., E., Sault Ste. Marie	1st Mondays.
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 16	Edward Kelly	Steelton, Ont.	W. J. Watt	Box 446, Sault Ste. Marie	Tuesdays.
Carpenters, Bro., No. 1,169	C. A. Wells	Box 381, Sault Ste. Marie	J R. Johnson	Sault Ste. Marie, West	Every Wednesday.
Electrical Workers, No. 85	K. C. Duffen	West P.O., Sault Ste. Marie	H. Lamberton	West P.O., Sault Ste. Marie	2nd & 4th Thursdays.

Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 10,061	.....	.....	S. Lawrence	Box 420, Sault Ste. Marie	.....
Longshoremen, No. 503	H. Younghusband	Box 47, Sault Ste Marie	W. McGriffin	Steelton ave., Sault Ste. Marie	.....
Machinists, No. 285	.....	.....	Wm. Kilburn	Box 318, Sault Ste. Marie	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Painters and Decorators, No. 946 ...	.....	.....	Chas. E. Caesar	Sault Ste. Marie, West	.....
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, No. 30	.....	.....	W J. Smith	Steelton, Ont.	.....
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 328	W. H. Smith	Sault Ste. Marie	Fred Gravelle	Box 156, W. Sault Ste. Marie	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Tailors (custom), No. 389	George Egan	Leland Hotel, Sault Ste. Marie	Alex. McKenzie	c/o Whitby & Co., Sault Ste. Marie	1st Mondays.
Engineers, Bro. Locomotive, No. 67	A. C. Wagner	Moose Jaw, N.W.T. ...	N Fulcher	Box 38, West P.O., Sault Ste. Marie	2nd and 4th Sundays.
Trainmen, Bro. Railroad, No. 611...	Joseph Whelan	Box 123, West Sault Ste. Marie	B. Mitchell	Box 123, West Sault Ste. Marie	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Sherkston:					
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 11,344	F. E. Heckadon	Sherkston, Ont.	Chas. H. Phelps	Sherkston, Ont.	1st and 14th of month.
Strathroy:					
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 10,946	.....	.....	H E. Jay	Strathroy, Ont.	.....
St. Davids:					
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 8,626	W. J. McElroy	Box 78, St. Davids	Fred Griffiths	Box 78, St. Davids ...	1st & 3rd Thursdays.
Stonecutters' Assoc.	.....	.....	J. T. Guanguish	St. Davids, Ont.	.....
St. Catharines:					
Brewery Workers, No. 305	.....	.....	W. L. Bradt	P. O. Box 82, St. Catharines, Ont	.....
Bakers, No. 127	J. D. Wright	Church st., St. Catharines, Ont.	M. A. Bratt	81 Niagara st., St. Catharines	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Barbers	Wm. Rond	St. Catharines, Ont....	Adam M. Haynes	St. Paul st., St. Catharines	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 4	Wm. Bullock	St. Catharines, Ont....	C. J. Patey	Box 63, St. Catharines	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Carpenters, Bro., No. 38	Wallace Glover	St. Catharines, Ont....	Jas. Cartey.....	Box 193, St. Catharines	Every Friday.
Carriage and Wagon Workers. No. 96	.....	.....	W. Alexander	P.O. Box 19, St. Catharines	2nd & 4th Wednesdays.
Cigarmakers, No. 140	Leo. Coyle	Box 153, St. Catharines	Herbert Ball	Box 153, St. Catharines	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Carriage and Wagon Workers. No. 97	....	.. ..	H. J. Carrick	Box 342, St. Catharines	.....

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
St. Catharines.—*Continued.*					
Electrical Workers, No. 249	J. W. Johnson	St. Catharines, Ont.	J. Chas. Clifford	St. Catharines, Ont.	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Federal A. F. of S. (Saw Workers), No. 10,531	C. F. McBride	St. Catharines, Ont.	Almon Smail	25 Geneva st., St. Catharines	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Federal A. F. of L. (Tool Finishers), No. 10,430			J. S. Carlisle	7 Duke st., St. Catharines	
Federal A. F. of L. (Harvest Tool Workers), No. 10,687			S. G. Walton	W. Chester ave., St. Catharines	
Federal A. F. of L. (Laborers), No. 9,030	John Shea	Queenston st., St. Catharines, Ont.	Frank Harlem	Box 473, St. Catharines	Alternate Fridays.
Machinists, No. 268	W. H. Harvey	Box 577, St. Catharines	R. A. Russell	Box 406, St. Catharines	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Metal Polishers			Chas. Wilby		
Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen, No. 289			John McNamara	King st., St. Catharines	
Painters and Decorators, No. 407	Edward A. Day	63 George st., St. Catharines, Ont.	Wm. D. Outram	59 Dacotah st., St. Catharines	2nd & 3rd Wednesdays.
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, No. 244	Jno. McGlashan	St. Catharines, Ont.	Patrick O. Gorman	Box 732, St. Catharines	Every Thursday.
Sawsmiths	Robt. G. Reay	St. Catharines, Ont.	H. E. Scott	Box 877, St. Catharines	2nd & 4th Wednesdays
Tailors (custom), No. 235	John Keating	St. Catharines, Ont.	W. G. Watson	Box 1,017, St. Catharines	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Typographical, No. 416	Robert McGlashan	c/o "Star," St. Catharines, Ont.	J. F. Williamson	c/o Print Shop, St. Catharines	Every Monday.
St. Marys:					
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 10,918	J. S. Ellingham	24 Lacey st., St. Marys	Chas. Smith	St. Marys, Ont.	1st & 3rd Wednesdays.
Tailors (custom), No. 340			John Hyland	Box 4, St. Marys, Ont.	
St. Thomas:					
Barbers, No. 222	E. Ruddicombe	Erie st., St. Thomas	Edgar E. Compton	St. Thomas, Ont.	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Bartenders, No. 348			Robert Coffee	International Hotel, St. Thomas	
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 8	A. M. James	44 Owassa st., St. Thomas, Ont.	E. J. Evans	22 Yarwood st., St. Thomas	2nd & 4th Wednesdays.
Cigarmakers, No. 420			J. Pearse	Box 754, St. Thomas	
Carworkers (Inter.), No. 303			W H. Beal	St. Thomas, Ont.	

Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 8,329			E L. Zavitz	25 Mitchell st., St. Thomas	
Machinists, No. 294			A Oldierl	108 Manitoba st., St. Thomas	
Painters and Decorators, No. 494					
Street Railway Employees			Fred Lumley	St. Thomas, Ont.	
Stonecutters			Geo. Bartlett	60 Empress ave., London	
Tailors (custom), No. 141	O Lowry	St. Thomas, Ont.	A. Roberts	Box 719, St. Thomas	4th Mondays.
Typographical, No. 459			Robert Porter	Box 1,116, St. Thomas	
Conductors, Order Ry., No. 13	Thos. Lees	c/o G. T Ry., St. Thomas, Ont.	John McKenzie	Box 557, St. Thomas	2nd and 4th Sundays.
Engineers, Bro. Locomotive, No. 132	Michael J. McAndrews	Box 698, St. Thomas,	Eli Cowles	Box 1,513, St. Thomas	Every Monday.
Engineers, Bro. Locomotive, No. 529	David Britt	St. Thomas, Ont.	J. C. Bain	Box 1,192, St. Thomas	Every Tuesday.
Firemen, Bro. Locomotive, No. 5	John P. Blair	47 Barnes st., St. Thomas, Ont.	Andrew Stewart	Box 1,273, St. Thomas	Every Tuesday.
Trainmen, Bro. Railroad, No. 47	J. W. Brown	Box 970, St. Thomas, Ont.	T. G. Courtenay	Box 970, St. Thomas	1st and 3rd Sundays & 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Toronto:					
Bakers and Confectioners, Inter., No. 204	Geo. Stevenson	126 Palmerston ave., Toronto	J. Gardner	695 Queen st. W., Toronto, Ont.	1st and 3rd Saturdays.
Bartenders, No. 280	Jas. Comeford	Union House, 19 Simcoe st., Toronto	J. L. Cosgrove	537 Queen st. W., Toronto	2nd and 4th Sundays.
Barbers, Inter., No. 376	John Barnes	281 Yonge st., Toronto	H H. Kirschbach	504 Church st., Toronto	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Blacksmiths, Inter., No. 171	Joseph Ellis	Montrose ave., Toronto	A J. Smith	107 De Grassi st., Toronto	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Bricklayers, Inter., No. 2	Albert Chamberlain	16 Rose ave., Toronto	John Murphy	2 Fuller st., Toronto	Every Tuesday.
Builders' Laborers	Geo. Drover	21 St. Andrew st., Toronto	John M. Mackintosh	48 Humbert st., Toronto	Every Tuesday.
Boilermakers (Inter.), No. 128	Jas. Woodward	111 Grace st., Toronto	R Woodward	503 Adelaide st. W., Toronto	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Helpers, No. 161			C. Franklin Kirk	77 Berkeley st., Toronto	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Bookbinders (Inter.), No. 28	C. R. Hurst	Toronto, Ont.	W. J. Wallace	101 Manning ave., Toronto	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Bookbinders (Female), No. 34	Miss Addie Surphlis	9 Euclid ave., Toronto	Miss M. Pattison	180 Euclid ave., Toronto	4th Wednesdays.
Boot and Shoe Workers (Inter.), No. 233	W A. Stewart	27 Grange ave., Toronto	Carl Saul	27 Grange ave., Toronto	Every Monday.
Brassmoulders (Inter.), No. 33	T. B. Montgomery	45 Montrose ave., Toronto	Wm. Lewis	13 St. David's pl., Toronto	1st & 3rd Wednesdays.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Toronto.—*Continued.*					
Brass Workers (Inter.), No. 53			Geo. W. Dunlop	291 Crawford st., Toronto	1st & 3rd Wednesdays
Broommakers (Inter.), No. 55	Geo. Moore	143 Manning ave., Toronto	Wm. Annis	6 Verral ave., Toronto	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers (Inter.), No. 19			George Roberts	239 Keele st., Toronto Jct.	1st Mondays.
Brewery Workers (Inter.), No. 304			Geo. W. Haines	14 Thompson st., Toronto	2nd & 4th Wednesdays.
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers, No. 118			A. H. Cheesman	183 Queen st. E., Toronto	1st & 3rd Wednesdays.
Carpenters, Bro. (Inter.), No. 27			Frank T Short	43 Gloucester st., Toronto	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Carpenters, Bro. (Inter.), No. 1,408			A. J. McLellan	342 Delaware ave., Toronto	
Carpenters, Amalg., 1st Branch	A. E. Ford	39 Birch ave., Toronto	W. H. Wilson	38 Yorkville ave., Toronto	Alternate Mondays.
Carpenters, Amalg., 2nd Branch			A. J. Hoare	50 Lake Front East, Toronto	Alternate Mondays.
Carpenters, Amalg., 3rd Branch			Wm H. Young	358 Spadina ave., Toronto	Alternate Tuesdays.
Carpenters, Amalg., 4th Branch	M. Brown	Coleman P.O.	R. A. Adamson	66 Gerrard st. E., Toronto	Alternate Tuesdays.
Carriage and Wagon Workers (Inter.), No. 85			R. Hungerford	205 St. Clarens ave., Toronto	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 41			Percy Ginsburg	104 Pearl st., Toronto	1st & 3rd Thursdays.
Cigarmakers, No. 27	P. Farley	160 Duchess st., Toronto	R. Haberstock	61 McGill st., Toronto	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Civic Employees, No. 1	Robert Orr	180 Morse st., Toronto	Thos. Hilton	115 Booth ave., Toronto	1st Mondays.
Civic Employees, No. 2	Jas. Greenfield	67 Shirley st., Toronto	Wm. Hill	82 Stafford st., Toronto	2nd Wednesdays. 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Carworkers' Assoc. (Inter.), No. 258	Robt. T. White	205 Maria st., Toronto Jct.	F. H. Wallace	77 Murray ave., Toronto	3rd Mondays.
Cab and Express Assoc.			J. Beatty	17 Sheppard st., Toronto	

Coopers (Inter.), No. 180	.....	.....	George Hoefner	31 Alice st., Toronto	2nd & 4th Wednesdays.
Commercial Telegraphers	.....	.....	Jos. A. McLean	67 Grosvenor st., Toronto	.....
Electrical Workers (Inter.), (Inside Men), No. 114	W. J. Middleton	18 Shaftesbury ave., Toronto	W. F. Partlello	24 Louisa st., Toronto	1st & 3rd Wednesdays.
Electrical Workers (Linemen), No. 353	John Lotton	879 Queen st. W., Toronto	W C. Thornton	26 Czar st., Toronto	2nd & 4th Thursdays.
Engineers (Amalg.), No. 570	.....	.....	J. M. Clements	39 Bellevue ave., Toronto	Alternate Mondays.
Engineers, Marine, National, No. 1	F. S. Henning	17 Soho st., Toronto	Geo. Clarkson	35 Woolsley st., Toronto	Every Tuesday.
Engineers (Amalg.), Toronto Jct., No. 591	Walter C. Baker	140 Mulock ave., Toronto Jct.	Thos. Collins	196 Campbell st., Toronto	Alternate Wednesdays.
Engineers, Steam (Inter.), No. 152	G. D. Bly	284 Gladstone ave., Toronto	F. W. Barrow	109 Spruce st., Toronto	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Elevator Constructors, No. 13	.....	.....	G. A. Matthews	637 Dundas st., Toronto	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Furriers, No. 2	Alfred Beckett	66 Sherbourne st., Toronto	A. V. McCormack	66 Sussex ave., Toronto	2nd Thursdays.
Firemen, Marine (Inter.), No. 323	N. C. McClellan	Union st., Toronto Jct.	J. H. Johnston	25 Woolsley st., Toronto	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Freight and Baggage Handlers, No. 61	W. H. Harris	465 Adelaide st. W., Toronto	J. Cummings	14 Portland st., Toronto	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Granite Cutters, T. & L. C., No. 16	.....	.....	A. E. Fredenburg	152 Macpherson ave., Toronto	4th Tuesdays.
Garment Workers (Cutters), No. 185	Wm. Thatcher	79 Huron st., Toronto	Edward Fenton	192 Simcoe st., Toronto	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Garment Workers (Pressers), No. 188	Chas. Hocking	82 Walker ave., Toronto	Frank Geary	192 Ontario st., Toronto	2nd & 4th Wednesdays.
Garment Workers (Operators), No. 202	Geo. Thomas	94 John st., Toronto	W Arnold	5 St. Vincent st., Toronto	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Glass Bottle Blowers (Inter.), No. 66	Chas. McNichol	47 Beaconsfield ave.,	Geo. Gardner	9 Beaconsfield ave., Toronto	2nd and 4th Sundays.
Gilders, A. F. of L., No. 8,980	D. C. Marsh	233 Mutual st., Toronto	I. Johnston	6 Home pl., Toronto	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Glass Workers (Amalg.), No. 21	W H. Daniels	82 Northcote ave., Toronto	Wm. E. Swain	60 Arnold ave., Toronto	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Horseshoers (Inter.), No. 49	.....	.....	H. J. Campbell	133 Esther st., Toronto	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Hotel and Restaurant Workers, No. 727	Thos. Doherty	18 Richmond st., Toronto	Jas. J. Thompson	47 Nelson st., Toronto	.....
Ironmoulders (Inter.), No. 28	Wm. Worrell	Sumach st., Toronto	J. H. Barnett	19 Rolyat st., Toronto	1st & 3rd Wednesdays.
Jewelery Workers (Inter.), No. 7	.....	.....	Jas. H. Tomlin	605 Yonge st., Toronto	1st & 3rd Wednesdays
Longshoremen, No. 646	P. Cassidy	4 Wilkins ave., Toronto	D. S. McCartney	127 George st., Toronto	2nd and 4th Sundays.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Toronto.—*Continued.*					
K. of L. (Mixed), No. 2,305	John Francis	19 Pembroke st., Toronto	Wm. Gilmour	89 Montrose ave., Toronto	2nd Saturdays.
K. of L. (Letter Carriers), No. 2,138			R. H. Cox	772 Markham st., Toronto	3rd Thursdays.
Letter Carriers, Fed. Assoc. Branch, No. 1			W. J. Mankey	Toronto Post Office	2nd Tuesdays.
Leather Workers (Horse Goods), (Inter.), No. 93	Chas. Coulter	Toronto, Ont.	Geo. Shipman	125 Palmerston ave., Toronto	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Lathers, Union (Inter.), No. 97			George Coffey	209 Lisgar st., Toronto	
Ladies' Garment Workers (Inter.), No. 10			J. Jos. O'Leary	39 Gould st., Toronto	1st & 3rd Wednesdays
Metal Polishers (Inter.), No. 21	T. B. Montgomery	45 Montrose ave., Toronto	John Acheson	84 Woolsley st., Toronto	2nd & 4th Wednesdays.
Machinists (Inter.), No. 235	Herb. Bryson	275 Arthur st., Toronto	D. T. Montgomery	154 Shaw st., Toronto	2nd & 4th Wednesdays.
Machinists, No. 689	J. A. Blyth	Eden Place, Toronto	G. A. Young	196 Brunswick ave., Toronto	
Machinists (Inter.), No. 371	W. T. Prince	Toronto Jct.	R. M. Mills	Box 500, Toronto Jct.	1st & 3rd Thursdays.
Machinists (Ladies' Auxiliary)			Miss Florence Holmes	39 Northcote ave., Toronto	
Musical Protective Assoc.			J. W. Wiggins	200 Palmerston ave., Toronto	1st Sundays.
Malsters (Inter.), B. W., No. 317	Robert Lamb	210 Claremont st., Toronto	Adam Wright	26 St. Paul st., Toronto	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Mailers (Inter.), No. 5			Thos. Morton	5 Matthias pl., Toronto	3rd Tuesdays.
Meat Cutters (Inter.), No. 188	A. Burke	221 Farley ave., Toronto	C. A. Longbotham	51 Augusta ave., Toronto	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Marble Workers, No. 12	R. Hyde	448 Sumach st., Toronto	H. Slattery	705 Markham st., Toronto	2nd & 4th Thursdays.
Ornamental Iron and Wire Workers, No. 71			G. A. King	41 Alexander st., Toronto	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Piano and Organ Workers (Inter.), No. 39			Geo. A. Johnson	256 Bathurst st., Toronto	1st & 3rd Wednesdays.
Piano and Organ Workers, No. 41	W. Adamstone	9 Robinson st., Toronto	Joseph Harding	112 Birch ave., Toronto	2nd and 4th Mondays.

Photo Engravers, No. 35			Frank E. Anderson	51 Broadview ave., Toronto	1st Mondays.
Patternmakers	B. R. Eaton	64 Brookfield st., Toronto	F. Bancroft	187 Simcoe st., Toronto	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Plasterers, No. 48	Duncan A. Webber	433 Manning ave., Toronto	Jas. Ward	6 Northern pl., Toronto	1st & 3rd Wednesdays.
Plasterers' Laborers	M Barritt	122 Centre ave., Toronto	W. Kierstead	590 Parliament st., Toronto	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Pressmen, Printing (Inter.), No. 10			E. H. Randal	25 Oak st., Toronto	1st Mondays.
Press Assistants and Feeders, No. 1	Thos. Churchill	Toronto, Ont.	F. S. Attrell	187 Marlborough ave., Toronto	1st Thursdays.
Pressmen (Web), Union, No. 1	Samuel Mullin	Toronto, Ont.	Jos. Leake	194 McCaul st., Toronto	3rd Thursdays.
Painters and Decorators, No. 3	Wm. Mitchell	134 Oak st., Toronto	J. W. Harmon	38 LaPlante ave., Toronto	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, No. 46	Wm. Bush	93 Palmerston ave., Toronto	G. S. Kinswood	135 Gladstone ave., Toronto	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Printers and Color Mixers	R. G. Forsley	Mimico			
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 30	Jas. Gow	268 Bathurst st., Toronto	H. J. McQuillan	93 Esther st., Toronto	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Silverworkers, Bro., No. 294			J. G. Bell	3 Wellington ave.	
Stereo. and Electrotypers, No. 21	John Huddlestone	46 Denison ave., Toronto	Wm. J. Farr	Methodist Book Room, Toronto	1st Thursdays.
Stonecutters			Thos. Eaton	Box 573, Toronto	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Stonemasons	Chas. Ingram	58 Humbert st., Toronto	John R. Cross	279 Hamburg ave., Toronto	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Street Ry. Employees (Inter.), No. 113	J. H. Pickles	Toronto, Ont.	J. W. Grillin	48 Heward st., Toronto	2nd and 4th Sundays.
Structural Bridge and Iron Workers, No. 4	Wm. Goddard	Davisville P.O.	Joseph T. Godfrey	3 Isabella pl., Toronto	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Stove Mounters (Inter.), No. 14			Jos. J. Baylis	Mount Dennis, Ont.	1st Mondays.
Sawsmiths	Wm. Murray	109 Northcote ave., Toronto	Frank Boyle	652 King st. W., Toronto	Last Fridays.
Teamsters, Bro. (Coal Drivers), No. 459			Henry R. Barton	156 Victoria St., Toronto	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Team Drivers, No. 154			Jas. H. Garlick	93 Davenport rd., Toronto	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Teamsters, No. 495			W. T. Hughes	62 Kensington ave., Toronto	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Tile Layers, Encaustic and Ceramic, No. 37			E. A. McCarthy	82 Bond st., Toronto	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Tailors (custom), No. 132			Geo. Sangster	97½ W. Adelaide st., Toronto	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Tailors (custom), No. 156	M. P. Atchison	Toronto Jct.	W. E. Coleman	Box 662, Toronto	1st Mondays.
Theatrical Stage Employees (Inter.), No. 58			W. E. Meredith	272 Dovercourt rd., Toronto	2nd Sundays.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Toronto.—*Continued.*					
Tobacco Workers (Inter.), No. 63	Daniel W. Dorgan	64 Elliott st., Toronto	Chas. Lavoie	137 Dalhousie st., Toronto	2nd Thursdays.
Typographical (Inter.), No. 91	Edward M. Meehan	Toronto, Ont.	John Chinn	65 Albany ave., Toronto	1st Saturdays.
Travellers Goods and Leather Novelty Workers, No. 5	John W. Lanson	Carleton W. P.O.	A. H. McBride	311 Sherbourne st., Toronto	1st & 3rd Thursdays.
Upholsterers, No. 30	Alex. Braid	58 Sullivan st., Toronto	A. R. Lee	166 Teraulay st., Toronto	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Union Label League, No. 66	Mrs. May Darwin	260 McCaul st., Toronto	J. W. Harmon	38 LaPlante ave., Toronto	2nd & 4th Wednesdays.
Woodcarvers' Assoc.			Gus. Mineaud	312 Adelaide st. W., Toronto	1st & 3rd Wednesdays.
Woodworkers (Machinists), No. 118			W F. Pelz	72 Manning ave., Toronto	1st & 3rd Wednesdays.
Woodworkers (Piano Makers) (Inter.), No. 34	F Chick	252 Lippincott st., Toronto	Wm. Rawlinson	36 Follis ave., Toronto	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Woodworkers (Cabinet Makers) (Inter.), No. 157			John Pickles	643 Yonge st., Toronto	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Woodworkers (Picture Frame Workers) (Inter.), No. 114	A. Fuzzen	392 Rusholme rd., Toronto	A. Lane	988 Queen st. W., Toronto	4th Thursdays.
Conductors, Order Ry., No. 17	W. J. Gray	27 St. Andrew st., Toronto	C Mitchell	23 Rose ave., Toronto	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Conductors, Order Ry., No. 344	A. McArthur	9 Roseberry ave., Toronto	Edwin Seller	126 Peter st., Toronto	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Conductors, Order Ry., No. 345	V A. Harshaw	209 Jamieson ave., Toronto	D G. Barnes	Box 557, Toronto Jct.	2nd and 4th Sundays.
Engineers, Locomotive, No. 70	Geo. Mills	88 Delaware ave., Toronto	Jas. Pratt	172 Huron st., Toronto	2nd and 4th Sundays.
Engineers, Locomotive, No. 295	Thos. P. Charlton	77 O'Hara ave., Toronto	S G. Martin	High Park ave., Toronto	1st Sun. and 3rd Mon.
Engineers, Locomotive, No. 520	Peter McLuckie	Box 58, East Toronto	T. J. Looney	Box 58, East Toronto	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Firemen, Locomotive, No. 67	Wm. J. Grant	56 Augusta ave., Toronto	Jas. Pratt	172 Huron st., Toronto	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Firemen, Locomotive, No. 262	Geo. R. Wark	Box 512, Toronto Jct.	Wm E. Donaldson	Toronto Jct.	2nd and 4th Sundays.
Firemen, Locomotive, No. 596	Henry Schaefer	East Toronto	Wm. E. Westlake	East Toronto	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Switchmen, No. 27					
Trainmen, Railroad, No. 108	Jas. Bryan	East Toronto, Ont.	S. Griffin	East Toronto	2nd Mon. and 4th Sun.

Trainmen, Railroad, No. 255	A. McGovern	104 Quebec ave., Toronto Jct.	J. H. Davison	70 Dundas st. E., Toronto Jct.	Every Monday.
Trainmen, Railroad, No. 322	Edward G. Bell	125 D'Arcy st., Toronto	H. T. Meredith	282 Crawford st., Toronto	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Telegraphers, Railroad	W. H. Allison	68 Melbourne ave., Toronto	P. D. Hamel	Blue Bonnets, P.Q.	
Trackmen, Railroad, No. 87					
Trenton:					
Woodworkers (Inter.), No. 159	Chas. W. Loudon	Trenton, Ont.	Allan Robertson	Trenton, Ont.	Alternate Fridays.
Thorold:					
Carpenters, Bro., No. 1,677	John K. Brown	Thorold, Ont.	H. N. Higgins	Front st., Thorold	3rd Thursdays.
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9,583	P. A. Dunn	Thorold, Ont.	W. J. Moisley	35 Pine st., Thorold	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Woodstock:					
Bricklayers and Masons (Inter.), No. 22	S. May	Wilson st., Woodstock	E. A. Johnston	15 Norwich ave., Woodstock, Ont.	1st & 3rd Wednesdays.
Bartenders			Bert Mitchell	Woodstock, Ont.	
Barbers	Robert Stevenson	592 May st., Woodstock	Albert Canfield	234 Dundas st., Woodstock	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Builders' Laborers	Stephen Smithers	Ingersoll ave., Woodstock	John Green	71 Douglas st., Woodstock	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Carpenters, Bro., No. 1,201	Chas. Schofield	Woodstock, Ont.	M. Leflar	29 Bay st., Woodstock.	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 108	John T. Cross	Woodstock, Ont.	John S. Falconer	Drawer 3, Woodstock.	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Ironmoulders, No. 249	W. E. Sutherland	Woodstock, Ont.	F. O. Burgess	Box 228, Woodstock	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Leather Workers (amalg.), No. 48			Wm. Taylor	Woodstock, Ont.	
Team Drivers			Jas. Jacques	Woodstock, Ont.	
Typographical, No. 317			Walter James	Box 425, Woodstock	
Tailors (custom), No. 33			T. Breckenridge	Box 605, Woodstock	3rd Tuesdays.
Woodworkers, No. 88			W. G. Way	505 Vincent st., Woodstock	
Waterloo:					
Federal Union, T. & L. C., No. 26	Henry Herr	Waterloo, Ont.	Henry Herchernolde	Waterloo, Ont.	2nd & 4th Thursdays.
Wallaceburg:					
Carpenters, Bro. (Inter.), No. 1,490			John Gonyon	Box 37, Wallaceburg	
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9,916			John E. Lucas	Box 219, Wallaceburg	
Flint Glass Workers (Inter.)	Jas. Gipton	Wallaceburg, Ont.	W. Black	Wallaceburg, Ont.	1st Fridays.
Glass Bottle Blowers (Inter.), No. 70	Joseph Murphy	Wallaceburg, Ont.	Samuel Crist	Box 143, Wallaceburg	1st and 3rd Saturdays.
Tailors Union (custom)			Cowell Murray	Wallaceburg, Ont.	
Welland:					
Carpenters, Bro. (Inter.), No. 969	Wm. Burgess	Welland, Ont.	Wm. Jackson	Welland, Ont.	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9,659			Geo. A. Willson	11 Division st., Welland	
Wiarton:					
Woodworkers (Inter.), No. 126			B. Devlin	Wiarton, Ont.	

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Wingham:					
Woodworkers (Inter.), No. 119			Jas. Day	Wingham, Ont.	
Windsor:					
Barbers (Inter.), No. 451	W. H. Jackson	43 Sandwich st. E., Windsor, Ont.	Alf. Warren	Crawford House, Windsor, Ont.	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 6	Arthur Selby	Windsor ave., Windsor, Ont.	Matthew Rapson	Box 688, Windsor, Ont.	Every Tuesday.
Carpenters, Bro., No. 689			J. C. Chandler	Windsor, Ont.	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Carworkers (Inter.), No. 263			A. E. Ryckman	Windsor, Ont.	
Electrical Workers, No. 211			G B. McLeod	Windsor, Ont.	
Engineers (Marine)					
Fishermen					
Longshoremen (Inter.), No. 57	W. F. Brown	70 Mercer st., Windsor, Ont.	Geo. Watson	28 Montmorency st., Windsor, Ont.	
Laborers' Union	Mitchell Bell	Windsor, Ont.	Harry Hitchcock	124 Cass st., Detroit, Mich.	1st & 3rd Wednesdays.
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, No. 407	Wm. Parter	Pitt st. E., Windsor, Ont.	A. E. Paddon	Box 657, Windsor, Ont.	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Painters and Decorators, No. 629	Arthur Laesser	Jennette ave., Windsor, Ont.	Wm. Beall	Box 83, Windsor, Ont.	2nd & 4th Thursdays.
Retail Clerks, No. 531			D. C. Lamb	Windsor, Ont.	
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 11,004			W. Walsh	162 Goyeau St., Windsor, Ont	
Street Ry. Employees (Inter.), No. 231					
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 341	H. Mason	Windsor, Ont.	Wm. Langshaw	Windsor, Ont.	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Tailors (custom), (Inter.), No. 114	Jas. McKinnon	Windsor, Ont.	J. E. Robinson	Box 708, Windsor, Ont.	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Team Drivers, No. 277			Wm. Butler	Windsor, Ont.	
Typographical, No. 550	Walter Black	Windsor, Ont.	G F. Eagledon	Box 778, Windsor, Ont.	2nd Tuesdays.
Tobacco Workers (Inter.)	Frank Ruhler	Box 25, Windsor, Ont.	Wilson Lancaster	Box 25, Windsor, Ont.	Last Fridays.
Engineers, Bro., Locomotive, No. 390	C. Knight	Box 272, Windsor, Ont.	D. Lanspeary	Box 382, Windsor, Ont.	Alternate Tuesdays.
Firemen, Bro. Locomotive, No. 421	Frank Cabe	Box 697, Windsor, Ont.	Albert J. Carter	Box 697, Windsor, Ont.	Alternate Tuesdays.
Switchmen, No. 184			J. J. Lonnee	39 Wyandotte st., Windsor, Ont.	
Trainmen, Bro. Railroad, No. 316	John Lawton	Detroit Exchange, Windsor, Ont.	Chas. Weldrick	35 Arthur st., Windsor	1st and 3rd Mondays & 2nd and 4th Sun.
Walkerville:					
Bridgeworkers					

REMARKS FROM LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

No. 86.—Would suggest as an improvement, that Parliament bring in an Eight Hour Bill and pass it. It would help working men to get better employment during slack times, besides, it would improve the health and education of the laboring classes. Sometimes we work overtime, which gives us no time to think, only how to get rest. Many a good working man has lost his job through being tired out. He has offended the boss by giving him a snappy answer, which he would not have done if he had been only working ordinary time. This shows that too long hours are not good for man or boss. The employer does not gain much by working too long hours, as men only play the more through drunkennness or sickness. Have noticed this many times.

No. 100.—Regarding difference between members of our union and those two who are not members, it might be said that there is very little trade done, as these two were very indifferent about joining Union. Very little interest is taken in them by union, and the supposition is that the boss pays them any old price.

No. 140.—We are decidedly against assisted emigration of mechanics, thereby overstocking the labor market, which has a tendency to lower the wages, and also to undo all the benefits we have secured of shorter hours, etc. We also think that all emigrants should have sufficient funds before being allowed to land, to keep them from want for a month or so. At the present time the emigration laws are an injustice to the Canadian mechanic. Unlike the Canadian manufacturer, who is protected from competition from other countries, the mechanics have free trade in labor competing against the world, and even worse against assisted competition.

No. 141.—The attention of the Labor Bureau should be called to the fact that there are too many carpenters coming to this country from the Old Country through the slackness of work over there, and that the Government do not hold out any inducements for them to come over here, or we will be in as bad a position as in South Africa at present.

No. 160.—We think a license law would better our conditions and serve the public better, provided it is founded well and arranged by the barbers who are trying to make our craft one to be looked up to, and who understand the necessities of the barbers in general.

No. 236.—Would like something to be done to prevent employers working their men after 12 o'clock Saturday night.

No. 238.—That all Government buildings be done by day labor.

No. 415.—Enact and enforce a proper Alien Labor Law, or one that would not work so much in the American mechanic's favor. They can work on this side of the line, but we must stay in our own yard.

No. 418.—A Bill put through the House and enforced to make all men in charge of stationery engines, such as steam hoists, threshing mills, and stationery boilers, to pass an examination and get out papers before being allowed to have charge of same.

No. 471.—We advocate the principle of public ownership applied to all the means of production, distribution and exchange of the necessaries of life.

No. 494.—Legislation that will improve the condition of the toiler. We again affirm the importance of a just and fair system of arbitration. We would remind you that the capitalist has many investments in the country, as has also the farmer many crops and varieties of stock. If one investment or one crop fails, the capitalist or the farmer may hope to pull up on the other investment or crop. The manual toiler has only one product to bring to the market, and that is his labor and skill, and, as Sydney Webb remarks, "it is the most perishable goods on the market." The wages lost by the manual toiler for his out of work time are completely lost. You see then how important it is to the manual toiler that his employment should be continuous, and the conditions of trade undisturbed. The hard facts that we have learned by experience has compelled us to form and maintain our Unions. In 1875 carpenters' wages in Toronto were 15 cents per hour, and plenty of men were only getting 12½ cents per hour. In 1880 wages rose to 17½ cents an hour. In 1881, under pressure of an organized strike, wages rose to 22½ cents per hour, and there they stuck, sometimes dropping to 20 cents per hour, till 1900. With the recovery from the disastrous boom, but chiefly owing to the increased strength of the unions, carpenters' wages have risen, in the last four years to 30 cents, and 32½ cents an hour. We know that this increase of wages is not due to the greater knowledge and skill required in the carpenters' trade as compared with the other building trades, it is not on account of the many expensive tools with which we have to supply ourselves, it is simply owing to the organized strength of our unions and the loyal way in which our members stand by each other. What are the opposing forces with which we have to contend? Our chief trouble just now in Toronto is the cruelly unjust immigration policy being passed by the Dominion Government, over which we know the Ontario Government has some influence. Our employers, the manufacturers, are protected by an unjust duty of 30 or 40 per cent. Add to this the profit made by the retailer and the wholesaler, and we get 50 cents on every dollar that the producer has to pay to the non-producer for the privilege of using what he makes himself. So that we, the producers, have to toil and sweat for $10 worth of wages to buy $7 worth of goods. Yet the Government, that so securely protects the manufacturer in the possession of the textile and the hardware market, is paying and encouraging its emigration agents in Europe to flood our market with foreign labor, so that our bosses are able to say to us, "If you will not work for 5 cents an hour less than the union rate, we can get plenty of immigrants who will." These injustices serve to emphasize the teachings of the socialist. The Highest Authority has said, "With the same measure that you mete, it shall be measured to you again," and so surely as we are now paying $10 for $7 worth of goods now, we shall some day be getting $10 worth of goods for $7, and it will be at the expense of those who, at present, have the power and disposition to inflict this cruel injustice on us. A fair and just system of arbitration that would legally fix the rate of wages, the hours of labor, and the other conditions of trade for the several districts of Ontario, as is done in New Zealand, would improve our situation by preventing the cutting of wage-rates and other irregularities on the part of the employers. It would also remove that miserable discord and strife, which is more conducive to anarchy than it is to harmonious citizenship. We do not expect arbitration to give us all that we ask for. Strikes have not done so. We are also free to confess that a selfish, despotic labor government would be just as bad for Canada, as is at present a selfish, despotic capitalistic government. Yet we hardly expect that legal compulsory arbitration

will work satisfactorily until labor has its representatives in Canadian Parliaments as labor has in Australia. Still, in our opinion, fair and just, legal and compulsory arbitration on the fundamental principle that every trade and occupation must pay a comfortable living wage for reasonable hours, is the only method that will bring lasting peace to the industrial interests of this Dominion.

We also give it as our opinion that the inordinate love of money making has so demoralized the financiers of this continent, competition is so keen, that greed and trickery are the dominating principles with the majority of business men, that the quickest and safest cure for the oppression, bribery and corruption that characterizes the present social and political condition of our Dominion, is the public ownership of the utilities and necessities of life.

We again assert our claim to old age pensions for such old men and women as are approved and endorsed by the society to which they belong, which society shall also pay one-eighth of the pension. We affirm that a producer, who has served his country by developing her resources, bringing up a family, paying his way, and honorably discharging his duties as a citizen, until he is 65 years of age, and all on the small average wage, most likely of about $350 or $400 a year, is much more entitled to an old age pension than are the teachers, preachers, military and civil servants, who have done less for their country on salaries of from one thousand to five thousand dollars per year.

Lastly, we appeal for woman suffrage in the Province of Ontario. We believe the women's vote would work here as elsewhere, for the uplifting of humanity, and that it would satisfactorily break the stagnant dead-lock which at present exists between the two political parties in Ontario.

No. 406.—Our organization it national only, as our certificates are not accepted on American boats where boats of all description require a certificated engineer, but in Canada only passenger boats are compelled to have them. The result is, with our present parody on an alien law in Canada, and the want of a proper Steamboat Act, Americans are allowed to come over and take some of our best tugs. As long as our Government inspector examines the boiler and machinery in the spring the owner of the tug is at liberty to engage a shoemaker to take charge of it if he wishes. So you see, we have not much protection for our certificate that takes years of work and study to get.

No. 514.—We think something might be done to assist men when they are permanently disabled, or are too old to work, and believe the question of housing the poor and lots of that kind of talk would be solved by some kind of pension scheme and paying men better while they are able to work, so that they could live in a decent home.

No. 519.—A more rigid enforcement of the Alien Labor Law, as certain wholesales continue to import, and go as far as to send representatives to the States to hire men, whilst our members, with wives, families and homes, may remain idle, while the Americans employed here send the money they earn here over to the States to support the wives and families who reside there. Whereas, if we were working in the States and sending our money over here to support our wives and families, we would be deported at once if the authorities knew. On the other hand, the machinery in the large packing houses is unsafe in as much as the animals quite frequently fall off the tracks and injure employees.

Again, the engineers have to leave their engines and do steam-fitting, when quite frequently the boilers are next to being dry, and often incompetent engineers are hired at low wages. We claim that all engineers should pass an examination, and should be licensed, and granted their certificate, which should be framed and hung in their engine room where the machinery is in operation, otherwise we may expect sooner or later to see more than one plant blown up. In New York State no man is allowed to run an engine unless he has his license, and he must remain at his post.

526.—It is to be deplored that the laboring class is practically unrepresented in Parliament. This Assembly would, therefore, be pleased to see an Act passed allowing the following rights:

(1) The power to initiate legislation by direct vote of the people.

(2) The power of the referendum, so that the people could confirm or veto legislation.

(3) The grouping of constituencies and proportional representation.

This Assembly is also of the opinion that the assistance to immigration is very unfair to the laboring classes, subjecting them to the most intense competition, while the employers are protected from competition. The taxation laws, unfortunately, discriminate against the employment of industry and capital in production, and in favor of speculation. Then the industry which brings prosperity is discouraged, while speculation which comes to snatch prosperity from the producers, thereby is encouraged. To rectify this injustice taxes should be removed from the products of industry and concentrated on the value of the land. This Assembly also believes that the granting of bonuses is, as a rule, the despoiling of the poor for the benefit of the rich, and therefore, it would be wise to abolish all bonuses. As railroads, telephones, telegraphs, gas works, and other public functions must, in the nature of things, be monopolies, this Assembly believes that it would be for the public interest to have these functions operated by the Government or the municipality.

528.—We believe that the enforcement of "Ontario Factories Act" should be under the control of the Bureau of Labor instead of the Department of Agriculture, as at present, believing such a change would be to the best interests of all factory workers. We also believe the present number of factory inspectors to be entirely inadequate, and would advise that an inspector be appointed for each city in the Province, which, with inspectors for the out-lying districts, are necessarily required to handle the work assigned them.

Table shewing average wages per week and hours of labor, with comparison between those organized and unorganized, in localities as reported, also wage payment periods.

Location and Title of Organization Reporting.	Average Wages per week		Hours of labor first five days.		Hours on Saturday		Total Hours per week.		Average Number of weeks Idle.	Period of Wage Payments.		
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.		Weekly.	Bi Weekly.	Monthly.
BERLIN:	$ c.	$ c.										
Boot and Shoe workers Union No. 206	9 00	.....	10	.....	7½	.....	57½	.....	3	.....	fortnightly	.....
Carpenters and Joiners Bro	11 80	10 60	10	10	9	10	59	60	.....	.....	"	.....
Gas and Steam Fitters and Helpers United Association	15 00	.....	10	.....	9	.....	59	.....	.....	weekly	.....	.....
Woodworkers International Association	10 00	9 00	10	.....	9	.....	59	.....	5	.....	fortnightly	.....
Bro. of Painters, Decor's and Paperhangers of Amer. Loc. No. 334	10 50	.....	10	.....	9	.....	59	.....	10	weekly	.....	.....
Federal Labor Union No. 17	7 50	.....	10	.....	9	.....	59	.....	20	.....	fortnightly	.....
Broom makers Union No. 7	10 00	.....	10	.....	5	.....	55	.....	.....	weekly	.....	.....
Cigarmakers Union No. 422	10 00	8 50	8	10	4	10	44	60	4	"	.....	.....
BRANTFORD:												
Bricklayers and Masons International Union	10 00	.....	10	.....	5	.....	55	.....	11	weekly	.....	.....
Operative Plasterers International Association No. 161	15 00	13 50	9	10	9	10	54	60	10	"	.....	.....
Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America	10 80	7 50	9	.....	9	.....	54	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
BROCKVILLE:												
Carpenters Union No. 799	13 50	13 50	9	9	9	9	54	54	.....	weekly	.....	.....
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International	15 00	12 00	9	10	9	10	54	60	.....	"	.....	.....
Bartenders International League	9 00	5 00	9	12	6½	12	51½	72	5	.....	.....	.....
Bro. of Locomotive Engineers	25 00	25 00	7	7	7	7	42	42	.....	.....	.....	monthly
Int. Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers Assoc No 342	12 00	12 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	16	.....	.....	.....
Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America	12 00	.....	9	.....	9	.....	54	.....	10	weekly	.....	.....
Order of Railway Conductors, Leeds Div. No 366	20 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	monthly
CARLETON PLACE:												
International Asssociation of Machinists	13 20	11 85	10	10	5	5	55	55	1	.....	.....	monthly
Iron Moulders Union of N. America No. 362	18 00	.....	9½	.....	9½	.....	57	.....	3	.....	fortnightly	.....
CHATHAM:												
Laborers Protective Union No. 10,390	10 00	7 50	9	9	9	9	54	54	17	weekly	.....	.....
Carpenters and Joiners Local Union No. 1,006	12 00	9 00	9	10	9	10	54	60	17	"	.....	.....
COLLINGWOOD:												
Int. Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Assoc.	15 00	9 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	26	.....	.....	.....
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Amer Local No 1,883	11 10	11 10	10	10	10	10	60	60	20	.....	fortnightly	.....
COURTWRIGHT:												
Int. Longshoremen Marine and Transport Assoc No 389	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CORNWALL:												
Journeymen Tailors Association of America	10 00	10 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	12	.....	.....	.....

Table shewing average wages per week and hours of labor, with comparison between those organized and unorganized, in localities as reported, also wage payment periods.

Location and Title of Organization Reporting.	Average wages per week.		Hours of labor first five days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average number of Hands employed.	Period of Wage Payment.		
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.		Weekly.	Bi Weekly.	Monthly
	$ c.	$ c.										
DUNDAS:												
Local Union United Garment Makers of America No. 30	11 00	11 00	9½	9½	1½	1½	52	52	2	weekly	.....	.....
International Woodworkers Union	.....	.....	10	10	9	9	59	59	.....	.....	fortnightly	.....
Iron Moulders Union	27 50	.....	10	.....	9	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	"	.....
FORT WILLIAM:												
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America	16 50	15 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	8	.....	fortnightly	.....
International Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employes	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	60	60	.....	.....	.....	monthly
Order of Railway Conductors	30 00	30 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	.....	.....	.....	"
Journeymen Tailors Union	15 00	.....	10	.....	10	.....	60	.....	3	weekly	.....	.....
Longshoremen's Union No. 179	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	weekly	.....	.....
GALT:												
Journeymen Tailors Union of America	11 00	.....	9	.....	9	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	fortnightly	.....
Bartenders International League	11 00	7 50	9	9	7	7	52	52	.....	.....	.....	monthly
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Union No. 15	18 00	.....	9	.....	9	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	fortnightly	.....
Retail Clerks International Protective Association	.....	.....	9	9	13	13	58	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
GUELPH:												
Journeymen Barbers International Union	10 00	.....	10	.....	13	.....	63	.....	3	weekly	.....	.....
Upholsterers International Union of North America	12 00	12 00	10	10	9	9	59	59	.....	.....	fortnightly	.....
Piano and Organ Workers International Union of America	12 50	12 50	10	10	6	6	56	56	.....	.....	"	.....
Brussels Carpet Weavers Union No. 277	10 00	10 00	10	10	5	5	55	55	8	.....	"	.....
Ironmoulders Union No. 242	15 00	12 00	10	10	9	9	59	59	.....	part	part "	.....
American Federation of Labor Prof. Union	9 00	8 75	9	10	9	9	54	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Journeymen Stonecutters Association	18 00	.....	8	.....	8	.....	48	.....	15	.....	fortnightly	.....
Journeymen Tailors Union of America	9 00	.....	10	.....	10	.....	60	.....	.....	weekly	.....	.....
Bakers and Confectioners International Local No. 131	11 00	.....	9	.....	15	.....	60	.....	.....	"	.....	.....
Amal. Woodworkers International Union of America	12 00	.....	10	.....	9	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	fortnightly	.....
Plumbers, Steam and Gasfitters and Steamfitters	.....	.....	10	.....	9	.....	60	.....	.....	weekly	.....	.....
HAMILTON.												
Plumbers and Steamfitters' Local No. 67	15 00	12 00	9	10	6	10	50	60	.....	weekly	.....	.....
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	11 00	9 00	9	9	5	5	50	50	5	.....	fortnightly	.....
United Garment Workers of America Local No. 256	10 00	7 50	9½	9½	1½	1½	52	52	12	.....	.....	.....
Barteenders' Inter. League	10 00	7 00	9	12	12	14	57	72	.....	weekly	.....	.....
Inter. Bakers' and Confectioners' Union	12 00	.....	10	.....	10	.....	60	.....	.....	"	.....	.....
Typographical Union No. 129	12 50	.....	10	.....	5	.....	55	.....	.....	"	.....	.....
Amal. Assoc. of Street and Electric Ry. Employees of America	12 00	10 00	13½	13½	13½	13½	94½	94½	.....	.....	fortnightly	.....
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners	14 00	.....	9	10	5	10	50	60	5	weekly and	"	.....
Polishers, Buffers' Platers and Brass Workers' Union	15 00	15 00	10	10	9	9	59	59	4	weekly	.....	.....
Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Amer. No. 205	12 50	11 60	9	10	5	10	50	60	5	"	.....	.....
Inter. Broom and Whisk Maker's Union	12 00	.....	10	10	5	.....	50	.....	5	"	.....	.....

Journeymen Horseshoers No. 72	12 00	12 00	10	10	5	10	55	60		"		
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union No. 1	22 50	22 50	9	10	5	10	50	60	25		fortnightly	
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	21 00	21 00										monthly
International Tobacco Workers' Local No. 18	10 00		10		5		55		1	weekly		
Order of Railway Conductors	21 00	21 00										monthly
Iron Moulders' Union No. 26	16 03	16 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	3	weekly and	fortnightly	
United Garment Workers of N. A	10 00	10 00	9½	9½	1½	1½	52	52	3	weekly		
Cigar Makers' Union No. 59	10 00		8		1		11		2	"		
Journeymen Barbers' Int. Union of A., Local No. 131	11 00	11 00	12	11	16	18	76	88		"		
Int. Union Bro. Bookbinders' Local No. 111	12 00	12 05	10	10	5	5	55	55		"		
Int. Bro. of Blacksmiths and Helpers	11 00		10		5 & 8					"	fortnightly	
Int. Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of A	13 00		10		5 & 10					"	"	monthly
Havelock.												
Bro. of Railway Trainmen	22 50	22 50							2			monthly
Kingston.												
Amal. Loco. Engineers	13 22		10		5		55				fortnightly	
Limestone City Typographical Union No. 204	14 00		9	10	9	10	54	60		weekly		
Amal. Sheet Metal Workers' Int. Alliance No. 117	10 00	10 00	9	9	9	9	54	54	2	"		
National Assoc. of Marine Engineers	19 00		9		9		54		20			
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers	10 00	10 00	9	9	9	9	54	54	16		fortnightly	
Carpenters and Joiners of A., Uni. Bro. Local No. 719	13 75	10 50	9	10	5	10	53	60	3	"	"	
Journeymen Stonecutters' Asso. of N. A	9 00	9 00	8	8	8	8	48	48	23			
Laborers' Protective Union No. 8655	9 00	7 50	9	10	9	10	54	60	15	weekly and	fortnightly	
London.												
Order Railroad Telegraphers, G. T. R. No. 1			12	12	12	12	72	72				
Bro. Locomotive Firemen, No. 117	12 00								10			monthly
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers	15 00		11½		9¾		61½			weekly		
Iron Moulders' Union of N. A	13 50	13 50	10	10	5	5	55	55	1	"		
Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners	11 30		9		11½		49½			"		
Journeymen Barbers' Int. Union of America	10 00	10 00	10	10	11	11	61	61		"		
Bro. of Ry. Trainmen	13 00	13 00							3			monthly
Bricklayers' and Masons' Int. Union, No. 5	13 00	13 00	8	8	4	4	44	44	16	weekly		
Building Laborers' Int. Pro. Union	9 90	7 65	8	9	4	5	44	50	10	"		
Machinist Lodge, No. 383	12 00	12 00	10	10	5	5	55	55	3	"		
Cigarmakers' Int. Union, No. 278	11 00		8		4		44			"		
Niagara Falls.												
Journeymen Stonecutters of N. A	18 00		8		8		48			weekly and	fortnightly	
United Assoc. of Journeymen Steamfitters and Plumbers	13 50		9		9		54			weekly		
Int. Assoc. of Car Workers	9 40	9 40	10	10	10	10	60	60				monthly
Order Railroad Telegraphers, No. 16	13 00	13 00	11	11	11	11	77	77				"
Bricklayers' and Masons' I. U., No. 27	20 00		8		8		48	22½		weekly		
North Bay.												
Order of Railway Conductors	20 00	20 00										monthly
Orangeville.												
Bro. of Railway Trackmen	9 00	8 10	10	10	10	10	60	60				monthly
Ottawa												
Typographical Union, No. 102	15 00	7 50	9	10	5	10	50	60		weekly and	fortnightly	
Bro. Locomotive Engineers	20 00		10		10		60		20			
Stereotypers and Electrotypers, No. 50	15 00		8½ 9		5 6		47½ 51					
Stationary Engineers	14 00	14 00	10	10	9	9	59	59				monthly
Bookbinders, No. 65	14 00		9 10		5		50			Weekly and	fortnightly	
Bro. Locomotive Firemen, No. 85	14 00	14 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	15			monthly

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	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.		Weekly	Bi-weekly.	Monthly.
	$ c.	$ c.										
OWEN SOUND.												
Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of N. A	18 00	.....	8	.....	8	.....	48	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
PETERBOROUGH:												
Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America	10 00	.....	12	14	16	20	76	90	.....	weekly	.....	.....
Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' International Union, No. 17	18 90	.....	9	.....	9	.....	54	.....	20	weekly	.....	.....
Carpenters' and Joiners' U. B. Local Union, " 652	12 00	9 50	9	9	9	9	54	54	12	.....	.....	.....
Amal. Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 194	13 50	.....	9	.....	9	.....	54	.....	2	weekly	.....	.....
PRESTON:												
Ironmoulders' Union of North America, Local No. 314	17 50	....	10	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	10	weekly	.....	.....
PORT DALHOUSIE:												
Amalgamated Rubber Workers of America, Local No. 7	10 50	10 50	10	10	10	10	60	60	3	.....	fortnightly	.....
PORT ARTHUR:												
Order of Railroad Telegraphers	12 00	12 00	12	12	12	12	72	72	.....	.....	.....	monthly
PORT COLBORNE:												
Carpenters' and Joiners' Union	13 50	.....	9	.....	9	.....	54	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
SARNIA:												
Ironmoulders' Union of North America	15 00	.....	10	.....	10	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	fortnightly	.....
Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, No. 167	12 00	.....	12	.....	15	.....	75	.....	.....	weekly	.....	.....
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Local No. 422	13 25	8 75	9	10	9	10	54	60	10	"	.....	.....
Order of Railway Conductors	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	monthly
SMITHS FALLS:												
Ironmoulders' Union of North America	15 00	.....	9	.....	8	.....	53	.....	2	.....	fortnightly	.....
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen No. 245	20 00	.....	8	.....	8	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	monthly
Federal Labor Union, " 9502	7 80	....	10	.....	9	.....	59	.....	2	.....	fortnightly	.....
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, " 381	25 00	25 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	2½	.....	.....	monthly
SAULT STE. MARIE:												
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America	13 50	.....	9	.....	9	.....	54	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America, No. 16	24 00	.....	9	.....	9	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	fortnightly	.....
Brotherhood Trainmen and Brakemen	18 00	18 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	21 60	.....	12	12	12	12	72	72	8	.....	.....	monthly
STRATFORD:												
Bricklayers' and Masons' International of America, No. 24	18 90	18 90	9	9	9	9	54	54	.....	weekly	.....	.....

International Association of Machinists, Pioneer Lodge No. 103	12 00	.....	10	.....	5	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	monthly
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	23 00	23 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 26	9 00	.....	10	.....	13	.....	.....	65	.....	weekly	.....	.....
ST. CATHARINES:												
Bro. Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of A., Local No. 407	12 50	10 25	9	9	5	5	50	50	8	weekly	.....	.....
Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers	12 50	.....	9	.....	5	.....	50	.....	4	"	.....	.....
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	10 00	.....	9	.....	5	.....	50	.....	7½	weekly and	fortnightly	.....
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 4	11 50	.....	9	.....	5	.....	50	.....	20	weekly	.....	.....
Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, No. 127	11 00	.....	12	.....	12	.....	72	.....	.....	"	.....	.....
Cigarmakers' Union	9 00	.....	8	.....	7	.....	47	.....	6½	"	.....	.....
Barbers' Union, No. 1	10 00	.....	12	.....	16	.....	76	.....	.....	"	.....	.....
ST THOMAS.												
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers, Division No. 132	25 00	25 00	12	12	12	12	72	72	.....	.....	.....	monthly
Journeymen Tailors' Local Union, No. 141	9 50	7 00	11	11	11	11	66	66	10	weekly	.....	.....
Order of Railway Conductors' Union, Division No. 13	20 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	monthly
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	monthly
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 8	19 00	.....	9	.....	9	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	fortnightly	.....
ST. MARYS.												
American Federation of Labor, No. 10,918	9 00	9 00	10	10	9	9	59	59	.....	weekly	.....	.....
TORONTO.												
Bricklayers' Union, No. 2	15 00	8 80	8	8	4	4	44	44	.....	.....	fortnightly	.....
Inter. Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, No. 171	13 50	13 50	10	10	5	5	55	55	.....	weekly	"	monthly
Civic Employees' Union, No. 1	10 80	.....	9	.....	9	.....	54	.....	.....	"	.....	.....
Amal. Soc. of Carpenters, Branch No. 4	10 56	10 56	8	8	4	4	44	44	11	.....	fortnightly	.....
Gilders' Protective A. F. of L., Union, No. 8	12 00	.....	10	.....	5	.....	55	.....	.....	"	"	.....
Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 10	16 00	.....	10	.....	4	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of A., No. 3	13 20	.....	8	.....	4	.....	44	.....	11	.....	fortnightly	.....
Operative Plasterers' Assoc., No. 18	8 00	.....	8	.....	4	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	"	.....
Elec. Ry. Employees' Union, Div. No. 113	9 00	.....	8½ 10	.....	8½ 10	.....	91 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upholsterers' Int. Union, Local No. 30	13 00	10 50	9	9	5	5	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Operaters, Garment Workers, No. 205	.....	.....	9	.....	4	.....	49	.....	23½	weekly	.....	.....
Amal. Soc. of Engineers' Machinists	12 90	11 10	10	10	5	5	55	55	.....	.....	fortnightly	.....
Photo Engravers' Union, No. 35	17 00	17 00	8½	9	4	5	10½ 59	50	.....	weekly	.....	.....
Uni. Bro. Leather Workers on Horse Goods	9 50	9 50	10	10	5	5	55	55	1	.....	fortnightly	.....
National Assoc. of Marine Engineers, No. 1	20 00	.....	12	.....	12	.....	72	.....	16	.....	.....	monthly
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 235	7 00	6 00	10	10	5	5	55	55	8	weekly	.....	.....
Bartenders' Union, Local No. 280	12 00	12 00	12	12	13	13	73	73	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plasterers' Laborers' Union	7 00	7 00	8	8	4	4	44	44	12½	.....	fortnightly	.....
Metal P. B. and P. Workers of A.	11 00	11 00	10	10	5	5	55	55	.....	weekly	.....	.....
Int. Assoc. of Machinists	12 65	.....	10	.....	5	.....	55	.....	1	.....	.....	monthly
Stereotypers and Electrotypers, No. 21	15 00	.....	10	.....	5	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pressers' Local, No. 188	12 25	10	9	.....	4	.....	49	.....	10	weekly	.....	.....
Consolidated Union of Glassworkers, No. 21	13 00	11 50	9	9	5	5	60	50	.....	weekly	fortnightly	.....
Piano and Organ Workers' Int. Union of A., No. 11	.....	.....	9	.....	5	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Int. Printing Press Assistants and Feeders, No. 1	10 00	.....	10	.....	4	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meat Cutters and Butchers Workman, No. 188	11 00	.....	8 11	.....	10	5	60 60	.....	8½	.....	.....	.....
Civic Employees Benevolent Union, No. 2	10 80	.....	9	.....	9	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron Moulders Union of N.A.	16 50	15 00	9	10	5½	10	60	60	5	.....	fortnightly	.....
Cigar Makers' Int., Union, No. 27	9 00	.....	8	.....	4	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco Workers' Int. Union, Local No. 63	10 00	.....	9	.....	5	.....	50	.....	6	weekly	.....	.....
Furriers' Union	13 50	13 50	9½	9½	11½	11½	67	72	1	.....	fortnightly	.....
Journeymen Tailors' Union of A., No. 156	12 00	12 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	5	weekly	.....	.....
Machinists' Int. Assoc.	13 50	.....	10	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	weekly	fortnightly	monthly

LIST OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

WITH NAME AND ADDRESS OF GENERAL SECRETARIES, HAVING SUBORDINATE ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, P. M. Draper Box 1,017, Ottawa, Ont.

American Federation of Labor, Frank Morrison, 423 G street, N.W., Washington D.C.

Actors' National Protective Union, Lew Morton, 8 Union Square, New York, N.Y.

Allied Metal Mechanics' International Association, John E. Devlin, 421 Valentine Building, Toledo, Ohio.

Bakers' and Confectioners' International Journeymen, F. H. Harzbecker, 268 E. North Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Barbers' International Union Journeymen, Jacob Fischer, Box 517, Indianapolis, Ind.

Blacksmiths' International Brotherhood of, Robert B. Kerr, Rooms 570-585 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Blast Furnace Workers and Smelters of America, International Association, William J. Clarke, 128 Sandusky street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, W. J. Gilthorpe, Room 406, Portsmouth Building, Kansas City, Kansas.

Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of, J. W. Dougherty, Room 210, 132 Nassau St., New York, N.Y.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, C. L. Baine, 434 Albany Building, Boston, Mass.

Brewery Workers, International Union of, Louis Kemper, Rooms 109-110 Oddfellows' Temple, corner Elm and 7th streets, Cincinnati, O.

Brick Tile and Terra Cotta Workers, International Alliance, George Hodge, Rooms 509-10 Garden City Block, Chicago, Ill.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of, J. J. McNamara, 517 Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Broommakers' International Union, Oliver A. Brower, 14 Swan street, Amsterdam, N.Y.

Bricklayers and Masons, International Union, William Dobson, Room 407. Majestic Building, So. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Builders' Laborers', International Union, H. A. Stemburgh, 423 Waverly street, Waverley, N.Y.

Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood, Frank Duffy, P.O. Box 520, Indianapolis, Ind.

Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society, Thomas Atkinson, 332 East 93rd street, New York, N.Y.

Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of, Thos. K. Ryan, Room 12, 51, Third street, San Francisco, Cal.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, International, Chas. A. Baustian, 36 La Salle, Chicago, Ill.

Carvers' (Wood) Association of North America (International), John S. Henry, 1,220 Third avenue, New York, N.Y.

Carworkers, International Association of, C. C. Gaskins, Rooms 1,205-6 Star Building, 356 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Cigarmakers, International Union of America, George W. Perkins, Room 820, Monon Block, 320 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Clerks (Retail), International Protective Association, Max Morris, Box 1,581, Denver, Col.

Coopers, International Union of North America, James A. Cable, Meriwether Building, Kansas City, Kansas.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, The Wesley Russell, 520 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers of North America, Max. Zuckerman, 74 E. Fourth street, New York, N.Y.

Conductors, Order of Railroad, W. J. Maxwell, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of, H. W. Sherman, Corcoran Building, Washington, D.C.

Engineers, International Union of Steam, R. A. McKee, 224 Masonic Temple, Peoria, Ill.

Engineers, Locomotive, Brotherhood of, T. S. Ingraham, 307 Society for Saving Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Elevator Constructors, International Union, Henry Snow, 40 Park avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Firemen, Locomotive, Brotherhood of, F. W. Arnold, Peoria, Ill.

Firemen, Stationery, Int. Bro. of, C. L. Shamp, Room 2-4, 2,502 N. 18th Street, Omaha, Neb.

Freight Handlers' and Warehousemen's Union of America, P. J. Flannery, 188 West Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill.

Fur. Workers of the U. S. and Can. Int. Association, C. E. Carlson, General Delivery, Spokane, Wash.

Garment Workers of America, B. A. Larger, Rooms 116-117 Bible House, New York, N.Y.

Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies, John Alex. Dyche, 25-27 Third avenue, New York, N.Y.

Glass Bottle Blowers, Association of United States and Canada, William Launer, Room 930, Witherspoon Building, Juniper and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Glass Workers, Amalgamated Association, International, William Figolah, 3,257 Union avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Glass Workers (flint), International, John L. Dobbins, Room 316 Bissel Block, Pittsburg, Pa.

Hatters of North America (United), Martin Lawlor, 11 Waverley Place, Room 15, New York, N.Y.

Horse Shoers, International Journeymen, Roady Kenehan, 1,548 Wazee street, Denver, Col.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders, International Alliance, Jere L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ironmolders' Union of North America, E. J. Denny, 530 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Jewelry Workers, International Union, William F. Shade, 3,032 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Knights of Labor, I. D. Chamberlain, 43 B street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal, Wm. Walker, 518 Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Laundry Workers, International Union, Miss Hannah A. Mahoney, Box 11, Station I, Troy, N.Y.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood, J. J. Pfeiffer, 435 Gibraltar Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Leather Workers, Amalgamated International Union of America, John Roach, 52 Forest Building, South 4th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Longshoremen, International Association, Henry C. Barter, 407 Elks Temple, Detroit, Mich.

Machinists, International Association of, George Preston, 908-914 G street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Maintenance of Way Employees, International Brotherhood, C. Boyle, 304 Benoist Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Marble Workers, International Association, Henry Roberts, 273 Porter street, Detroit, Mich.

Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Workmen, International Union, Homer D. Call, Lock Box 317, Syracuse, N.Y.

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brassworkers' Union, J. J. Cullen, Germania Bank, Spring and Bowery streets, New York, N.Y.

Metal Workers of America (United), International Union, C. O. Sherman, 148 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

Mine Workers of America (United), William B. Wilson, 1,106 State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Musicians, American Federation of, Owen Miller, 20 Allen Building, Broadway and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Plasterers' International Association (Operative). W. A. O'Keefe, 3013-A Park avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of America, J. C. Skemp, Drawer 199, Lafayette, Indiana.

Paper makers, United Brotherhood of America, Thomas Millor, 57 Smith Building, Watertown, N.Y.

Patternmakers' League of North America, J. B. McNerney, 25 Third avenue, New York, N.Y.

Piano and Organ Workers, International Union of America, Chas. Dold, 849 N. Irving avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Plate Printers (Steel and Copper), International Union of America, T. L. Meahan, 319 S. street, N.E., Washington, D.C.

Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers, United Association of United States and Canada, L. W. Tilden, 506-7-8 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.

Printing Pressmen, International Union, W. J. Webb, 1,007 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Photo Engravers Union of N.A., H. E. Gudbrandsen, 282 Hodge Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Quarryworkers, International Union of North America, P. F. McCarthy, Barre, Vermont.

Railway Employees (Street and Electric), Amalgamated Association, W. D. Mahon, 45 Hodges Block, Detroit, Mich.

Railroad Telegraphers, Order of L. W. Quick, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of, A. E. King, Cleveland, Ohio.

Rubber Workers, Amalgamated Union of America, Clarence E. Akerstrom, 25 Grant street, Cambridge, Mass.

Sheet Metal Workers, Amalgamated International Alliance, John E. Bray, 313 Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Sawsmiths, National Union, Charles G. Wertz, 351 South Illinois street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Stage Employes (Theatrical), International Alliance, Lee M. Hart, care of Bartl's Hotel, State and Harrison streets, Chicago, Ill.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers, International Union of North America, George W. Williams, 534 Warren street, Roxbury District, Boston, Mass.

Switchmen's Union of North America.

Stove Mounters' International Union, J. H. Kaefer, 166 Concord avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Tailors' (Journeymen), Union of America, John B. Lennon, Box 597, Bloomington, Ill.

Teamsters, International Brotherhood, Edward L. Turley, 147 East Market street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Textile Workers, United of America, Albert Hibbert, P. O. Box 713, Fall River, Mass.

Tile Layers and Helpers (Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic), International Union, James P. Reynolds, 108 Corry street, Alleghany, Penn.

Tobacco Workers, International Union, E. Lewis Evans, Room 56, American National Bank Building, 3rd and Main streets, Louisville, Kentucky.

Typographical Union, International, J. W. Bramwood, Rooms 640-50 Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers, International Union of America, Charles J. Gille, Room 25, 110, N. Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Upholsterers, International Union of America, Anton J. Engel, 29 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.

Woodworkers, Amalgamated International Union of America, John G. Meiler, Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

LIST OF BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS.

That the utility and general value of accurate statistics in those branches of a nation's wealth, comprising subjects of mechanical and manual labor, is recognized by most civilized countries, is evidenced by the following list of existing labor bureaus, compiled from official records.

Ontario.—The Bureau of Labor was created by an Act passed by the Ontario Legislature, April 25th, 1900, under the direction of the Hon. F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works. R. Glockling, Secretary of the Bureau of Labor.

Canada.—The Department of Labor was established in July, 1900, and practically supersedes the Bureau of Labor of the Department of Agriculture established in 1890,, with Mr. George Johnson as chief clerk. The Department is under the direction of the Minister of Labor, the Hon. William Mulock. The Act establishing the Department provides for the monthly issuing of a Labor Gazette, the editor of which is W. L. Mackenzie King, B.A., Deputy Minister of Labor. The first number of the Gazette was issued in September, 1900.

Great Britain.—The Labor Bureau of the Board of Trade was established March 2nd, 1886. In 1893 the service was greatly enlarged, and given its present name, "Board of Trade Labor Department." A. Wilson Fox, Chief Secretary. It publishes monthly The Labor Gazette; also annual reports.

New Zealand Department of Labor.—The Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, Minister of Labor. E. Tregear, Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

New South Wales.—Department of Labor and Industry. T. B. Clegg, Chief Clerk, Sydney, N.S.W.

Queensland—Department of Immigration.—Government Labor Bureau and Relief. Chief Clerk, J. O'Neil Brennan, Brisbane, Queensland.

South Australia Labor Bureau.—Chief Clerk, A. C. H. Richardson, Auelaide, South Australia.

United States Department of Labor.—Established as a Bureau of Labor, January 31st, 1885; made a Department of Labor, June 13th, 1888. Bimonthly Bulletins. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Chas. P. Neil, Washington, D.C.

Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor.—Established June 23rd, 1869. Quarterly bulletins. Annual reports. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, Chas. F. Pidgin, Boston, Mass.

Pennsylvania Bureau of Industrial Statistics.—Established April 12th, 1872. Annual reports. Chief of Bureau of Industrial Statistics, Robert C. Bair, Harrisburg, Pa.

Connecticut Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established July 12th, 1873. Abolished July 23rd, 1875. Re-established April 23rd, 1885. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Wm. V. Scoville, Hartford, Conn.

Kentucky Bureau of Agriculture, Labor, and Statistics.—First established March 20th, 1876, as a Bureau of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Statistics; the duties of the Bureau was enlarged and the present name adopted April 2nd, 1892. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor, and Statistics, I. B. Nall, Frankfort, Ky.

Missouri Bureau of Labor, Statistics and Inspection.—Established March 19th, 1879; enlarged March 23rd, 1883. Annual report. Commissioner of Labor, William Anderson, Jefferson City, Mo.

Ohio Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established May 5th, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, M. D. Ratchford, Columbus, Ohio.

New Jersey Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries.—Established March 27th, 1878. Annual reports. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries, W. C. Garrison, Trenton, N.J.

Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established May 29th, 1879. Biennial reports. Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, David Ross, Springfield, Ill.

Indiana Bureau of Statistics.—Established March 29th, 1879. Biennial reports. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, B. F. Johnson, Indianapolis, Ind.

New York Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established May 4th, 1883; created a Department of Labor, 1902. Commissioner of Labor, John McMackin, Albany, N.Y. Quarterly Bulletins. Annual reports.

California Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established March 3rd, 1883. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, W. V. Stafford, San Francisco, Cal.

Michigan Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics. Established June 6th, 1883. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Scott Griswold, Lansing, Mich.

Wisconsin Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established April 3rd, 1883. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, Halford Erickson, Madison, Wis.

Iowa Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established April 3rd, 1884. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, E. D. Brigham, Des Moines, Iowa.

Maryland Bureau of Industrial Statistics.—Established March 27th, 1884. Annual reports. Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, Chas. J. Fox, Baltimore, Md.

Kansas Bureau of Labor Statistics. Established March 5th, 1885. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, W. L. A. Johnson, Topeka, Kan.

Rhode Island Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established March 29th, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Henry E. Tingle, Providence, R.I.

Nebraska Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.—Established March 31st, 1887. Biennial reports. The Governor, ex-officio Commissioner. Deputy Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics, Bert Bush, Lincoln, Neb.

North Carolina Bureau of Labor Statistics. Established February 28th, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Henry B. Varner, Raleigh, N.C.

Maine Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established March 7th, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Samuel W. Mathews, Augusta, Maine.

Minnesota Bureau of Labor.—Established as a Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 8th, 1887; enlarged and changed to a Bureau of Labor, April 1893. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, John O'Donnell, St. Paul, Minn.

Colorado Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established March 24th, 1887. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, W. H. Montgomery, Denver, Col.

West Virginia Bureau of Labor.—Established February 22nd, 1889. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, I. V. Barton, Wheeling, W.Va.

North Dakota Department of Agriculture and Labor. Established October 1st, 1890. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, R. J. Turner, Bismarck, N.D.

Tennessee Bureau of Labor Statistics and Mines.—Established March 23rd, 1891. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, R. A. Shiflet, Nashville, Tenn.

Montana Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry.—Established February 17th, 1893. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, J. A. Ferguson, Helena, Mont.

New Hampshire Bureau of Labor.—Established March 30th, 1893. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, Lysander H. Carroll, Concord, N.H.

Washington Bureau of Labor.—Established June 11th, 1897. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Wm. Blackman, Olympia, Wash.

Idaho Bureau of Labor and Mining Statistics.—Established March 11th, 1895. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, T. C. Eglestone, Boise City, Idaho.

Virginia Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.—Established March 3rd, 1898. Annal reports. Commissioner of Labor, James B. Doherty, Richmond, Va.

Louisiana Bureau of Statistics of Labor. Established July 9th, 1900. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, Thos. Harrison, New Orleans, La.

Oregon Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection of Factories and Workshops.—Established June 3rd, 1903. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor and Inspector of Factories and Workshops, O. P. Hoff, Salem, O.

Argentine Republic. Francoise Latzina, Directeur General de la Statistique de la Republique Argentina (Ministere de l'Interieur), Buenos Ayres.

Austria-Hungary.—Commission Central of Statistics (Minister of Public Instruction). Dr. Karl Theodor von Inama Sternegg, President, Vienna. Department of Municipal Statistics, Dr. Sedlatzek, Chief, Vienna.

Bavaria.—Royal Bureau of Statistics (Department of the Interior). Karl Rasp, Director, Munich.

Belgium.—Royal Bureau of General Statistics (Minister of the Department of the Interior and Public Instruction). Edmund Nicoali, Chief, Brussels.

Brazil.—Dr. R. Pompeia, Directeur de Bureau de Statistique des Estats Unis du Bresil (Ministere de l'Interieur), Rio Janeiro.

Bulgaria.—Bureau of Statistics of Bulgaria (Minister of Public Instruction). F. Ivantchoff, Director, Sophia.

Chili.—Don Francisco S. Asta Buruaga, Chef du Bureau Central de Statistique du Chili, Santiago.

Denmark.—Royal Bureau of Statistics (Minister of Finance). Marius de Gad, Director, Copenhagen.

France.—Office du Travail (Ministere du Commerce et de l'Industrie). C. Moron, Directeur, Paris.

Victor Furquan, Chef du Bureau de la Statistique General de France (Ministere du Commerce et de l'Industrie—Office du Travail, Paris.

Germany.—Imperial Office of Statistics (Department of Interior), Dr. F. W. Hans von Scheel, Director(Berlin.

Herzegovina.—Bureau of Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Dr. Ferdinald Schmid, Director, Sarajevo.

Italy.—Luiai Bodio, Directeur General de la Statistique du Royaume (Ministere de l'Agriculture, de 'Industrie, et du Commerce), Rome.

Japan.—S. Ishibashi, Chef du Bureau General de la Statistique (Cabinet Imperial), Tokio.

Mexico.—Antonio Penafiel, Directeur General de la Statistique de la Republique (Mexicaine du Fomento), Mexico.

Paraguay.—I. Jasquet, Directeur General de la Statistiane du Paraguay, Assumption.

Portugal.—Ernesto Madeira Pinto, Director General of Statistics of Commerce (Minister of Public Works or Commerce and Industries), Lisbon.

Prussia.—Royal Bureau of Statistics (Minister of the Department of the Interior). Karl Julius Emil Blenck, Director, Berlin.

Office of the Statistics of the City of Berlin. Dr. Richard Bockh, Director, Berlin.

Roumania.—C. E. Curpenski, Directeur de la Statistique General du Rouaume (Ministere de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie, du Commerce, et des Domaines), Bucharest.

Russia.—Nicholas Troinitsky, Directeur du Comite Central de Statistique (Minister de l'Interieur), St. Petersburg.

B. Grigorier, Chef du Bureau de la Statistiane Municipale, Moscow.

Saxony.—Bureau of Statistics of the Minister of State. Dr. Victor Bohmert, Director, Dresden.

Spain.—Ing. Francisco de Paula de Arrillaga, Director General of the Geographic Institute and Bureau of Statistics of Spain, Madrid.

Styria.—Bureau of Statistics of Styria. Dr. Ernest Meschler, Director, Gratz.

Sweden and Norway.—Dr. Elis Sidenbladh, Directeur en Chef du Bureau Central de Statistique du Royaume (Minister de l'Interieur), Stockholm.

Anders Nicoali Kiaer, Director du Bureau Central de Statistique du Royaume (Ministere de l'Interieur), Christiana.

Switzerland.—Dr. Louis Guillaume, Directeur du Bureau Federal de Statistiane (Ministere de l'Interieur), Berne.

Uruguay.—Honore Roustan, Directeur du Bureau de la Statistique General, Montevideo.

Stephen Bauer, Office International du Travail, Basle, Switzerland.

CONCILIATION IN TRADES DISPUTES.

The amendment to the Trades Disputes Act, passed March, 1902, providing for conciliation in Trades Disputes, has been called into action officially in twenty-three disputes, as follows:

1902.	1903.
Journeymen Tailors, Lindsay.	Garment Workers, Toronto.
Jewelry Workers, Toronto.	Electrical Workers, Toronto.
Street Railway Carpenters, Toronto.	Ship Yard Employees, Collingwood.
Machinists, Kingston.	Broom Makers, Toronto.
Harness Makers, Toronto.	Rock Drillers and Helpers, Niagara Falls.
Carpet Weavers, Toronto.	Employees Agricultural Implement Makers, Smith's Falls, Ont.
Plumbers and Steamfitters, Toronto.	Quarrymen, Sherkston.
Bookbinders (female), Toronto.	Textile Workers, Hespeler.
Iron Moulders, etc., Toronto.	Leather Workers, Toronto.
Carpenters, St. Catharines and Thorold.	Rubber Workers, Port Dalhousie.
Sheet Metal Workers, Toronto.	Leather Workers, Hamilton.
Carriage and Wagon Workers, Toronto.	

1904.

Rock Drillers and Helpers, Niagara Falls.	Suspender and Neckwear Workers, Niagara Falls.
Hoisting Engineers, Niagara Falls.	Bricklayers, Hamilton.
Machinists, London.	Paper Makers, Merriton.
Brickmakers, Toronto.	Sulphide Workers, Merriton.

The Secretary of the Bureau of Labor, who is also Conciliator under the Act referred to, has, in addition to the above official cases, also acted in the capacity of adviser in a number of other cases in which disputes have been averted and adjusted.

The principle of conciliation and arbitration is fast becoming the chief factor in trades disputes; its principle being applied in many cases between employers and employees in the Province. The existence of a Provincial Conciliator is unknown to many, yet time will undoubtedly extend the usefulness of this adjunct of Government in trades disputes.

The following resolution explains itself:

RESOLUTION OF THE EXECUTIVE OF TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

That this Executive Board of the Trades and Labor Congress, having in view the growing tendency to submit industrial disputes to conciliation or arbitration, and it being a fixed principle of organized labor, we would recommend to all unions of labor in Ontario, that, as there has been an Act passed by the Ontario Legislature, commonly known as the "Preston" Bill,

under which power is given to the Secretary of the Labor Bureau of Ontario, as follows:

An Act to amend the Act respecting Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration for settling industrial disputes.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. Section 4 of the Trades Disputes Act is amended by adding the following subsections:

(4) If any difference shall arise between any corporation or person, employing ten or more employees, and such employees, threatening to result, or resulting in a strike, on the part of such employees, or a lock-out on the part of such employer, it shall be the duty of the Registrar, when requested in writing to do so by five or more of said employees, or by the employers, or by the Mayor or Reeve of the municipality in which the industry is situated, to visit the place of such disturbance and diligently seek to mediate between such employer and employees.

(5) It shall be the duty of the Registrar to promote conditions favorable to a settlement by endeavoring to allay distrust, to remove causes of friction, to promote good feeling, to restore confidence, and to encourage the parties to come together and themselves effect a settlement, and also to promote agreements between employers and employees, with a view to the submission of differences to conciliation or arbitration before resorting to strikes or lock-outs.

Knowing Mr. R. Glockling, the present Secretary, as a man in sympathy with the work of his department, and thoroughly experienced in the operation and methods along trades union lines, the Executive recommend that labor organizations give their co-operation to make this department useful, and to the benefit of those for whom it is intended to apply.

(Sgd.) P. M. DRAPER,
Secretary.

(Sgd.) RALPH SMITH,
President.

Trade Disputes in Ontario.

During 1904 the aggregate number of trade disputes, resulting in strikes, reported is 54, involving 171 establishments and 8,945 persons, covering an aggregate of 878 days, giving an average duration of each dispute of 14.41 days, or 10.18 days per person, compared with 82 disputes, involving 429 establishments, 10,564 persons, aggregating 994 days, an average of 12.12 days to each dispute, and 10.62 days per person in 1903.

TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA.

The Labor Gazette in its review of Labor disputes in Canada during 1904, says:

The year 1904 was singularly free from industrial disturbances, being marked by a large decrease in the number and magnitude of trade disputes compared with the preceding year, and the only localities where there were serious interruptions to industry for a long period were at Sydney, N. S., Montreal, Que., and Toronto, Ont. There were in all 103 strikes or lockouts in Canada during 1904, compared with 160 during 1903, 123 in 1902, and 104 in 1901.

Magnitude of Trade Disputes.

During the year there were approximately 15,665 workpeople involved directly and indirectly in trade disputes, the numbers for the different months being as follows:—

Total Number of Work People Involved in Trade Disputes During 1904.

January	2,131	August	3,393
February	234	September	1,250
March	198	October	417
April	1,879	November	60
May	2,617	December	45
June	1,994		
July	1,447	Total	15,665

Table Showing Trade Disputes in Canada by Provinces During 1904.

Provinces.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Nova Scotia	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Quebec	3	3	3	7	9	2	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	31
Ontario	4	4	5	12	12	5	3	4	1	2	1	1	52
Manitoba	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4
Northwest Territories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
British Columbia	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Ontario, Manitoba and Northwest Territories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Ontario, Manitoba, N. W. T., and British Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	9	7	11	20	23	9	6	6	3	8	2	3	103

Table Showing Methods of Settlement of Trade Disputes in Canada During 1904.

Method.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Arbitration	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Conciliation	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Negotiations between parties concerned	4	2	5	7	8	2	3	.....	3	2	1	1	37
Replacement of men	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	10
Returned to work on employer's terms without negotiations	.....	.....	2	4	7	4	1	2	2	1	.....	2	25
Demands of strikers granted without negotiations	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7
Indefinite or unsettled	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	3	1	.....	2	13
Total	7	4	8	16	17	13	7	6	8	6	3	5	101

Table Showing Industrial Disputes by Trades in Canada in 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904.

Trades.	Number of Disputes.			
	1901	1902	1903	1904
Building	14	28	44	29
Metal	23	31	17	16
Woodworking	4	10	9	3
Textile	6	1	5	3
Clothing	10	9	11	12
Food and tobacco preparation	9	10	6	11
Leather	1	3	4	1
Printing and bookbinding	2	3	3	5
Transport	4	4	18	2
Longshoremen	5	4	4	..
Mining	5	3	9	6
Fishing	2	1	1	2
Unskilled	11	6	9	3
Miscellaneous	8	10	20	10
Total	104	123	160	103

Table Showing Results of Trade Disputes in Canada During 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904.

Results.	Number.				
	1901	1902	1903	1904	Total
In favour of employers	40	35	46	34	155
In favour of employees	39	46	45	24	154
Settled by compromise	22	33	46	28	129
Terms unknown or not settled	....	4	10	9	23
Both sides partially successful	....	....	....	6	6

CANADA—Strikes and Lockouts, 1904.

Location and nature of industry.	Time of beginning and ending of disputes.		Number of establishments and persons affected.		Cause of dispute.	Nature of settlement.
	From.	To.	Establishments.	Persons.		
ONTARIO.						
ST. CATHARINES:						
Machinists	Jan. 2	Jan. 5	1	8	Reduction of 12½ in wages	Successful.
Metal Workers	Jan. 5	Jan. 11	1	92	Increased hours without extra pay	Referred to arbitration.
COPPER CLIFF:						
Miner's Laborers	Jan. 8	Jan. 26	1	360	Objection to new system of payment	Unsuccessful.
ST. CATHARINES:						
Metal Workers	Jan. 11	Jan. 14	1	8	Reduction in piece work price	Successful.
NIAGARA FALLS:						
Structural Iron Workers	Feb. 3	Feb. 9		75	For increase of wages	Compromise.
TORONTO:						
Brewery Bottlers	Feb. 5	Feb. 8		7	Employment of non unionists	Successful.
ST. CATHARINES:						
Paper Makers	Feb. 29	March 14	1	86	Increased hours of labor	Unsuccessful.
TORONTO:						
Picture Frame Workers	Feb. 15	March 5	1	21	Reduction in wages	Compromise.
Picture Frame Workers	Mar. 15	March 17	1	9	Against time sheets	Successful.
GUELPH:						
Painters	Mar. 15	March 19	1	8	Against excessive number of apprentices	Successful.
SANDWICH:						
Fur Cutters	Mar. 25	April 5	1	64	For time work in lieu of piece work	Unsuccessful.
KINGSTON:						
Plumbers	May 2	May 4	12	30	Demand for increased wages	Compromise.
BERLIN:						
Bricklayers and Plasterers	May 2	May 5		54	Demand for increase of wages	Successful.
WINDSOR:						
Plumbers	May 2	May 23	6	13	Demand for increase of wages and shorter hours	Partly successful.
MERRITTON:						
Paper Makers	May 4	Sept. 28	1	67	Against increased working hours	Unsuccessful.
NIAGARA FALLS:						
Rock Drillers and Helpers and Hoisting Engineers	May 7	May 25	3	490	For increase of wages	Successful.

TORONTO: Brewery Workers	April 6	June 8	2	100	For increase of wages and shorter hours	Arbitration.
WINDSOR: Painters	May 9	May 10	8	34	Against open shop	Successful.
TORONTO: Brickmakers	May 20	May 31	11	350	For recognition of union	Unsuccessful.
Brewery Workers	May 23	June 8	1	100	Employment of non unionist	Arbitration.
HAMILTON: Tobacco Workers	May 23	June 13	1	14	Against importation of colored non union tobacco workers	Successful.
TORONTO: Laborers, (civic)	May 26	May 30	1	40	For increase of wages	Compromise.
CHATHAM: Painters	April 8	April 11	1	12	For increase of wages and shorter hours	Compromise.
TORONTO Telegraphers	April 5		1	14	Discharge of employees	
THOROLD: Basket Makers	April 8	April 20	1	30	Demand for increase of wages	Unsuccessful.
GUELPH: Iron Workers	April 11	April 15	1	15	Demand for increase of pay for overtime	Unsuccessful.
CHATHAM: Tailors	April 11	April 13	1	7	Against certain shop regulations	Compromise.
OTTAWA: Telegraphers	April 16		1	2	Sympathy with Toronto strikers	
GUELPH: Sheet Metal Workers	April 16		2	8	Shorter work day	
HAMILTON: Cigar Makers	April 25	May 3	1	200	Increase of wages. Lockout	Demand withdrawn.
LONDON: Cigar Makers	April 28	May 3	1	173	Lockout. Increase of wages	Demand withdrawn.
HAMILTON: Leather Workers	April 29	May 14	2	25	Discharge of employees	Partly successful.
Coal Drivers	April 25	May 7	2	15	Demand for increase of wages	Successful.
ST. THOMAS: Cigar Makers	April 30	June 3	1	12	Demand for increase of wages	Successful.
TORONTO JUNCTION: Brickmakers	May 30		1		For increase of wages	
TORONTO: Photo Engravers	June 3	June 17	7	35	For increase of wages	Successful.
MERRITTON: Teamsters, Firemen & Laborers	June 3	Sept. 28	1	95	Employment of non-unionists	Unsuccessful.

CANADA—Strikes and Lockouts, 1904.

Location and nature of industry	Time of beginning and ending of dispute.		Number of establishments and persons affected.		Cause of Dispute.	Nature of Settlement.
	From.	To.	Establishments	Persons		
TORONTO:						
Horseshoers	June 16	June 20	3	12	For increase of wages	Arbitration.
ST. CATHARINES:						
Saw Smiths	June 30		1	20	Objection to extra apprentice	
HAMILTON:						
Machinists	May 25	Aug. 15	1	130	Refused to work two machines	Unsuccessful.
TORONTO:						
Butcher Workers	June 21	Sept. 30	1	40	For increase of wages	Compromise.
QUEENSTON:						
Stone Cutters	June 16	June 17	1	43	Objectionable foreman.	Successful.
GUELPH:						
Carpet Weavers	June 28	Aug. 8	1	18	For increase of wages	Unsuccessful.
OTTAWA:						
Ironmoulders	June 29		7	35	For increase in wages	Unsuccessful.
HAMILTON:						
Garment Workers	Nov. 29	Dec. 13	1	32	Employment of non unionists	Unsuccessful.
TORONTO:						
Builders' Laborers	Aug. 15	Sept. 10.	64	800	For increase in wages	Unsuccessful.
Bricklayers	Aug. 26	Sept. 10.	64	550	Sympathy with laborers	Returned to work.
HAMILTON:						
Bricklayers and Masons	Aug. 5	Aug. 26	1	25	Refusal to pay for work done and rejected by architect	Successful.
FORT WILLIAM TO N. W. T.						
Boilermakers	Sept. 17	Sept. 19	1	200	For increase of wages	Compromise.
FORT WILLIAM TO BRITISH COLUMBIA:						
Railway Machinists and Blacksmiths	Sept. 29	Sept. 29	1	1000	For increase of wages	Compromise.
HAMILTON:						
Ironmoulders	Sept. 26	Oct. 5	1	50	Reduction in wages	Compromise.
GODERICH:						
Laborers	Oct. 15		1	40	For increase of wages	
TORONTO:						
Piano Workers	Oct. 6	Oct. 21	1	16	For increase of wages	Compromise.

BELLEVILLE:						
Confectionery Shop Hands	Dec.		1	19	Objectionable manager	Unsuccessful
QUEBEC.						
HULL:						
Paper Makers	Jan. 9		1	700	Against increase in working hours	
SHERBROOKE:						
Weavers	Jan. 11	Jan. 21	1	98	Against too heavy fines for spoilt work	Compromise.
MONTREAL:						
Bakers	Jan. 6	Jan. 16.	1	6	Employment of non-unionists	Successful.
MONTREAL:						
Garment Workers	Feb. 4	Feb. 15.	1	40	Discharge of employees	Successful.
MONTREAL:						
Cloak Makers	Mar. 14	Mar. 21	1	34	Increase in wages	Compromise.
Painters	Mar. 23	Mar. 28	1	10	For increase in wages	Successful.
Stone Cutters	Mar. 23	Mar. 24	1	28	Discharge of an employee	Successful
Stone Cutters	April 1		8	25	Employers decide on open shops	
QUEBEC:						
Painters	April 1	April 30	19	180	Demand for increase in wages	Successful.
Freight Handlers	April 4	April 9			Demand for increase in wages	Successful.
ST. HYACINTHE:						
Sheet Metal Roofers	April 11	April 20	3	15	Demand for increase of wages	Unsuccessful
MONTREAL:						
Bakers		April 10				No particulars
Painters	April 19	May 17	60	150	For recognition of union	Successful.
MONTREAL:						
Granite Cutters	April 1	June 16.	8	25	Against the open shop	Compromised.
Plumbers	May 2		125	400	For increase of wages and shorter hours	
Cordage Workers	May 2	May 9.	1	210	For increase of wages and shorter hours	Successful.
Stone Cutters	May 9	May 15	30	300	For increase of wages and shorter hours	Successful.
QUEBEC:						
Carpenters and Joiners	May 9		16	115	For increased wages and shorter hours	
SHERBROOKE:						
Stone Cutters	May 10	May 12	1	15	For shorter hours	Unsuccessful.
ST. HYACINTHE:						
Shoe Workers	May 12	May 16.	1	25	Lockout for refusing to work on holy day	Men returned to work.
MONTREAL:						
Bookbinders	May 16	July 20	5	39	Against girls doing men's work	Partly successful.
Paper Box Makers	May 23	May 26	1	30	Objection to foreman	Successful.
Cloak Makers	May 30	June 4.	1	25	For increase of wages	Successful
EAST ANGUS:						
Paper Makers	June 10	June 17.	1	300	For fortnightly pay in lieu of monthly	Successful.
MONTREAL:						
Glove Cutters	June 16	June 27	1	12	Against an increase of task	Unsuccessful.
Marble Cutters	May 2	July 17.		100	For increase in wages	Unsuccessful.

CANADA.—Strikes and Lockouts, 1904.—*Continued.*

Location and nature of industry.	Time of beginning and ending of dispute.		Number of establishments and persons affected.		Cause of dispute.	Nature of settlement.
	From.	To.	Establishments.	Persons.		
QUEBEC.—*Continued.*						
D'ISRAELI:						
Saw Mill Workers	June 28	July 4	2	200	For shorter work day	Compromised.
MONTREAL:						
Clothmakers	June 13		1	39	Employment of non unionists	
Printers	Oct. 25		1	26	Refusal to work overtime for less than time and half	Unsuccessful.
SHERBROOKE:						
Woolen Mill Workers	Aug. 19		1	18	For increase of wages	
ST. JEAN:						
Builders' Laborers	Aug. 15	Aug. 16	1	125	For increase of wages	Successful.
MONTREAL:						
Clock Makers	July 13	Aug. 2	1	39	Employment of non-unionists	Unsuccessful.
Silk Waist Workers	Oct. 20	Oct. 24	1	50	For increased wages	Successful.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.						
VANCOUVER:						
Boiler Makers	Feb. 5	April 19	1	15	Against open shop	Unsuccessful.
Machinists	Mar. 26	April 19	1	11	Discharge of unionist	Unsuccessful.
SKEENA:						
Fishermen	June 1	July 6	12	800	Demand for increased prices of fish	Compromise.
VANCOUVER:						
Halibut Fishermen	Oct. 1		1	70	For increase of wages	Strikers formed co operative company.
NEW BRUNSWICK.						
ST. JOHN'S:						
Tailors	May 10		4	11	For new scale of prices	
FREDERICTON:						
Civic Laborers	June 8	June 24	1	50	For shorter work day	Unsuccessful.
NOVA SCOTIA.						
CHIGNECTO:						
Coal Miners	Jan. 11	Jan. 15	1	12	Demand for picks to be placed in mines	Successful.
NEW ABERDEEN:						
Coal Pit Drivers	Jan. 29	Feb. 1	1	160	Reduction in wages	Compromise.
Foremen of Coal Co	Mar. 17	Mar. 30	1	16	Refusal to fill ashes into hoppers	Successful.

SYDNEY :						
Carpenters and Laborers	April 9		1	300	Demand for increased wages	
Steel Workers	June 1	July 22	1	1,500	Demand for increase of wages	Conciliation.
JOGGIN'S MINES :						
Coal Pit Workers	July 13	July 15	1	8	Against stoppage in their wages	Successful.
SYDNEY :						
Machinists	Oct. 22	Oct. 24	1	28	Unskilled labor operating machines	Unsuccessful.
MANITOBA.						
WINNIPEG :						
Tailors	May 18		2	27	Refusal of firms to sign schedule	
Printers	Oct. 26		1	12	Objection to propr for working on machine	Unsuccessful.
NORTH WEST TER.						
CALGARY :						
Tailors	Nov. 18	Nov. 23	3	28	For increase of wages	Successful.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Strikes and Lockouts in Great Britain.

The 1903 report of strikes and lockouts in Great Britain, published by the Labor Department of the British Board of Trade, show a continual decrease in the number of Trade disputes during the year 1903. The report says:

"The year 1903 was, on the whole, comparatively free from industrial stoppages. For some years past the number of disputes has been steadily decreasing, and in 1903 there were only 387, the average for the five years, 1898-1902, being 632, and for five years 1893-1897, being 816. The number of persons affected and the aggregate number of working days lost in 1903, were less than in any year for which figures have been recorded. The total number of work people involved in the 387 new disputes in 1903, was 117,000, or about one per cent. of the industrial population of the United Kingdom, exclusive of agricultural laborers and seamen. The disputes, new and old, in progress during the year, resulted in a loss of about 2,300,000 working days, nearly three-fifths of this total being accounted for by disputes in the mining and quarrying industries. The amount of working time lost if spread over the whole industrial population, amounted to less than one-fourth of a day per head during the year.

In the five years, 1898-1902, the average annual number of workpeople affected was 212,000, and the average duration of disputes was 5,716,000 days. In the five years 1893-1897 the corresponding averages for workpeople affected were 330,000, and for the duration of disputes, 11,962,000 days. It is satisfactory to note that the decrease in the amount of industrial disturbances due to strikes and lockouts, has continued during the first part of 1904. Among the causes of trade disputes in 1903, the question of remuneration, was by far the most important. The number of work people directly affected by disputes arising out of refusals to work with non-union men and other questions of trade union principle was less than in the preceding year, but comprised nearly a fifth of the total. The principle agencies for arbitration and conciliation are mainly concerned with the prevention, rather than with the settlement of disputes. During the year 1903, the various Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration are known to have settled 788 cases. Most of the actual stoppages were settled by the parties themselves or their representatives. The number of stoppages settled by arbitration and conciliation was 26, involving 21,700 workpeople.

Strikes and Lockouts in United States.

The latest data on the subject of strikes and lockouts for 1903, in the United States, is furnished by Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in his Annual Report to the 24th Annual Convention of that body, held at San Francisco, Cal., in November, 1904; also valuable information as to the movements of the 120 International Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, *re* changes of wages, hours of labor, benefits dispensed, etc., that will be of interest to the workers of Ontario. The following is culled from the report.:

From Secretary's Morrison's Report:

Charters: Reports from the Secretaries of 117 of our international Organizations furnish us with the information that there has been issued during

the past year 4,010 charters; 2,643 charters surrendered. 1,409 of the charters surrendered were Locals of International Unions, and 1,234 affiliated direct with the American Federation of Labor. Of the latter number 704 were suspended for non-payment of per capita tax; 352 were ordered to join newly formed International organizations; 178 disbanded, and six charters revoked.

Strikes: Full and complete reports have been received from 109 International Organizations, and from a small number of Local Unions, which show that there were 1,806 strikes in which there were 245,174 involved. Of that number 121,340 were benefitted, and 18,829 not benefitted. The total cost of strikes reported on was $2,860,620,63..

The following tabulated statement of reports from International Organizations, show that there was a total gain in their membership of 253,845.

ORGANIZATIONS.	Charters issued.	Charters surrendered.	Gain in membership.	No. of strikes.	Strikes won.	Strikes compromised.	Strikes pending.	Strikes lost.	Reduction in hours per day.	Increase in wages.	No. involved.	No. benefited.	No. worsted.	Donations to other unions.	Cost of strikes.
A. F. of L.	443	1,234	.....	46	28	8	2	8	.....	.....	6,197	2,724	529	$1,853 30	$18,339 15
Actors	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	2,000 00	1,000 00
Bakers and Confectioners	65	80	829	31	10	.....	16	5	½	15%	2,154	338	100	1,326 00	36,600 00
Barbers	62	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,150 00	.....
Bill Posters	9	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10% a	.....	.....	.....	600 00	.....
Blacksmiths	50	50	3,500	7	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00
Blast Furnace Workers	.....	.....	.....	6	4	1	1	.....	.....	50%	800	600	.....	.....	.....
Boilermakers	91	65	1,216	155	83	14	52	6	.....	.....	3,931	8,100	300	.....	53,852 48
Bookbinders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boot and Shoe Workers	27	6	2,372	4	3	.....	.....	1	1 b	.....	1,700	1,425	275	15,000 00	18,530 67
Brewery Workmen	32	5	500	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	950	900	50	23,500 00	5,600 60
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers	.....	.....	1,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	7,000 00
Broommakers	4	1	28	7	2	1	.....	1	.....	10%	172	100	25	.....	200 00
Brushmakers	12	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Building Employes	13	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....
Carpenters, Brotherhood	841	241	46,368	225	220	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	35,000	.....	.....	102,202 36	80,000 00
Carpenters, Amalgamated	6	2	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,794 52
Carriage and Wagon Workers	21	4	625	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	7,000	4,000	.....	12,000 00
Carvers, Wood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Car Workers	22	54	.....	5	1	2	.....	2	1	10%	1,400	400	500	.....	5,000 00
Cement Workers	33	.....	.....	4	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1,000	950	50	c 2,000 00	2,500 00
Chainmakers	5	3	324	3	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	58	.....	58	.....	4,000 00
Cigarmakers	15	10	2,151	93	52	3	23	9	.....	10 to 20%	m 10,652	n 5,355	35	20,000 00	31,000 00
Clerks	130	10	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	½ p. w.	250	250	.....	500 00	1,200 00
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers	10	3	400	65	58	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	894	791	.....	975 00	19,500 00
Commercial Telegraphers	32	5	223	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	50	.....	.....	1,000 00
Compressed Air Workers	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225 00	.....
Coopers	10	16	.....	29	14	4	.....	7	1	8	1,767	872	300	.....	6,350 00
Curtain Operatives, Lace	.....	.....	87	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	1	50 00	.....
Electrical Workers	70	25	2,750	15	5	7	.....	3	1	.....	12,000	8,000	4,000	.....	11,091 00
Elevator Constructors	2	.....	76	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	8%	1,296	1,296	.....	.....	.....
Engineers, Steam	46	18	3,452	7	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	918	.....	.....	300 00	5,000 00
Engravers, Watch Case	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5%	115	20	70	250 00	5,186 00
Firemen, Stationary	29	10	.....	7	5	1	.....	1	1½	5%	3,200	3,165	35	1,000 00	7,500 00
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees	21	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8½	.....	1,600	.....	400	.....	19,700 21
Foundry Employees	17	.....	625	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	17	.....	17	o 85 00	645 00
Freight Handlers	19	25	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3,200	.....	3,200	7,000 00	8,000 00
Fur Workers	9	.....	336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5%	.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....
Garment Workers, United	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garment Workers, Ladies'	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass Bottle Blowers	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,325 00	75,000 00
Glass House Employees	.....	1	43	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass Snappers	8	.....	234	7	6	.....	.....	1	.....	26½ p.	200	200	.....	250 00	2,000 00
Glass Workers, Amalgamated	6	4	.....	8	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....	1,000	150	.....	.....	4,945 00
Glove Workers	5	6	.....	4	1	1	1	1	.....	***	2,150	560	1,900	.....	27,000 00
Gold Beaters	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Granite Cutters	8	.....	491	30	28	1	1	.....	.....	7% f	3,600	3,560	.....	3,040 00	3,120 00
Grinders, Table Knife	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	.....
Hatters	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	12,000 00
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers	59	4	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	†††	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....

Horseshoers				4	3	1				§§§	1,200	1,200				40,000 00	
Hotel and Restaurant Employees	135	32	10,249	55	35	8		12	5%				11,323	5,691	5,632	22,815 00	21,316 58
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers																	
Jewelry Workers			1,297	1		1					800		800	432 75	8,240 70		
Lathers	30	29	1,532														
Laundry Workers	34			14	5	4		2			248	201	44		3,415 94		
Leather Workers on Horse Goods	7	9		24	16	2	6		¶¶¶	98,000	723	1,200		1,800 00	27,013 00		
Leather Workers, Amalgamated	1	20		5		1		4			2,000						
Longshoremen	118		10,000											20,000 00			
Mach. Printers and Color Mixers			29											300 00			
Machinists	117	6	6,908	202	90	60	27	25	k	l	5,000	3,000	1,000	30,000 00	187,000 00		
Maintenance of Way Employes																	
Marble Workers				1	1					15%	75	71	1	207 75	372 00		
Mattress, Spring, and Bed. Workers				17	14	2		1	¶¶¶	5%	55,000	44,000	11,000		250,000 00		
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen	34	3	9,084	25	10	5		10			1,500	500			39,358 10		
Metal Polishers	23	39		40	26	6		8			3,009	2,500	500		10,000 00		
Metal Workers, Sheet	78	40		12	9	2		1		1	1,500	1,200	125	1,000 00	3,000 00		
Metal Workers, United	26	15	917											100 00			
Mine Managers and Assistants	2	4												2,153 00	830,099 62		
Mine Workers, United	371	129	40,442												253,168 52		
Moulders, Iron	17	14		41	11	5		6									
Musicians	75	2	8,000								200		200	900 00	200 00		
Oil and Gas Well Workers	2	7		1				1									
Painters	125	114	7,050	200	185	50			10%	15%	10,000	90		17,559 75			
Paper Box Makers	10	1	161														
Papermakers	16	3		11	2	3		6	3	10%	6,000	3,000	3,000	2,000 00	10,000 00		
Patternmakers			765												8,000 00		
Paving Cutters	8	2	329	3	2				1		15	15			11 00		
Photo Engravers	12		150	4	3	1					57	54	3		299 15		
Piano and Organ Workers	9	3	3,108	3				1			150		58	5,000 00	28,000 00		
Plate Printers			117	1	1						7						
Plumbers	90	12	1,334	150	123	3	18	6			4488	all			80,000 00		
Potters	6	3	214	1	1						94	94		3,500 00	3,295 30		
Powder and High Exp. Workers	2	3															
Print Cutters			20											320 00			
Printers, Machine Textile			14	1			1				28						
Printing Pressmen	20	1	1,600	1				1	F	10 /	87				6,404 00		
Quarry Workers	67	1	2,097	7	6	1			1	1111	720	1111		800 00	3,000 00		
Railroad Telegraphers			5,500	2							540				25,000 00		
Railway Clerks	24	22															
Railway Employees, Street and Electric	24	16	4,417	9	3	1	1	1			2,883	2,476	281				
Rubber Workers	2	7		3		1	1	1			1,200	00	1,000				
Saw Smiths		1		3	1	1		1			25	20	5		2,200 00		
Seamen	1		6,279	1		1				5%	1,000	500			13,000 00		
Shingle Weavers	9	12	87	5	3		1	1			1,000	900	100		1,000 00		
Shipwrights	11	5	781	8	2	3	2	1	1	10	1,080	600	370	247 60			
Slate and Tile Roofers																	
Slate Quarrymen	2			1				1			16		16	60 00	1,500 00		
Spinners, Cotton Mule				3	1		1				700	150	18		10,000 00		
Stage Employees, Theatrical			500	20	15		5			25 to 50	1,000	1,500			8,000 00		
Stereotypers and Electrotypers	5	1	293														
Stove Mounters	10	5	20	2			2				28				115 00		
Tuckmakers				81							36						
Tailors	33	16	2,166	§§§§ 24	15	3		6		++++	1,142	340		1,100 00	11,315 00		
Teamsters	121	25	51,970	37	31	1	3	2		8% 10	5,741	5,076	665		83,120 90		
Textile Workers	58	36		1			1				25,000				60,000 00		
Tile Layers and Helpers	9	2	350	7	5	1		1	1111	$23,300	895	865	30	500 00	2,000 30		
Tin Plate Workers																	
Tip Printers				p 2				2			100		100	600 00	1,000 00		
Tobacco Workers			350						¶¶¶	7 to 10							

ORGANIZATIONS	Charters issued.	Charters surrendered.	Gain in membership.	No. of strikes	Strikes won.	Strikes compromised.	Strikes pending.	Strikes lost.	Reduction in hours per day.	Increase in wages	No. involved.	No. benefited.	No. worsted.	Donations to other unions.	Cost of strikes.
Travellers Goods and Leather Novelty Workers	6	1		8	6		2		2	‡‡‡‡	220	200		540 00	4,500 00
Tube Workers															
Typographical Union	60	67	2,314	95	43		6	6			674			500 00	73,320 26
Upholsterers			175	3	2				1		150				15,000 00
Weavers, Elastic Goring														50	
Weavers, American Wire			92											189 00	
Wood Workers			1,042	28	10	7		11			1,360	1,200	3,000		117,977 50
Total	1,010	2,643	253,485	1,806	1,193	233	178	194			256,838	121,340	39,829	309,906 46	2,864,642 93

a For two locals. *b* For 5,000 members. *c* By local unions. *d* Many instances Saturday half holiday. *e* Accident benefit, $1,775. *f* In 10 branches.
g 184 re-employed. *h* 11 displaced. *i* Maintained old rates. *k* Maintained old hours. *l* By local unions. *m* Includes 3,080 non-union men.
n Includes 1,864 non union men. *o* Includes sick benefits. *p* Lockouts. *q* 9½ hours for 350 at Chicago; 9 hrs. for 400 at St. Louis. *r* Established 8 hour day.
s Lockout. *t* For 6,000. *u* ½ hour per day. ‖ Av. 15 cents per hour. ¦ 1 hour per day. §. $52,000 per year. ‖ 3 to 7 hours per week. ‘ One hour on Saturday.
** Total gain, 829,200. †† From 12 to 8 for 1,000. §§ Eight hour day, three cities. ¶¶ 15 per cent., six cities. “ Locals. *** $54,000 year in Chicago.
††† $1,20 per day. §§§ $200 per day. §§§§ Including lockouts. ‖‖‖ 55c. a week. “” One hour in some localities. **** 200 to 300 in each strike.
‡‡‡‡ 10 to 20 ¢ each. ¶¶¶ Entire membership. ¦¦¦ 1 hour for 30 men. “”” 8, 9, 9½ hour day. ***** 6 per cent. for 340. ‡‡‡‡‡ 5 to 25 per cent. for 299.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Benefits paid to Members by International Organizations during the past year.

Organizations.	Death benefits.	Death benefits, members wives.	Sick benefits.	Travelling benefits.	Tool insurance.	Unemployed benefits.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Bakers and Confectioners	650 00	450 00	4,040 96			
Barbers	7,920 00		42,860 00			
Bill Posters	715 00		1,200 00			
Boot and Shoe Workers	10,075 00		88,391 41			
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers	15,000 00					
Building Employes	200 00					
Carpenters, Brotherhood	190,069 38	24,675 00	75,000 00			
Carpenters, Amalgamated	3,341 50		7,225 12		2,078 76	11,655 85
Cement Workers				1,600 00		
Cigarmakers	148,120 00	6,880 00	156,000 00	55,000 00		23,600 00
Chainmakers				1,000 00		
Clerks	10,800 00					
Compressed Air Workers	300 00	150 00	900	50 00	494 00	
Curtain Operatives, Lace	775 00	100 00		1,000 00		
Electrical Workers	13,000 00					
Elevator Constructors	2,500 00					
Engravers, Watch Case	480 20			500 00		5,186 00
Flour and Cereal Mill Employes				2,084 95		13 783 28
Foundry Employes	*a* 350 00		2,375 00			
Freight Handlers	*b* 5,000 00	175 00	300 00			1,000 00
Fur Workers	250 00		500 00	350 00		100 00
Glass Bottle Blowers	45,500 00					
Glass Snappers	200 00		2,500 00	900 00		500 00
Glass Workers, Amalgamated	575 00					
Granite Cutters	13,720 00					
Grinders, Table Knife	80 00					
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers				1,500 00		
Hatters	20,000 00					
Hotel and Restaurant Employes	36,004 75		24,650 00			
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers						
Jewelry Workers	300 00		1,020 00			
Lathers	5,400 00					
Leather Workers on Horse Goods	4,835 00		17,470 00	7,703 15		
Machine Printers and Color Mixers	100 00		1,000 00	60 00		1,200 00
Machinists	26,000 00		60,000 00			
Marble Workers						
Mattress, Spring and Bed Workers			27 00	393 80		420 00
Metal Polishers	9,450 00					
Metal Workers, Sheet	9,500 00					
Metal Workers, United	760 00					
Moulders, Iron	54,400 00		205,693 25			18,708 12
Oil and Gas Well Workers			1,150 00			
Painters	38,686 25	9,475 00				
Paper Box Makers	100 00					
Patternmakers	7,700 00				3,300 00	
Paving Cutters	675 00	525 00				
Photo-Engravers		525 00				
Piano and Organ Workers	5,400 00		15,380 00			
Plumbers	7,200 00		25,000 00			
Print Cutters	500 00		25 00			20 00
Printers, Machine Textile	800 00					
Printing Pressmen	13,000 00					
Quarry Workers	850 00					
Railway Empl., Street and Elec	13,975 00		13,984 34			
Shipwrights				230 00		
Slate Quarrymen				70 00		
Spinners, Cotton Mule	900 00	250 00				
Stereotypers and Electrotypers	960 00					
Stove Mounters	1,500 00					
Tackmakers						2,500 00
Tailors	11,250 00	100 00				
Tile Layers and Helpers	2,300 00		2,000 00	1,000 00		
Tobacco Workers	1,000 00		5,944 75			
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers			1,500 00			
Typographical Union	38,925 00					
Weavers, American Wire	300 00		626 00			
Total	782,382 08	43,305 00	756,762 83	73,441 90	5,872 76	78,073 25

a Local unions. *b* Locals.

NOTE.—In addition to the benefits paid by the International Unions as above stated, in most cases, the local unions attached to Internationals expend larger sums in benefits to their members than do the parent bodies. As these investigations develop, efforts should be made in the near future to obtain this data.

A resume of the progress made numerically and financially by the American Federation of Labor, during the past eight years, can not but encourage the trades unionists in their efforts to educate, organize, and federate the wage workers. The growth of the American Federation of Labor has been phenomenal; particularly so in many localities. Where organizations spring up within a few months, it must be expected that in adjusting the members into unions, the membership must decrease somewhat from the high water mark which it reached during the time that the organization wave held sway. A careful investigation and tabulation of the membership of the affiliated organizations of the American Federation of Labor show an increase of over one-fifth of a million of members. My report last year showed an average membership of 1,465,800, while the average membership this year is 1,676,200, a clear gain of 210,400. A remarkable increase, when you consider the number of strikes that have taken place, and the organized effort of the citizens' alliances to retard organization and disrupt unions now in existence.

The following is the average membership reported or paid upon during the past eight years:

1896	272,315
1897	264,825
1898	278,016
1899	349,422
1900	548,321
1902	1,024,399
1903	1,465,800
1904	1,676,200

COST OF LIVING AND RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Eighteenth Annual Report of the United States Commissioner of Labor (Carrol D. Wright), recently completed—gives the results of an exhaustive investigation into the subject of Retail Prices of Food and Cost of Living of Workingmen's Families in the United States.

The figures of income and expenditure furnished in detail by 2,567 families in 33 States, representing the leading industrial centres of the country, formed the material for the detailed study of the cost of living. Certain data which do not enter so much into detail were collected in regard to the cost of living in 25,440 families, and the results are extensively summarized in the report.

The table herewith shows, for five geographical divisions and for the United States, the number of families investigated in detail, the average size of family, the average income per family, the average expnditure per family for food, the income and expenditure being for the year 1901.

Number of Families. Average size of family. Average income per family. Average Expenditure per family for all purposes, and average expenditure for food during the year 1901:

Geographical Divisions.	Families.	Average size of family.	Average income per family.	Average expenditure per family for all purposes.	Average expenditure per family for food.
North Atlantic States	1,415	5 25	$834 83	$777 04	$338 10
North Central States	721	5 46	842 60	785 95	321 60
South Atlantic States	219	5 30	762 78	700 62	298 64
South Central States	122	5 65	715 46	690 11	292 68
Western States	90	4 69	891 82	751 46	308 53
United States	2,567	5 31	827 19	768 54	326 90

This table shows that 2,567 families consisted on an average of 5.31 persons, 0.7 person above the average of private families in the whole country as shown by the census of 1900. This larger size of family was not due to any intentional selection of larger families, for the only basis of selection was that the head of the family must be a wage worker or a salaried man earning not over $1,200 during the year, and must be able to give information in regard to his expenditure in detail. The average income for the year of these 2,567 families from all sources was $827.19. The average expenditure for all purposes was $768.54, and the average expenditure for food was $326.90 per family, or 42.54 per cent. of the average expenditure for all purposes.

That part of the investigation which relates to retail prices is, it should be stated the first extended investigation that has been made into retail prices in this country. All previous price studies covering a period of years have dealt solely with wholesale prices, which, of course, do not represent accurately the cost to the small consumer. In the general trend retail prices follow the wholesale prices, but their fluctuations are smaller and less rapid, and this is clearly brought out in the full report. A comparison of the relative wholesale and retail prices (simple averages) of 25 similar articles or group of articles of food, covering the period 1890 to 1902, inclusive, shows a range of 37.2 per cent. in wholesale prices, but only 15.4 per cent. in retail prices.

In order to ascertain the course of retail prices of food for a series of years and the consequent changes in the cost of living as regard food, the Bureau, through its agents, secured from the books of 814 retail merchants, in the same localities from which data relating to family expenditures were obtained, the retail prices of the principal staple articles of food. Prices were taken for each month during the 13 years of 1890 to 1902, inclusive, which was as far back as it was possible to go. These covered 30 distinct articles, and under each article, various grades and descriptions of that article. From the prices thus obtained relative prices were calculated, the average prices for the ten-year period, 1890 to 1899, being taken as equal to 100. The importance of the various articles or groups of articles of food in the family consumption being known from the expenditures of the 2,567 families referred to above, the relative prices of the several articles of food were weighted according to this importance. The result shown in the following table gives for five geographical divisions and the United States for the period 1890 to 1902 the relative retail price of the food consumed in one year by a working man's family compared with the average price for the ten-year period 1890 to 1899:

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICE OF FOOD, WEIGHTED ACCORDING TO THE AVERAGE FAMILY CONSUMPTION, 1890 TO 1902.

(Average Price for 1890 to 1899—100.)

Year.	North Atlantic States 1,415 families.	North Central States 721 families.	South Atlantic States 219 families.	South Central States 122 families.	Western States 90 families.	United States 2,567 families.
1890	102.3	102.3	101.2	102.1	107.7	102.4
1891	103.2	104.5	102.1	103.6	108.7	103.8
1892	102.1	101.8	101.1	100.7	105.2	101.9
1893	104.4	105.4	103.2	103.5	102.9	404.4
1894	99.2	100.6	100.0	100.0	99.3	99.7
1895	97.7	98.0	98.7	98.1	96.7	97.8
1896	97.0	94.6	96.8	96.1	93.2	95.5
1897	96.9	95.6	97.1	97.3	92.7	96.3
1898	98.8	98.4	99.3	98.8	95.2	98.7
1899	99.5	98.9	100.5	99.9	98.5	100.1
1900	101.2	100.8	102.4	101.1	98.1	101.1
1901	104.7	106.1	106.9	106.9	99.9	105.2
1902	110.5	111.7	111.8	113.5	104.4	110.9

This table shows that the cost of food considered as a whole, reached its highest in 1902 the average for that year being 10.9 per cent. above the average for the ten-year period 1890 to 1899. Compared with 1896, the year of lowest prices, the cost in 1902 showed an increase of 16.1 per cent.

To assist in making easy a comparison of 1902 prices with those of each of the other years, the following table has been prepared, showing the per cent. of increase of 1902 prices over the prices of each previous year of the period:

PER CENT. OF INCREASE IN RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN 1902 OVER PRICES IN PREVIOUS YEARS, WEIGHTED ACCORDING TO FAMILY CONSUMPTION.

Geographical Divisions.	Per cent. of increase in 1902 over											
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
North Atlantic States	8.0	7.1	8.2	5.8	11.4	13.1	13.9	14.0	11.8	11.1	9.2	5.5
North Central States	9.2	6.9	9.7	6.0	11.0	14.0	18.1	16.8	13.5	12.9	10.8	5.8
South Atlantic States	10.5	9.5	10.6	8.3	11.8	13.3	15.5	15.1	12.6	11.2	9.2	4.6
South Central States	11.2	9.6	12.7	9.7	13.5	15.7	18.1	16.6	14.9	13.6	12.3	6.2
Western States	a3.1	a4.0	a.8	1.5	5.1	8.0	12.0	12.6	9.7	6.0	6.4	4.5
United States	8.3	6.8	8.8	6.2	11.2	13.4	16.1	15.2	12.4	10.8	9.7	5.4

If the relative prices of food given above be taken in connection with the average actual expenditure for food in 1901 of the 2,567 families investigated by the Bureau, the amount of the average expenditure for food in each year may be calculated. This has been done, and the results showing for five geographical groups and for the United States the average cost of food per family in each year from 1890 to 1902, inclusive, are given in the following table:

AVERAGE COST OF FOOD PER FAMILY, 1890 TO 1902, BASED ON AVERAGE COST PER FAMILY IN 1901 AND THE RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD WEIGHTED ACCORDING TO FAMILY CONSUMPTION.

Year.	North Atlantic States, 1,415 families.	North Central States, 721 families.	South Atlantic States, 219 families.	South Central States, 122 families.	Western States, 90 families.	United States, 2,567 families.
1890	$330 35	$310 08	$282 72	$279 54	$332 61	$318 20
1891	333 26	316 75	285 23	283 64	335 72	322 55
1892	329 70	308 57	282 44	275 71	324 90	316 65
1893	337 13	319 48	288 30	283 37	317 80	124 41
1894	320 34	304 93	279 36	273 79	306 68	309 81
1895	315 50	297 05	275 73	268 59	298 65	303 91
1896	313 23	286 74	270 42	263 11	287 84	296 76
1897	312 91	289 77	271 26	266 40	286 29	299 24
1898	319 05	298 26	277 41	270 50	294 01	306 70
1899	321 31	299 78	280 76	273 51	304 21	311 05
1900	326 80	305 54	286 07	276 80	302 97	314 16
1901	338 10	321 60	298 64	292 68	308 53	326 90
1902	356 83	338 57	312 33	310 75	322 43	344 61

From this table it will be seen that the average cost of food per family and in 1902 reached the highest point of the period, being $344.61, an increase in in 1902 reached the highest point of the period, being $344.61, an increase,

as has already been stated of 16.1 per cent. over 1896, or of 10.9 per cent. when compared with the average for the ten-year period 1890 to 1899. The increase in the cost of living as shown by the results of this investigation relates to food alone, representing 42.54 per cent. of all family expenditures in the 2,567 families furnishing information.

Of the remaining articles, constituting 57.46 per cent. of the family expenditure, certain ones are from their nature affected only indirectly in very slight degree by any rise or fall in prices. Such are payments on account of principal and interest of mortgage, taxes, property and life insurance, labor and other organization fees, religion, charity, books and newspapers, amusements and vacations, intoxicating liquors, and sickness and death. These together constituted 14.51 per cent. of the family expenditure in 1901 of the 2,567 families investigated. Miscellaneous purposes, not reported, for which, from their very character, no prices are obtainable, made up 5.87 per cent. and rent, for which also no prices for the several years are available, made up the 12.95 per cent.

The remaining classes of family expenditure, 24.13 per cent. of all, consist of clothing, 14.04 per cent.; fuel and lighting, 5.25 per cent.; furniture and utensils, 3.42 per cent., and tobacco, 1.42 per cent. For these no retail prices covering a series of years are available, but, accepting as true of wholesale and retail prices here what this investigation has found true in the case of food, namely, that retail prices rise and fall more slowly and in smaller degree than wholesale prices, and examination of the relative wholesale prices of these classes of articles in Bulletin No. 45, giving them their proper weight according to family consumption, leads to the conclusion that the retail prices of these articles as a whole in 1902 could have been but little, if at all, above the level indicated by food.

It is apparently a safe and conservative conclusion, therefore, that the increase in the cost of living, as a whole, in 1902, when compared with the year of lowest prices, was not over 16.1 per cent., the figures given above as the increase in the cost of food as shown by this investigation. This assumes, of course, always the purchase of the same articles and the same quantities in years of low prices, low wages, and more or less irregular employment, and in years of higher prices, higher wages and steady employment.

Industrial Statistics, Ontario.

Tables 1-22 record in detail information received from manufacturers 174 schedules only were available for use in Tables A to V, the object of which is primarily to show the relative percentage of the labor cost to the gross value of product. As was pointed out in last year's Report the value of this information will increase as the years go by, as progress or otherwise in this direction will be ascertained by comparison.

The tabulation of the 174 schedules show there were 11,503 persons employed in the 174 establishments reporting. The aggregate number of days in operation, 47,990, and the average number of days worked by each person 275. The gross value of the product of these 174 establishments aggregated $25,714,296. The amount paid in wages by the same was $4,400,626 an annual average earning person of $382.56, or a daily wage-rate of $1.39. The per cent. labor cost of production being 17.15 per cent. as against 21.69 per cent in 1901, and 25 per cent. in 1903, or a decrease over last year of 7.85, 5.9 in 1902, and 4.54 in 1901.

In studying these tables it will be found that many establishments which, while being classified under similar captions, show a considerable discrepancy when the rates of wages paid to the value of the produce is considered. This will be understood when it is explained that in many cases much of the material used in the manufacture by one establishment may be, and often is, the unfinished product of another. Hence, a smaller labor cost in one instance and greater in the other. Of course, therefore, there will be a reversal of conditions as to the cost of material, etc., in such instances. The following circular was forwarded to a large number of the manufacturers throughout the Province:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO.

THE BUREAU OF LABOR.

To the Manufacturers, Contractors, etc., of the Province of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the provisions of chap. 14, Statutes of Ontario, 1900, the Bureau of Labor is again seeking the co-operation of the manufacturers, etc., to provide data that will show the industrial development of the Province during the year 1903. The success of the Bureau steadily increases in removing misapprehension and doubt as to the true purpose of the Bureau of Labor, and which has in the past caused hesitancy on the part of the business men in giving the desired information.

As in past years, the Bureau in asking your co-operation in providing the necessary statistics as will give information *re* industrial and manufacturing progress, gives you the fullest assurance that any information you may give will be received in the strictest confidence, and will only be used in tabulated form, and in such manner as will in no wise disclose the identity of the informant.

The Bureau requests that you will, at your earliest convenience, fill in answers to the questions on accompanying schedule, and have same returned to this office in enclosed envelope. No postage is required.

Respectfully yours,

R. GLOCKLING,

Secretary, Bureau of Labor, Ontario.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO.

THE BUREAU OF LABOR.

The following questions refer to the year ending 31st December, 1903:

1. Name of firm .....
2. Post office address .....
3. Character of business .....
4. Capital employed, including plant .....
5. Number of days in operation during year .....
6. Gross value of product manufactured during year .....
7. Has the production increased or decreased during year .....
8. If either, what per cent. .....
9. Value of materials used in production during year, including fuel, gas, etc. ..
10. Total taxes paid during year .....
11. Total insurance paid during year .....
12. Amount invested, if any, in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year .....
13. Total number of employees during year (wage-earners only), male ..... female.....
14. Total wages paid during year to wage-earners only, male ..... female.....
15. Highest weekly wages paid, male..... female.....
16. Lowest weekly wages paid, male..... female.....
17. Total number of salaried clerks and officials, male .....female .....
18. Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year .....
19. Have wages been increased or decreased during the year.....
20. If either, what per cent. .....
21. Which class of employees has increase or decrease affected; if both, what per cent. in either case .....
22. Do you pay your wage-earners weekly, fortnightly or monthly .....

RETURNS IN DETAIL

INDUSTRY.—AGRICULTURAL

Schedule No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Number of days in operation during year 1903.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Value of materials used in production during year, including fuel, gas, etc.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.	Total number of employees wage-earners only.	
				Increase.	Decrease.					Male.	Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$		
1	25,000	300	.....	10	.....	.....	104	.....	.....	15	1
2	42,000	304	17,000	8	.....	6,100	200	500	400	20	.....
3	30,000	305	60,000	60	.....	35,000	.....	175	500	18	2
4	330,000	300	415,000	14	.....	250,000	2,750	3,400	18,000	19	.....
5	405,000	285	340,000	12	.....	110,000	exempt	1,600	4,000	130	.....
6	19,790	243	27,160	slight	.....	9,842	142	413	64	45	.....
7	1,000,000	305	500,000	"	.....	200,000	1,000	2,500	3,000	160	4
8	50,000	300	120,000	"	.....	.....	970	410	4,000	32	.....
9	40,000	300	60,000	.....	.....	25,000	160	200	1,500	50	.....

BREWERS AND MALSTERS.

15	50,000	300	120,000	nil.	.....	.....	970	410	4,000	32	.....
16	95,000	365	.....	"	.....	48,000	800	900	.....	25	8
17	20,000	310	40,000	"	.....	20,000	150	25	.....	4	.....
18	45,000	365	48,000	"	.....	19,140	415	388	.....	10	.....
19	150,000	365	.....	"	.....	.....	556	875	.....	34	.....

BRICK, CEMENT, ETC.

25	1,400	120	1,800	15	.....	400	9	2	.....	11	.....
26	1,000	150	10,800	.....	.....	2,200	75	33	2,000	20	.....
27	3,000	.....	3,500	.....	.....	800	25	.....	.....	15	.....
28	1,000	100	2,250	10	.....	300	14	2	150	4	.....
29	22,334	98	10,528	.....	50	4,486	108	15	100	25	.....
30	3,500	130	1,800	.....	.....	450	10	.....	140	4	.....
31	1,000,000	365	180,000	60	.....	.....	390	2,000	.....	125	.....
32	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....
33	14,000	124	11,300	40	.....	3,000	18	88	2,000	18	.....
34	6,500	180	.....	.....	.....	740	24	.....	6,500	8	.....
36	6,800	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	84	200	8	.....
37	50,000	250	29,419	.....	.....	2,600	34	.....	13,000	50	.....
38	6,000	250	35,000	.....	.....	.....	66	96	250	40	.....
39	2,000	300	.....	25	.....	.....	98	31	.....	10	.....
40	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	300	60	.....	200	3	.....

CANNING FACTORIES,

45	70,000	300	175,000	15	.....	7,000	30	820	3,000	40	70
46	75,000	305	200,000	.....	.....	80,000	700	2,500	2,000	100	300
47	60,000	240	136,000	25	.....	.....	25	.....	2,000	.....	.....
48	3,000	75	5,025	.....	.....	3,090	7	.....	600	18	12
49	8,000	120	35,000	.....	.....	.....	22	175	.....	20	40

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

55	46,700	297	35,000	.....	8	15,635	156	126	.....	27	2
56	5,000	300	10,000	20	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	6	2

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

IMPLEMENTS. TABLE 1.

Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during the year have—		Class of employees affected.		Schedule No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
				$	%	%			
6,000	260	.....	1	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
6,500	.....	1	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
5,000	550	1	.....	1,000	10	.....	yes	.....	3
96,600	.....	8	2	12,000	10	.....	general	.....	4
50,000	.....	20	4	18,000	nil.	.....	.....	.....	5
8,093	.....	2	1	1,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
60,000	1,200	16	4	7,000	nil.	.....	.....	.....	7
11,903	.....	6	.....	6,800	1½	.....	.....	.....	8
13,000	.....	4	.....	3,500	20	.....	both	.....	9

TABLE 2.

11,903	.....	6	.....	6,800	1½	.....	.....	.....	15
1,800	1,000	4	1	7,000	1½	.....	.....	.....	16
3,000	.....	5	1	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
5,400	.....	2	.....	2,000	1½	.....	.....	.....	18
12,000	.....	7	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	19

TABLE 3.

400	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	25
5,400	.....	1	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
700	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	28
4,750	.....	2	.....	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
735	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	6	2	8,500	10	.....	all classes	.....	31
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	20	.....	20¢	.....	32
4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
2,016	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
1,665	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
16,084	.....	4	.....	1,823	.....	.....	all classes	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	38
4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10¢	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40

TABLE 4.

7,500	4,500	5	.....	5,000	10	.....	10	.....	45
60,000	20,000	5	1	3,500	20	.....	5	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
1,699	432	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....	48
3,500	4,050	2	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	49

TABLE 5.

11,000	740	1	.....	992	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
3,000	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56

Clothing Manufac

Schedule No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Number of days in operation during year 1903.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year, Increase.	Production during year, Decrease.	Value of materials used in production during year, including fuel, gas, etc.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.	Total number of employees wage-earners only. Male.	Total number of employees wage-earners only. Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$		
60	30,000	300	15,000	10	.....	10,000	650	210	.....	18	10
61	30,000	.....	260,000	20	.....	100,000	.....	200	6,000	60	125
62	3,000	300	9,000	3	.....	5,000	30	25	.....	5	5
63	100,000	293	135,000	.....	.....	60,000	250	600	.....	55	70
64	200,000	305	362,209	20	.....	189,339	3,721	2,748	3,249	87	.....
65	.....	305	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	600	1	24
66	40,000	308	30,000	10	.....	20,000	40	200	275	18	24
67	25,000	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	10,000	300	35,000	50	.....	14,000	.....	100	500	.....	30
69	41,000	300	250,000	70	.....	110,000	200	1,000	2,000	60	80
70	75,000	290	77,000	10	.....	50,000	100	750	2,000	6	60
71	5,000	300	12,000	.....	.....	.....	112	81	.....	2	15
72	.....	.....	4,500	.....	.....	3,000	230	106	No plant.	.....	.....

Carriages and Vehicle

80	100,000	300	125,000	17½	.....	55,000	400	1,200	3,000	55	.....
81	150,000	305	500,000	.....	.....	.....	575	1,459	15,000	.....	225
82	.....	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	225	3,000	50	.....
83	15,000	300	25,950	23	.....	16,000	84	150	.....	24	.....

Dairy Produ

90	2,000	180	19,916	.....	20	.....	6	43	.....	2	.....
91	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	2	.....
92	3,000	200	8,000	.....	.....	100	.....	17	.....	4	.....
93	4,500	165	23,874	.....	.....	450	13	77	125	3	1

Flour Mills.

100	24,000	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	215	400	5	.....
101	15,000	305	30,000	.....	.....	22,000	175	280	500	6	.....
102	30,000	305	50,000	.....	25	45,000	200	450	300	5	.....
103	50,000	300	250,000	.....	.....	235,000	300	600	11,000	20	.....
104	45,000	307	5,500	.....	.....	.....	403	362	500	7	.....
105	78,700	300	175,000	.....	.....	139,079	176	270	.....	21	2
106	100,000	300	250,000	20	.....	.....	600	3,500	3,500	45	.....
107	25,000	305	45,000	.....	.....	40,000	79	491	1,500	4	.....
108	200,000	300	210,000	.....	.....	190,000	90	2,500	.....	20	1
109	32,000	300	130,000	25	.....	3,660	124	650	3,000	10	1
110	63,500	305	60,468	20	.....	5,711	330	926	557	5	1
111	20,000	300	30,000	.....	.....	25,000	207	300	.....	9	.....
112	50,000	305	129,535	.....	25	117,137	99	1,249	12,000	20	1
113	8,000	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	.....	20	20

Furniture.

120	125,000	290	175,000	12	.....	78,000	421	1,262	11,000	105	.....
121	.....	305	45,000	.....	.....	16,000	197	1,016	11,000	55	1
122	20,000	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
123	35,000	300	50,000	7	.....	32,000	.....	450	.....	43	.....
124	43,000	305	35,300	20	.....	15,000	125	651	600	45	1
125	50,000	300	70,000	.....	.....	30,000	97	625	5,000	66	.....
126	125,000	300	100,000	15	.....	44,000	475	3,000	.....	85	.....
127	28,000	300	26,839	.....	.....	951,669	54	1,089	.....	.....	.....
128	5,000	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	66	20	.....	1	.....
129	250,000	300	100,000	15	.....	60,000	225	3,000	10,000	200	8
130	200,000	300	210,000	30	.....	75,000	exempt	325	700	175	.....
131	19,000	300	65,000	10	.....	.....	102	448	1,500	60	1

TURES.—TABLE 6.

Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during the year have—		Class of employees affected.		Schedule No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
	$			$	%	%			
10,000	2,000	8	.....	5,000	10	.....	10	10	60
18,000	27,000	5	2	5,000	5	.....	5	.....	61
2,000	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
16,000	1,300	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
32,265	35,166	70	25	61,309	8	.....	7½	.....	64
120	1,700	1	1	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
4,000	4,600	3	.....	1,500	10	.....	10	10	66
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
.....	8,000	1	.....	500	10	.....	.....	.....	68
30,000	25,000	10	5	10,000	12½	.....	15 m. 10 f.	.....	69
3,000	9,000	2	1	2,000	5	.....	.....	.....	70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	71
920	845	3	5	1,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	72

MANUFACTURES.—TABLE 7.

20,000	.....	4	1	6,000	5	.....	5	.....	80
85,000	.....	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
21,000	.....	3	.....	2,400	10	.....	10	10	82
6,500	.....	1	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	83

CTS.—TABLE 8.

1,355	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	90
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
1,000	.....	1	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	92
300 & board	72 & board	1	.....	75	15	.....	.....	.....	93

—TABLE 9.

2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
2,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	101
2,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
10,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103
3,540	.....	2	.....	1,020	10	.....	10	10	104
7,875	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
16,000	.....	4	.....	3,000	25	.....	.....	.....	106
1,795	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	107
9,800	250	2	1	3,000	2	.....	2	2	108
4,500	388	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50	.....	109
2,572	300	1	1	1,300	5	.....	5	.....	110
3,000	.....	1	.....	624	.....	.....	.....	.....	111
5,586	200	1	1	1,000	10	.....	10	.....	112
5,000	7,000	.....	.....	450	30	.....	30	.....	113

—TABLE 10.

43,977	.....	7	.....	12,323	5	.....	5	5	120
19,450	150	2	1	2,000	15	.....	.....	.....	121
4,400	.....	1	.....	500	10	.....	10	.....	122
14,000	.....	1	1	14,000	10	.....	10	.....	123
13,000	234	1	1	1,134	5	.....	5	5	124
26,000	.....	4	.....	3,250	10	.....	.....	.....	125
33,200	.....	2	1	2,375	5	.....	.....	.....	126
10,499	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	.....	127
200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128
85,000	6,000	30	8	6,000	10	.....	10	10	129
60,000	.....	11	.....	10,000	10	.....	10	10	130
21,800	.....	2	1	18,000	.....	.....	male	.....	131

RETURNS IN DETAIL

Gas and Electric

Schedule No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Number of days in operation during year 1903.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year. Increase.	Production during year. Decrease.	Value of materials used in production during year, including fuel, gas, etc.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.	Total number of employees wage-earners only. Male.	Total number of employees wage-earners only. Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$		
135	60,000	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	2	.....
136	150,000	365	36,500	25	.....	.....	400	400	15,000	17	.....
137	28,000	365	6,250	2	.....	.....	111	60	.....	3	.....
138	35,000	365	7,000	10	.....	2,600	275	80	200	3	.....
139	105,000	365	30,000	25	.....	.....	1,200	240	.....	10	.....
140	139,575	365	19,000	20	.....	6,733	none	82	2,935	4	.....
141	90,000	365	10,941	13	.....	5,499	"	151	600	4	.....
142	.....	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	2
143	1,694,000	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	20	.....
144	.....	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	1,425	.....	150	.....
145	30,000	365	6,000	1	.....	.....	136	62	.....	3	.....
146	16,000	365	3,000	.....	10	.....	12	.....	.....	1	.....
147	12,300	365	4,193	.....	.....	2,203	none	51	216	3	.....
148	79,850	313	29,441	16	.....	3,458	176	445	4,500	16	.....
149	49,000	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	397	.....	5,000	8	.....
150	15,000	300	20,000	.....	.....	1,000	275	225	100	10	1
151	58,000	365	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	500	3,500	10	.....
152	35,000	365	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	5,000	2	.....
153	50,000	332	100,000	10	.....	85,000	460	1,500	10,000	30	2
154	87,500	365	14,000	10	.....	.....	250	.....	5,000	1	.....
155	1,500,000	365	200,000	10	.....	.....	9,268	4 077	47,000	85	.....

Lumber.—

160	10,000	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	8	.....
161	25,000	175	30,000	.....	.....	.....	145	600	.....	20	.....
162	15,000	300	35,000	10	.....	20,000	150	700	.....	15	.....
163	50,000	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
164	39.000	50	8.000	.....	.....	5,000	.....	215	.....	.....	20
165	50,000	250	25,000	.....	.....	.....	5,000	1,500	.....	25	.....
166	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
167	25,000	305	40,000	50	.....	.....	100	.....	1,000	25	.....
168	30,000	130	20,000	20	.....	200	140	466	1,000	35	.....
169	3,000	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1
170	100,000	150	90,000	25	.....	60,000	5'0	1,000	3,000	50	.....
171	7,000	70	5,000	.....	.....	.....	27	100	.....	13	.....
172	5,000,000	204	328,000	.....	15	.....	689	7,175	9,000	197	.....
173	50,000	.....	37,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
174	75,000	305	125,000	10	.....	500	550	400	.....	100	.....
175	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	500	.....	30	.....

Leather Manufac

180	66,955	307	166,380	48	.....	118,492	.....	1,160	690	50	.....
181	43,300	300	52,590	.....	.....	43,301	54	519	400	15	.....
182	55,000	300	125,000	10	.....	100,000	225	1,545	.....	40	7
183	200,000	303	260.000	15	.....	165,000	679	1,850	4,500	78	.....
184	15,000	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	103	.....	17	.....
185	10,000	340	20,000	5	.....	12,000	85	200	100	10	.....
186	500,000	310	1,350,000	25	.....	150,000	2,200	5,000	15,000	325	.....

FROM MANUFACTURERS.—*Continued.*

LIGHT, ETC.—TABLE 11.

Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during the year have—		Class of employees affected.		Schedule No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
$	$			$	%	%			
500		2		500					135
6,180		2	1	2,450					136
2,760		3		200	10		12½		137
1,350		1		570	20		20		138
6,500				2,200					139
2,350		1		350					140
2,123		1		540	14				141
9,000	2,000	3		11,000	3				142
									143
65,000		6		7,300					144
1,100		2		175					145
250		2		150					146
1,032									147
8,939		2		1,420	10		10	10	148
2,868					25				149
10,000	200	1	1	1,000					150
		6	2						151
1,300		1		120					152
9,000	400	4		3,000	10			10	153
456		4		1,800					154
37,226		24	2	19,240					155

TABLE 12.

3,500		1		800					160
4,000		2		1,200	15		15	15	161
10,500					10		10		162
		3							163
	2,000	2							164
9,000					10				165
									166
10,000									167
		2		1,440					168
2,000	80								169
20,000		2		10,000	15		15		170
1,500					15				171
87,173		5	1	9,120					172
		2	1						173
5,000		4			10				174
		3							175

TURES.—TABLE 13.

17,404	1	4	1	4,900	12		12		180
7,289		2		2,750					181
16,000	1,400	5		4,600	5 to 10		5 to 10		182
35,000		2		10,000	7		7		183
7,050		2			5		5	5	184
3,200					5				185
120,000		13		10,000					186

Machine and Iron

Schedule No.	Capital employed, including plant	Number of days in operation during year 1901.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year. Increase.	Production during year. Decrease.	Value of materials used in producing during year, including fuel, gas, etc.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.	Total number of employees wage-earners only. Male.	Total number of employees wage-earners only. Female.
	$		$	$	$	$	$	$	$		
190	20,000	305	26,000	20	.....	8,000	285	160	4,700	18	.....
191	6,000	305	11,000	75	.....	3,000	50	20	100	7	.....
192	30,000	305	21,000	10	.....	6,000	335	.....	1,500	16	.....
193	50,000	300	161,828	9	.....	134,348	61	48	1,003	15	.....
194	100,000	300	160,000	50	.....	72,025	465	771	1,000	85	4
195	92,600	305	96,302	.....	12	37,014	315	1,095	1,000	70	.....
196	120,000	360	400,000	30	.....	200,000	700	700	.....	130	.....
197	8,604	300	41,226	.....	15	21,265	23	97	.....	10	.....
198	60,000	300	125,000	50	.....	100,000	.....	700	10,000	30	.....
199	25,000	300	50,000	.....	.....	21,700	250	350	.....	40	.....
200	60,000	300	30,000	.....	.....	.....	100	250	.....	33	.....
201	25,000	300	10,000	.....	.....	4,500	85	50	2,500	13	.....
202	350,000	300	325,856	18½	.....	127,173	335	1,248	.....	150	.....
203	15,000	305	8,000	2	.....	1,500	40	90	500	5	.....
204	8,000	305	19,000	60	.....	6,000	58	88	400	20	.....
205	100,000	300	98,827	7	.....	.....	508	570	1,300	98	.....
206	50,000	300	41,000	.....	20	25,000	200	200	100	23	.....
207	8,000	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	6	.....
208	20,000	300	50,000	30	.....	30,000	60	300	.....	40	.....
209	100,000	300	90,000	.....	.....	.....	400	700	7,000	80	.....
210	12,000	305	.....	.....	.....	20,000	35	60	.....	4	.....
211	150,000	300	.....	10	.....	75,000	.....	2,000	.....	125	.....
212	625,000	300	200,000	25	.....	180,000	.....	1,200	5,000	90	.....
213	9,000	305	.....	.....	17	750	96	2,600	1,000	4	.....
214	400,000	305	670,000	40	.....	350,000	900	2,000	30,000	370	.....
215	870,000	307	490,000	25	.....	205,000	250	2,700	100,000	650	.....
216	200,000	300	288,000	5	.....	190,000	566	2,000	5,000	150	.....
217	15,000	300	24,000	33	.....	7,000	.....	30	.....	6	.....
218	90,000	300	350,000	25	.....	285,000	500	850	2,000	25	.....
219	100,000	285	150,000	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
220	30,000	300	44,353	25	.....	25,911	96	180	.....	25	.....

Planing Mills.

225	5,000	260	.....	.....	.....	2,000	30	77	.....	8	.....
226	3,000	305	.....	15	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	3	.....
227	6,000	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	80	800	4	.....
228	10,000	305	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
229	20,000	290	35,000	.....	.....	20,000	60	160	200	15	.....
230	10,000	250	10,000	.....	.....	.....	40	90	200	10	.....
231	10,000	250	15,000	.....	.....	.....	75	110	500	5	.....
232	3,000	108	3,500	10	.....	1,000	.....	.....	300	18	1
233	5,000	250	6,500	.....	.....	3,000	100	.....	.....	9	.....
234	14,000	300	29,000	15	.....	300	78	.....	.....	30	.....
235	2,000,000	300	1,600,000	.....	.....	.....	4,000	26,327	15,000	1,000	.....
236	15,000	365	.....	.....	.....	4,000	84	.....	.....	6	.....
237	13,500	305	8,000	15	.....	2,200	75	120	100	11	.....
238	17,000	150	20,000	25	.....	8,500	52	150	800	23	.....
239	4,000	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	65	.....	7	.....

Printing and Pub

245	5,000	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	49	.....	3	3
246	3,000	310	2,500	25	.....	500	40	45	.....	2	2
247	75,000	300	.....	15	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	70	10
248	25,000	305	20,000	10	.....	6,000	66	275	2,200	16	.....
249	30,000	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	240	5,500	30	6
250	3,000	315	3,000	10	.....	700	12	31	100	5	.....
251	35,000	308	28,000	15	.....	.....	243	278	2,200	20	4
252	3,500	313	3,000	.....	.....	900	30	21	.....	3	3
253	5,000	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	48	.....	5	1
254	.....	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1
255	12,000	312	10,000	10	.....	.....	6,000	210	1,000	10	1
256	20,000	313	35,865	12½	.....	6,000	178	168	5,400	14	3
257	6,000	307	.....	7	.....	2,000	96	78	50	5	3
258	5,500	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	47	500	5	3
259	4,000	312	1,500	.....	5	450	40	.....	.....	4	1
260	60,000	305	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	750	1,000	75	10
261	4,000	313	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	27	100	3	1

FOUNDERS.—TABLE 14.

Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during the year have—		Class of employees affected.		No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
$	$			$					
12,500					10				190
60		1		[illegible]		[illegible]	10	10	191
5,500		5		2,500					192
6,801		5		8,160					[illegible]
44,286	1,200	6		6,085	20		[illegible]		194
35,082		3		3,211	15 to 20		15 to 20		195
48,000		6		15,000					196
4,807		1		1,040					197
[illegible]		2	2	2,500	10		10	10	198
13,000		4		2,400					199
		3							200
4,000			1					25	201
56,502		11	1	12,517					202
1,500		1		300					203
10,000		1		500			10	10	204
38,403		8	1	5,600			5	5	205
11,450		2		1,400			10	10	206
2,000					10				207
12,000		1		400	15		15		208
27,000		7		8,490	7		7		209
		2		2,200					210
50,000		6	2	12,000					211
35,000		9	2	15,000	15		15		212
1,250					15		15		213
212,000		24	1	32,000	6				214
250,000		15		20,700	15		15	15	215
68,000		5		6,000	5				216
3,500		1	1	1,135	10		10	10	217
12,500		6	2	14,000	10		10		218
12,000		6	3	8,000					219
10,175		1		2,500	10		10		220

—TABLE 15.

2,100									225
1,200									226
1,200					20				227
1,800					10		10		228
8,000					10		10		229
4,500					27		27		230
1,500					10				231
1,000	30				25				232
3,000									233
3,750									234
									235
									236
1,750					15				237
4,900					15		15		238
									239

LISHING.—TABLE 16.

1,044	350				10				245
600	400				12		12		246
		4			20		20	20	247
8,870					9				248
5,500	incl. females	4	2		10		10	10	249
1,350									250
8,502	1,062	4	1	2,768	30		30		251
300	300								252
2,600	2,000								253
3,000	218	6	1	3,218					254
4,000		1		1,560	15		15	15	255
8,400	936	4	2	3,800					256
2,100	520								257
1,840	604				10				258
983	156				5		5		259
30,000	2,000	15	1	in. wg. ers.	2		2		260
1,248	104								261

Pianos and Org

Schedule No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Number of days in operation during year 1903.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year. Increase.	Production during year. Decrease.	Value of materials used in production during year, including fuel, gas, etc.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.	Total number of employees wage-earners only. Male.	Total number of employees wage-earners only. Female.
	$		$	$	$	$	$	$	$		
265	.....	296	420,000	.....	.....	193,000	1,644	7,627	.....	293	.....
266	.....	305	17,000	5	.....	13,600	6	60	.....	5	2
267	257,050	300	200,000	.....	.....	.....	1,124	265	.....	170	.....
268	125,000	300	162,000	.....	.....	75,000	800	1,200	.....	75	.....

Paper and Pulp

275	125,000	310	150,000	.....	.....	120,000	116	1,590	.....	47	14
276	692,797	296	451,947	.....	.....	300,850	892	2,149	22,109	115	35
277	40,000	305	24,000	.....	.....	22,000	160	125	500	13	.....
278	500,000	300	326,674	.....	50	328,120	2,911	242	.....	121	3
279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,313	1,422	1,374	1,484	46	20
280	173,500	305	211,895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Provisions, Etc.

285	40,000	313	11,200	10	.....	80,000	525	250	1,000	39	2
286	10,000	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	104	.....	2	2
287	300,000	275	300,000	40	.....	200,000	400	1,400	.....	60	.....
288	896,714	298	1,087,256	.....	15	759,144	2,363	.....	1,767	221	2
289	6,000	300	12,000	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	2	2
290	512,000	312	5,134,761	.....	6	493,051	7,139	9,184	20,000	460	9
291	5,000	300	.....	.....	.....	300	70	70	.....	1	.....

Wood Specialties.

295	48,000	300	120,000	4	.....	48,000	450	1,730	.....	81	.....
296	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
297	.....	213	.....	10	.....	.....	70	370	.....	20	.....
298	15,000	300	20,000	.....	.....	15,000	160	100	.....	8	.....
299	50,000	300	90,000	.....	.....	60,000	100	1,000	3,000	60	.....
300	15,000	300	40,000	15	.....	14,933	124	613	1,500	40	.....
301	1,000	300	3,500	10	.....	2,000	46	22	150	4	.....
302	13,000	275	11,000	50	.....	2,200	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
303	1,500	36	2,500	.....	50	700	19	.....	150	10	.....
304	14,000	291	12,400	25	10	2,603	74	333	1,857	25	.....
305	500	300	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....

Woolens and

310	20,000	250	13,000	.....	.....	8,000	200	250	.....	6	6
311	263,500	300	500,000	.....	.....	450,000	730	6,600	22,000	124	111
312	5,000	225	3,000	25	.....	.....	20	27	200	5	3
313	30,000	300	28,000	.....	.....	10,000	60	210	250	8	9
314	12,000	250	4,000	.....	.....	.....	70	75	.....	3	2
315	5,000	200	3,500	.....	.....	2,000	56	.....	500	4	3
316	35,000	272	25,000	.....	20	.....	78	263	.....	12	16
317	10,000	300	24,000	10	.....	.....	.....	300	300	11	6
318	30,000	300	50,000	.....	.....	.....	400	200	.....	19	.....

ANS.—TABLE 17.

Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during the year have—		Class of employees affected.		Schedule No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
$	$			$					
156,000	.....	10	2	12,000	5	.....	.....	.....	265
29,000	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266
77,000	.....	4	.....	5,200	28	.....	.....	.....	267
40,000	.....	10	2	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	268

MANUFACTURES.—TABLE 18.

21,660	3,640	3	1	7,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	275
57,498	M. & F.	8	.....	11,429	.....	.....	.....	.....	276
6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	277
63,726	630	6	1	11,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	278
20,986	4,113	3	2	5,868	.....	.....	.....	.....	279
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280

—TABLE 19.

22,300	700	1	2	1,700	8	.....	8	.....	285
700	400	2	2	1,100	15	.....	.....	.....	286
20,000	.....	5	.....	6,000	10	.....	10	10	287
107,191	596	30	2	41,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	288
1,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....	289
199,851	1,560	100	40	66,500	22	.....	20	20	290
300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291

—TABLE 20.

35,000	.....	7	2	9,000	5	.....	5	.....	295
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296
11,995	.....	4	.....	4,262	.....	.....	.....	.....	297
2,800	.....	2	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	298
24,000	.....	1	1	2,100	10	.....	.....	.....	299
17,902	200	2	1	1,900	10	.....	10	10	300
800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	301
3,000	.....	1	.....	700	10	.....	10	10	302
300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303
4,178	.....	4	.....	2,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	304
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	305

COTTONS.—TABLE 21.

1,475	762	1	1	630	8	.....	.....	.....	310
70,000	incl. female	19	2	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	311
500	120	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	312
2,250	1,500	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....	313
600	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	314
295	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	316
4,500	incl. female	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	317
8,600	.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	318

MISCELLANEOUS.—

Schedule No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Number of days in operation during year 1903.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Value of materials used in production during year, including fuel, gas, etc.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.	Total number of employees, wage-earners only.	
				Increase.	Decrease.					Male.	Female.
	$		$			$	$	$	$		
325	.....	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	607	1,425	.....	12	.....
326	23,686	20	.....	20	.....	.....	71	230	500	14	9
327	30,000	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	6,000	22	3
328	30,000	300	20,000	20	.....	1,000	100	.....	2,000	25	.....
329	25,000	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	15
330	20,000	300	.....	.....	.....	100	150	150	.....	12	1
331	66,000	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	450	13,000	56	4
332	160,000	305	.....	.....	.....	16,000	.....	1,400	20,000	70	.....
333	105,000	105	206,838	.....	20	75,906	514	1,106	.....	21	13
334	50,000	305	30,000	25	.....	8,000	345	640	30,000	35	14
335	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	14
336	25,000	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	10	15
337	1,000,000	305	500,000	.....	.....	165,000	1,850	1,050	5,000	26	30

TABLE 22.

Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during the year have—		Class of Employees affected.		Schedule No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
$	$			$	%	%	%	%	
7,000					25				325
470	80	1	1	150	15		15	15	326
8,000	700	2		2,300					327
10,000							10		328
		2							329
6,500	325	1	1	1,125					330
11,500	500	5		4,800					331
16,000		4		5,000					332
4,025	2,012	3	1	2,603	5		5	5	333
8,000	incl. female	3	1	3,160	10		10	10	334
					18				335
4,750	incl. female	2		3,000					336
9,960	3,120	5	3	9,090					337

TABLE SHOWING WAGE RATE AND LABOR COST.

Industry.—Agricultural Implements.—Table A.

Schedule No.	Average No. of persons employed.	No. of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees daily wage rate.	Per cent. labor cost of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.		
2	21	304	7,100	17,000	338 00	1 11	41.76	58.24
3	21	305	6,550	60,000	311 09	1 01	10.91	89.9
4	200	300	107,600	415,000	538 00	1 79	25.87	74.13
5	154	285	68,000	340,000	441 55	1 54	20.00	80.00
6	48	243	9,243	27,160	192 52	0 79	34.43	65.57
7	184	305	67,000	500,000	364 13	1 19	13.40	86.60
8	32	300	18,703	120,000	584 46	1 94	15.58	84.42
9	54	300	13,500	60,000	250 00	83	22.05	77.5
	714	Average 292	297,696	1,539,160	Average 377 47	Average 1 27	Average. 23.09	Average 77.00

Brewers and Maltsters.—Table B.

			$	$	$ c.	$ c.		
15	38	300	18,703	120,000	492 18	1 64	15.58	84.42
17	10	310	7,200	40,000	720 00	2 32	18.00	82.00
18	12	305	7,400	48,000	616 66	2 02	15.41	84.59
	60	Average 305	33,303	208,000	Average. 555 00	Average 1 83	Average 15.11	Average 84.89

Brick, Cement, Etc.—Table C.

			$	$	$ c.	$ c.		
25	4	120	400	1,800	100 00	83	22.22	77.78
26	21	150	5,650	10,800	269 47	179	52.31	47.69
27	11	100	1,700	3,500	154 54	154	47.43	52.57
28	4	100	700	2,250	175 00	1 75	31.11	68.89
29	27	98	7,150	10,528	301 11	3 08	67.91	32.08
30	4	130	735	1,800	183 75	1 41	40.83	59.17
33	18	124	4,000	11,300	222 22	1 79	35.31	64.69
34	8	180	2,016	3,500	252 00	1 40	57.60	42.40
37	54	250	17,907	29,419	331 61	1 32	60.86	39.14
	152	Average 139	41,258	74,897	Average 221 08	Average 1 65	Average 46.17	Average 53.83

Canning Factories.—Table D.

			$	$	$ c.	$ c.		
45	115	300	12,500	175,000	108 68	36	71.42	28.58
47	173	195	21,100	136,000	121 96	62	15.51	84.49
48	30	75	2,131	5,025	71 00	94	42.40	57.60
	318	Average 190	35,731	316,025	Average 100 55	Average 64	Average 43.11	Average 56.89

Cigar Manufacturers.—Table E.

			$	$	$ c.	$ c.		
55	30	297	12,732	35,000	424 33	1 42	36.37	63.63
56	8	300	3,250	10,000	406 25	1 35	32.50	67.50
	38	Average 298½	15,982	45,000	Average 415 29	Average 1 38½	Average 34.44	Average 65.56

Clothing. Table F.

61	192	300	50,000	260,000	260 41	86	19.23	80.67
62	10	300	4,000	9,000	400 00	1 33	44.44	55.56
63	132	290	29,000	135 000	219 69	75	21.48	78.52
64	347	305	128,740	362.209	371 00	1 21	35.54	64.46
66	40	305	10.100	30,000	252 50	82	33.66	66.34
68	31	305	8,500	35,000	274 19	89	24.28	75.72
69	155	300	65,000	250,000	419 45	1 39	26.	74.
70	69	290	14,000	77,000	202 89	69	18.18	81.82
	976	Average 299	 309,340	1,158,209	300 01	Average 99	Average 27.87	Average 72.13

Carriages and Vehicles. Table G.

80	60	300	26,000	115,000	433 33	1 44	22.60	77.40
81	243	305	85,000	500,000	349 79	1 14	17.	83.
83	25	300	7,100	25,950	284 00	94	27.36	72.64
	328	Average 301	118,100	640,950	Average 355 70	Average 1 17	Average 22.32	Average 77.68

Dairy Products. Table H.

90	2	180	1,355	19,916	677 50	3 20	6.80	93.20
92	5	200	1,050	8,000	210 00	1 05	13.12	86.88
93	5	165	1,212	23,874	242 40	1 46	5.	95.
	12	Average 181⅔	3.617	51,790	Average 379 97	Average 1 90	Average 83.06	Average 16.94

Flour Mills. Table I.

101	6	305	2,300	30,000	383 33	1 25	7.66	92.34
102	5	305	2,600	50,000	520 00	1 34	5.20	94.80
103	20	300	10,500	250,000	525 00	1 75	4.20	95.80
104	9	307	3,560	5,500	395 55	1 28	64.72	35.28
105	23	300	8,315	175,000	361 52	1 20	4.75	95.25
106	49	300	19,000	250,000	385 73	1 28	7.60	92.40
107	4	305	1,795	45,000	448 75	1 47	3.90	96.10
108	24	300	13,030	210,000	541 66	1 80	6.20	93.80
109	11	300	4,8 8	130,000	439 81	1 46	3.70	96.30
110	8	305	4,172	60 468	521 25	1 70	6.89	93.11
111	10	305	3,624	30,000	362 40	1 18	12.8	87.92
112	23	305	6,786	129,535	290 69	95	5.23	94.77
113	60	200	12,450	18,000	207 50	1 03	69 16	30 84
	252	Average 295	93,170	1,383,503	Average 414 09	Average 1 36	Average 15.54	Average 84.46

Furniture. Table J.

120	112	290	56,300	175,000	502 67	1 73	32.17	67.83
121	59	305	21,600	45,000	366 10	1 20	48.	52.
123	45	300	14,400	50,000	320 00	1 06	28.80	71.20
124	48	305	14,368	35,000	299 33	98	41.50	58.95
125	70	300	29,250	70,000	417 85	1 39	41.78	58 22
126	88	300	35,575	100,000	404 26	1 34	35.57	64.43
127	.....	300	10,499	26,839	.....	.....	39.19	60.81
129	246	300	97,000	100,000	394 30	1 31	97.	3.
130	186	300	70,000	210,000	376 34	1 25	33.33	66.67
131	64	300	39,800	65,000	621 87	2 07	61.23	38.77
	918	Average 300	388,792	876,839	Average 41.441	Average 1 36	Average 45.85	Average 54.15

Gas and Electric Light, etc. Table K.

136	20	365	8,630	36,500	431 50	1 18	23.60	76.40
137	6	365	3,360	6,250	560 00	1 53	53.76	46.24
138	4	365	1,920	7,000	480 00	1 31	27.43	72.57
139	10	365	8,700	30,000	870 00	2 38	29.	71.
140	5	365	2,700	19,000	540 00	1 49	14.21	85.79
141	5	365	2,663	10,941	532 60	1 45	24.33	75.67
145	5	365	1,275	6,000	255 00	69	21.25	78.75
146	3	365	400	3,000	133 33	36	13.33	86 67
147	3	365	1,032	4,193	344 00	94	24.61	75.39
148	18	313	10,359	29,441	575 50	1 83	35.83	64.17
150	13	300	11,200	20,000	861 53	2 87	56.	44.
152	3	365	1,300	6,000	433 33	1 18	21.66	78.34
153	36	365	12,400	100,000	344 44	94	12.40	87.60
155	111	365	56,466	200,000	508 70	1 39	28.23	71.77
	242	Average 356	122,405	478,325	Average 486 42	Average 1 32	Average 27.54	Average 72.46

Lumber. Table L.

161	22	175	5,200	30,000	236 36	1 35	17 33	82.67
162	15	300	10,500	35,000	700 00	2 33	30.	70.
164	22	50	2,000	8,000	90 00	1 80	25.	75.
165	25	250	9,000	25,000	360 00	1 04	36.	64.
167	25	305	10,000	40,000	400 00	1 31	25.	75.
170	52	150	21,000	90,000	403 84	2 69	23.33	76.67
171	13	70	1,500	5,000	115 38	1 64	30.	70.
172	203	204	96,593	528,000	475 82	2 33	16.40	83.60
174	104	305	5,000	125,000	48 07	15	4.	96.
	481	Average 201	160,793	886,000	Average 314 38	Average 1 62	Average 23.06	Average 76.94

Leather Manufacturers.—Table M.

			$	$	$ c.	$ c.		
180	55	307	22,304	166,380	405 52	1 02	13.40	86.60
181	17	300	10,039	52,590	590 52	1 96	19.	81.
182	52	300	20,600	125,000	396 15	1 32	16.48	83.52
183	80	303	36,000	260,000	450 00	1 49	13.84	86.16
185	10	340	3,200	20,000	320 00	94	16.	84.
186	338	310	130,000	1,350,000	384 61	1 24	9.62	90.38
	552	Average 310	222,143	1,973,970	Average 424 46	Average 1 32	Average 14.72	Average 85.28

Machine and Iron Founders.—Table N.

			$	$	$ c.	$ c.		
190	18	305	12,500	26 000	694 44	2 27	47.70	51.93
192	21	305	8,000	21,000	380 00	1 24	38.90	61.91
193	20	300	14,961	161,828	748 00	2 49	9.25	90.75
194	95	300	51.571	160,000	542 85	1 70	32.23	67.77
195	73	305	38,293	96,302	524 56	1 71	39.76	69.24
196	136	360	63.000	400,000	463 23	1 28	15.75	84.25
197	11	300	5,847	41,226	531 54	1 77	14.18	85.82
198	34	300	12,500	125,000	367 64	1 22	10.00	90.
199	44	300	21,490	50,000	488 40	1 62	42.98	57.2
201	14	300	4,000	10,000	285 00	95	40.00	60.
202	162	300	69,019	225,856	426 10	1 42	30.55	69.45
203	6	305	1,800	8,000	300 00	98	22.50	77.95
204	21	305	10,500	19,000	500 00	1 63	55 26	44.74
205	107	300	44,003	98,827	411 24	1 37	44.52	55.48
206	25	300	12,859	41,000	514 36	1 71	31.35	68.65
208	41	300	12,400	50,000	302 43	1 00	2.48	97.52
209	87	300	35,490	90,000	407 95	1 35	39.43	69.57
211	133	305	62,000	150,000	466 16	1 33	41.33	58.67
212	101	300	50,000	200,000	495 00	1 65	25.00	75.
213	4	305	1,250	2,100	312 50	1 02	59.52	49.48
214	395	305	251,000	670,000	635 44	2 08	26.69	73.31
215	665	307	370,700	490,000	407 06	1 32	55.24	44.76
216	155	300	74,000	288,000	412 90	1 37	25.69	74.31
217	8	300	4,635	24,000	579 37	1 93	19.31	89.69
218	33	300	16,500	350,000	500 00	1 66	4.71	94.29
219	49	285	20,000	150,000	408 16	1 43	13.33	86.67
220	26	300	12,675	44,353	487 50	1 62	28.57	71.43
	2,474	Average 304	1,182,023	3,991,492	Average 478 50	Average 1 57	Average 29.61	Average 70 39

Planing Mills.—Table O.

228	4	305	$ 1,800	$ 12,000	$ c. 450 00	$ c. 1.47	15.	85.
229	15	290	8,000	35,000	533 33	1.83	22.85	77.15
230	15	250	5,000	10,000	333 33	1.33	50.	50.
231	5	250	1,500	15,000	300 00	1.20	10.	90.
232	19	108	1,030	3,500	54 21	.50	29.42	79.58
233	9	250	3,000	6,500	333 33	1.33	46.15	53.85
234	30	300	3,750	29,000	125 00	.41	12.93	87.7
235	1000	300	.....	1,600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
237	11	305	1,750	8,000	159 09	.52	21.87	78.13
238	23	150	4,900	20,000	213 04	1.42	24.05	75.95
	1131	Average 250	30,730	1,739,000	Average 250 13	Average 1.11	Average 23.22	Average 76.78

Printing and Publishing.—Table P.

246	4	310	$ 1,000	$ 2,500	$ c. 250 00	$ c. 80	40.	60.
248	16	305	8,870	20,000	554 37	1 81	44.35	55.65
250	5	315	1,350	3,000	270 00	85	45.	55.
251	29	308	12,332	28,000	425 24	1 38	44.40	55.96
252	6	313	600	3,000	100 00	32	20.	80.
255	12	312	5,750	10,000	479 16	1 53	57.50	42.50
256	49	313	12,136	35,865	257 65	82	33.83	66.17
259	5	305	1,139	1,500	227 80	74	75.93	24.7
	126	Average 310⅛	43,177	103,865	Average 320 52	Average 1 03	Average 45.12	Average 54.88

Pianos and Organs.—Table Q.

265	305	296	$ 168,000	$ 420,000	$ c. 550 81	$ c. 1 86	40.	60.
266	7	305	3,275	17,000	467 85	1 53	19.26	89.74
267	175	300	82,200	200,000	469 77	1 56	41.1	58.99
268	89	300	49,000	162,000	550 56	1 83	29.62	79.38
	576	Average 302½	302,475	799,000	Average 509 77¼	Average 1 69	Average 32.49	Average 67.51

Paper and Pulp Manufacturers.—Table R.

275	65	310	$ 32,420	$ 50,000	$ c. 498 76	$ c. 1 60	64.80	35.92
276	158	296	18,927	451,947	119 79	40	41.87	58.13
277	13	305	6,000	24,000	461 53	1 51	25.	75.
278	125	300	75,926	326,674	607 40	2 02	29.36	79.64
280	71	305	30,967	211,895	422 07	1 38	14.66	85.34
	432	Average 303	164,240	1,064,516	Average 421 91	Average 1 38	Average 35.14	Average 64.86

Provisions, Etc.—Table S.

287	65	275	$ 26,000	$ 300,000	$ c. 400 00	$ c. 1 45	8.66	91.34
288	255	298	149,347	1,087,256	585 67	1 96	13.73	86.27
289	4	300	3,000	12,000	750 00	2 50	25.	75.
290	609	312	267,911	5,134,761	439 92	1 41	5.21	94.79
	933	Average 296¼	446,258	6,534,017	Average 543 89¾	Average 1 83	Average 13.15	Average 86.85

Wood Specialties.—Table T.

295	90	305	$ 44,000	$ 120,000	$ c. 488 88	$ c. 1 57	36.66	63.34
298	10	300	3,500	20,000	350 00	1 16	17.50	82.50
299	62	300	26,100	50,000	420 96	1 40	52.20	47.80
300	44	300	19,802	40,000	450 04	1 50	49.50	59.50
301	4	300	800	3,500	200 00	66	22.85	77.15
302	15	275	3,700	11,000	246 66	89	33.63	66.37
303	10	36	300	2,500	30 00	83	12.	88.
304	29	291	6,203	12,400	213 89	73	50.20	49.80
	264	Average 263⅜	104,405	259,400	Average 300 05	Average 1 02	Average 34.21	Average 65.69

WOOLENS AND COTTONS.—TABLE U.

			$	$	$ c.	$ c.		
310	14	250	2,867	13,000	204 78	81	22.50	77.50
311	256	300	90,000	500,000	351 56	1 17	18.	82.
312	8	225	620	3,000	77 50	34	20.66	79.34
313	17	300	3,750	28,000	220 58	73	13.39	86.71
314	5	250	900	4,000	180 00	72	22.50	77.50
315	7	200	490	3,500	70 00	35	14.	86.
317	17	300	4,500	24,000	264 70	88	18.75	81.25
318	20	300	8,600	50,000	430 00	1 43	17.20	82.80
		Average			Average	Average	Average	Average
	344	265	111,727	625,500	224 89	80	18.37	81.63

MISCELLANEOUS.—TABLE V.

			$	$	$ c.	$ c.		
328	25	300	10,000	20,000	400 00	1 33	50.	50.
333	38	105	6,628	206,838	174 42	1 66	3.2	96.98
334	53	305	11,160	30,000	210 56	69	37.2	62.98
337	64	305	22,170	500,000	346 40	1 13	44.34	55.66
		Average			Average	Average		Average
	180	253¾	49,958	756,838	282 84	1 20	36 38	63.62

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

The system of Government Free Employment Bureaus, first inaugurated by the State of Ohio, U. S. A., in 1890, is fast becoming a factor in all the other States of the Union, also Great Britain, the Australasian Colonies, and throughout Europe. France, Germany, Bavaria, and even Russia have all reached the common conviction by a common experience, that the needs of the unemployed are a legitimate concern of the State.

The system is adopted to the greatest extent on this Continent by the States of Ohio and Illinois, although it is rapidly spreading through the States of New York, Missouri, Connecticut and others. Ohio leads with offices in five cities, viz., Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, and Toledo. Illinois follows with three offices in Chicago, and one in Peoria; other States having adopted them in one or two cities. London, England, has five Labor Bureaus, and five in other cities in England, together with a number of agencies of the Salvation Army, and of the Association for Befriending Young Servants; these agencies alone, securing free of charge, situations for 14,994 persons in one year out of 16,382 applications.

France reports situations secured free of charge in a single year for 47,979 persons; in Germany 222,595 idle persons secured situations without cost in the same period. Thus, are the helpless, the hopeless, enabled to secure employment, many of whom would be in their hopeless condition, a greater menace to Society by reason of their inability to meet the extortion of the private employment agencies in the various cities who are ever feeding on the necessities of the unemployed, exacting often the last dollar from the unfortunate, and in the majority of cases without securing the promised "job."

A few years ago, the Commissioner for Ohio, in a Report, said: "The law creating the Free Employment Office was undoubtedly an experimental departure in legislation. The result of that Act has been a success. I am glad to say that these offices stand well in favor with employers of labor, and working men and women consider it a great privilege to have a place of this kind in their city, where they can go for information, or to secure employment without being charged a fee or being imposed upon in any way."

Before the inauguration of the free public employment offices by the state, private employment offices were springing up in every corner, and were

getting fat by their methods of doing business. There are now, few of them left, and where they still exist they are not working in that high-handed manner as was the case a few years ago.

The Twenty-Seventh Annual Report, (1903) of the Commissioner of Labor for Ohio, in Part VIII., dealing with free public employment offices of that State, show as marked increase in business year by year. The summary for the fourteen years of their existence is shown in the following table:

SUMMARY.

From reports of five offices, with population of cities in which offices are ocated:

Cities	Population.	Males and Females.				Applications Filled.
		Situations Wanted.	Help Wanted	Positions Secured	For Situations.	For Help.
Cleveland	381,768	82,598	62,114	43,527	Per ct. 52 7.10	per ct. 70
Columbus	125,560	59,254	50,822	33,717	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	325,902	69,264	49,567	34,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dayton	85,333	84,[illegible]	74,5[illegible]	45,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	131,822	67,966	66,424	47,617	70	71 2/3
Grand Total	1,050,385	364,345	303,288	204,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Fifth Annual Report of the Illinois Free Employment offices for year ending October 1st, 1903, says:

"The work of these offices still continues successfully. Their popularity with working people seeking employment and persons desiring to employ help, is unabated. The Superintendents of the offices report that they have not only their regular customers wanting help, but receive many additional requests from large employers of labor, as well as from numerous persons needing only one person, man or woman, a boy or girl."

The following table shows the result of the work of the four offices, from the date of their organization (August 2, 1899) to October 1st, 1903:

Year.	Applications for Employment.			Application for Help.	
	Number Filed	Number Positions Secured.	Number unfilled.	Number Filed.	Number Filled
1899	13,097	6,497	6,600	10,370	3,873
1900	37,285	31,21[illegible]	[illegible]	35,[illegible]	[illegible]
1901	27,[illegible]	23,9[illegible]	[illegible]	28,[illegible]	[illegible]
1902	44,[illegible]	40,[illegible]	4,7[illegible]	47,[illegible]	[illegible]
1903	43,[illegible]	39,[illegible]	[illegible]	47,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	166,397	141,119	25,278	169,092	27,973

CONSANGUINITY OF LABOR AND EDUCATION.

An address by William J. Tucker, D.D., President of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

To the Twentieth Annual Convention of the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics of America, Concord, N. H., July 12, 1904.

What I have to say is in the nature of some reflections upon the *mind* of the wage-earner—an expression which I borrow from the opening sentence of the recent book by John Mitchell on organized labor: "The average wage-earner has made up his mind that he must remain a wage-earner."* I would not take this generalization in any unqualified way. The author has himself qualified it by the use of the word "average." But when reduced to its lowest terms, it is, I think, the most serious statement which has been made of late concerning the social life of the country, for it purports to be the statement of a mental fact. If Mr. Mitchell had said that in his opinion the conditions affecting the wage-earner were becoming fixed conditions, that would have been a statement of grave import, but quite different from the one made. Here is an interpretation of the mind of the wage-earner, from one well qualified to give an interpretation of it, to the effect that the average wage-earner has reached a state of mind in which he accepts the fixity of his condition. Having reached this state of mind, the best thing which can be done is to organize the wage-earner into a system through which he may gain the greatest advantage possible within his accepted limitations. I am not disposed to take issue with the conclusion of the argument (I am a firm believer in trade-unions), but I do not like the major premise of the argument. I should be sorry to believe that it was altogether true. And in so far as it is true—in so far, that is, as we are confronted by this mental fact—I believe that we should address ourselves to it quite as definitely as to the physical facts which enter into the labor problem.

If "the average wage-earner has made up his mind that he must remain a wage-earner," we have a new type of solidarity, new at least to this country. No other man amongst us has made up his mind to accept his condition. The majority of men are accepting the conditions of their daily work, but it is not an enforced acceptance. This is true of the great body of people engaged in farming, in mercantile pursuits, and in most of the underpaid professional employments.

In the social order, one of two things must be present to create a solidarity—pride or a grievance. An aristocracy of birth is welded together by pride. It perpetuates itself through the increasing pride of each new generation. An aristocracy is an inheritance, not of wealth, for some "families" are very poor, but of an assured state of mind. An aristocrat does not have to make up his mind; it has been made up for him. An aristocracy

*The paragraph from which this quotation is made is as follows: "The average wage-earner has made up his mind that he must remain a wage-earner. He has given up the hope of a kingdom to come, where he himself will be a capitalist, and he asks that the reward for his work be given to him as a working man. Singly, he has been too weak to enforce his just demands, and he has sought strength in union, and has associated himself into organizations."

is in this respect entirely different from a plutocracy. A plutocracy is at any given time merely an aggregation of wealth. People are struggling to get into it and are continually falling out of it. There is no mental repose in a plutocracy. It is a restless, struggling, disintegrating mass. It has no inherent solidarity.

Next to pride, the chief source of solidarity is a grievance. The solidarity may be transient or permanent. It lasts as long as the sense of grievance lasts. Sometimes the sense of grievance is worn out; then you have to invent some other term than solidarity to express the deplorable condition into which a mass of people may fall. But whenever the sense of dissatisfaction is wide-spread and permanent it deepens into a grievance which creates solidarity. The human element involved is at work to intensify and to perpetuate itself.

Now, when it is said that "the average wage-earner has made up his mind that he must remain a wage-earner," the saying assumes unwillingness on his part, the sense of necessity, and therefore a grievance which, as it is communicated from man to man, creates a solidarity. If you can eliminate the grievance, you break up the solidarity. The wage-earner then becomes, like the farmer, the trader, the schoolmaster, a man of a given occupation. The fact of the great number of wage-earners signifies nothing in a social sense, unless they are bound together by a grievance, unless they have made up their mind to some conclusion which separates them from the community at large or the body politic.

We have come, it seems to me, to the most advanced question concerning "labor," as we find ourselves in the presence of this mental fact which Mr. Mitchell asserts. What can be done to so affect "the mind of the wage-earner" that it will not work toward that kind of solidarity which will be of injury to him and to society?

It is, of course, entirely obvious that a greater freedom of mind on the part of the wage-earner may be expected to follow the betterment of his condition. This betterment of condition is the one and final object of the trade-union. I doubt if one-half of that which the trade-union has gained for the wage-earner could have been gained in any other way. I doubt if one-quarter of the gain would have been reached in any other way. Trade-unionism is the business method of effecting the betterment of the wage-earner under the highly organized conditions of the modern industrial world. But trade-unionism at its best must do its work within two clear limitations.

In the first place, every advance that trade-unionism tries to make in behalf of the wage-earner as such finds a natural limit. The principle of exclusiveness, of separate advantage, is a limited principle. At a given point, now here, now there, it is sure to react upon itself, or to be turned back. Organization meets opposing organization. Public interests become involved. Moral issues are raised. The co-operating sympathy of men, which can always be counted upon in any fair appeal to it, turns at once into rebuke and restraint if it is abused. The wage-earner in a democracy will never be allowed to get far beyond the average man through any exclusive advantages which he may attempt through organization.

In the second place, trade-unionism can deal with the wage-earner only as a wage-earner, and he is more than a wage-earner. There comes a time when he cannot be satisfied with wages. The betterment of his condition creates wants beyond those which it satisfies. The growing mind of the wage-earner, like anybody's growing mind, seeks to widen its environment. It wants contact with other kinds of minds. When once it becomes aware of its provincialism it tries to escape from it—a fact which is clearly attest-

ed in the broadening social and political relations of the stronger labor leaders.

But while I believe that trade-unionism is the business method of enlarging the mind of the wage-earner through the betterment of his condition, I think that the time has come for the use or adaptation of other means which may give it freedom and expansion. One means of preventing a narrow and exclusive solidarity of wage-earners is greater identification on their part with the community through the acquisition of local property. Mobility is, in the earlier stages of the development of the wage-earner, the source of his strength. He can easily change to his interest. No advantage can be taken of his fixity. He can put himself without loss into the open market. He can avail himself at once of the highest market price, provided his change of place does not affect injuriously his fellow workers in the union—an exception of growing concern.

But in the more advanced stages of labor the wage-earner gains the privilege of localizing himself, and in so doing he takes a long step in the direction of full and free citizenship. A good deposit in a savings-bank adds to his social value, but that value is greatly enhanced by exchanging it for a good house.

I am aware that in advancing the acquisition of local property I touch upon the large and as yet undetermined question of the decentralization of labor. If the great cities are to be the home of the home of the industries, then this idea can be realized in only a partial degree through suburban homes. But if the industries are to seek out or establish smaller centres, then the wage-earner has the opportunity to become more distinctly and more conspicuously a citizen.

Another means of giving freedom and expansion to the wage-earning population in place of a narrow and exclusive solidarity is by giving to it ready access to the higher education. There is no reason why the former experience of the New England farmer and the present experience of the Western farmer should not be repeated in the family of the intelligent wage-earner. The sons of the New England farmer who were sent to college identified their families with the state and church and with all public interests. They lifted the family horizon. I have said that this experience may be repeated in the families of the wage-earner. It is being repeated. Let me give you an illustration with which I am familiar. The students at Dartmouth are divided about as follows, according to the occupation of their fathers: Forty per cent. are the sons of business men, twenty-five per cent. of professional men, fifteen per cent. of farmers; of the remaining thirty per cent., more than half are the sons of wage-earners. The per cent. from the shops now equals that from the farm. I have no doubt that this proportion will hold in most of our Eastern colleges and universities. The home of the wage-earner is becoming a recruiting ground for higher education which no college can afford to overlook. As Professor Marshall, the English economist, has said, "Since the manual-labor classes are four or five times as numerous as all other classes put together, it is not unlikely that more than half of the best natural genius that is born into the country belongs to them." And from this statement he goes on to draw the conclusion that "there is no extravagance more prejudicial to the growth of the national wealth than that wasteful negligence which allows genius which happens to be born of lowly parentage to expend itself in lowly work." So much for the necessity of flesh, virile and self-supporting stock to the higher education, if it is to discharge its obligation to society. Virility is as necessary to educational progress as it is to industrial progress. I am in the habit

of saying that, from an educational point of view, it is on the whole easier to make blue blood out of red blood than it is to make red blood of blue blood. The reaction from the higher education upon the family of the wage-earner is yet to be seen, but no one can doubt its broadening influences. As the representatives of these families became more numerous in our colleges and universities, and as they have time to make a place for themselves in all the great callings, they will of necessity lift those whom they represent toward their own level. Some of them will become captains of industry. I believe that in that capacity they will also become leaders of labor. For, as it seems to me, the settlement of the relation of capital and labor is to be more and more, not in the hands of men who have been trained away from one another, but in the hands of men who have been trained toward one another. The industrial world is becoming a great school in which men must learn to practice the industrial virtues. And among these virtues I put, next to honesty in work and in the wage of work, and absolute fidelity in keeping agreements at any cost, that sense of justice which comes of the ability to put one's self in another's place. When we have capitalists and leaders of labor, it must be both at one and the same time, who are really able "to reason together," we shall have industrial peace. This will mean arbitration at first hand.

I mention another source of freedom and breadth and power to the wage-earner—a source which is common to all—namely, satisfaction in his work. The wage is not and never can be the sufficient reward of labor. This is just as true of the salary as of the wage. The difference at present lies in the fact that the person on a low salary is apt to take more satisfaction in his work than the person on a high wage—the school-teacher on $800 or $1,000 a year, in distinction from the mechanic on four or six dollars a day. The present ambition of the high wage-earner seems to incline more to the pecuniary rewards of his work than to the work itself. Doubtless this tendency is due in no slight degree to the fact that the wage-earner is brought into constant and immediate contact with the money-making class. He sees that the value of the industry is measured chiefly by its profits. Sometimes the profits are flaunted in his face. At all times the thing most in evidence to him is money. I deprecate this constant comparison between the capitalist and the labor. The comparison were far better taken between the workman and the other men whose chief reward is not money. The old-time professions still live and maintain their position though a certain detachment from pecuniary rewards. The exceptional doctor may receive large fees, but his profession forbids him to make a dollar out of any discovery which he may make in medicine. The exceptional minister may receive a large salary, but his profession puts the premium upon self-denying work. Even the law is more distintively represented by the moderate salary of the average judge than by the retainer of the counsel for a wealthy corporation. The skilled workman, the artisan, belongs with these men, not with the money-makers. In allowing himself to be commercialized he enters upon a cheap and unsatisfying competition. His work is an art, and he has the possible reward of the artist. Under medievalism the guild and the university were not far apart. I should like to see the relation restored and extended.

I am not speaking in this connection of the unskilled laborer. There is a point below which it is impossible to idealize labor. The man who works in ceaseless and petty monotony, and under physical discomfort and danger, cannot do anything more than to earn an honest livelihood, if, indeed, he receives the living wage. But he is as far removed from the advanced wage-earner of our days as he is from any of the well-supported and well-rewarded classes. For him we are all bound to work, and to act, and to think—not as

an object of our charity, but as a part of our industrial brotherhood; and whenever a great labor leader, be he John Burns or John Mitchell, goes to his relief and tries to give him self-supporting and self-respecting standing, we should count it not a duty but an honor to follow the leading; but equally do I hold it to be a duty and an honor that, as the wage-earner advances in intelligence, in pecuniary reward, and in position, he should take his place without any reservation whatever among those who are trying to meet the responsibilities which attach to citizenship in a democracy.

I have not attempted, gentlemen, to enter at all in his brief discussion into the technical aspects of your work, but I am aware that I have covered ground entirely familiar to you. Very likely your broader judgment and clearer insight into details may modify some of my positions or make them untenable. But viewing the present disposition and purpose of the best-intentional leaders in the ranks of organized labor, with many of whom you have to do, I am convinced that their avowed object is not commensurate with their opportunity. I am convinced that the interpretation put upon the mind of the wage-earner, if it represents a present fact, ought to suggest a duty toward the mind of labor. That duty is to give it freedom, breadth, expansion; to incorporate it into the common mind of aspiration and hope, the American type of mind. In saying this I do not overlook or minimize the imperative duty of raising the lowest wage-earner to the highest place to which he can be lifted, and of giving a future to his children and to his children's children. I would urge, in the full apostolic sense, the old apostolic injunction—"We that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak." But I would not stop with this duty. I would make the wage-earner, as he grows strong, a helper all round; a partner in all the serious work of the republic; an active power in that commonwealth which draws no line within the wants or hopes of man.

Mr. Bealin, (superintendent free employment office, New York city): I would like to ask President Tucker a question. In speaking of the advantages of higher education when obtained by the children of wage-workers, the the paper read would leave the impression that this advantage would create a kind of messenger of peace between the two classes of society—between the employing class and the employed. While I am in favor of education, I rather think there is danger that, instead of the boy who goes from the home of the wage-worker to college remaining in contact and in sympathy with his family in all things, in spirit and in body, the chances are that he would be ashamed of his low origin, and that in after-life he would not be found associating with the people of his birth and of his early environment; that he would be in the opposite class, doing injury instead of service in a great many instances. I think that perhaps it would result in his getting in on the outer edge of what is called our better class, and that this would create a cleavage between the son and his father and between the child and the home.

President Tucker: I will give a single illustration of what lies within my observation. I have said that at Dartmouth perhaps fifteen per cent. of our students are sons of wage-earners. In connection with our graduating exercises is a social reception, at which the students very generally bring their friends, and I do not know of anything that has touched me more than the invariable custom of these men in bringing their fathers and mothers and introducing them with a loyalty and a pride into the class of people variously represented without the slightest embarrassment and with the utmost

naturalness. So far as my observation goes, I do not see the danger to which reference has been made. I understand entirely what the possibilities are in that direction; but if the training of our colleges is to take the snobbery out of men and quicken their sympathy, I think that this result ought to hold with regard to the son of the wage-earner as well as with the son of anybody. It is all in the atmosphere, I think—in the manner in which colleges go about their work and the way in which they create or fail to create a social democracy.

MARYLAND (Mr. Schonfarber, assistant commissioner). While I do not wish to enter into a discussion of the subject, I desire to say one word. I think the teachings of labor organizations for the past forty years have been on the lines discussed and advocated by President Tucker. I know of one organization, particularly, which was very strong and powerful in this country at one time, and which made its basic principle education, and which had for the first plank of its platform some such suggestion as that offered by President Tucker.

President WRIGHT: So far as I know, Mr. Schonfarber, all the labor organizations have in their platforms a declaration in favor of education.

NEW YORK (Mr. McMackin): I feel more than pleased with the address that has been delivered. I think it is one of the very best that have been delivered before this association since I became a member of it, and is somewhat in line with the discussion we had at St. Louis—if you will allow your minds to travel back—and that was brought up by my friend from Kansas (Mr. Johnson). The paper, if it shows anything, shows what all men who take any interest in reform most have recognized the last ten years, perhaps—that there is a growing affinity between the toiler and the university man; and that sympathy, if I may so term it, is one of the great saving qualities of the whole country. It is a fact to-day that if we can only centralize thought in the subject, if we can only bring together the minds of the university man and the laboring man and the enlightened employer, we will do more to solve what is termed the labor question than can be done by any other people on this earth. We are doing the most now. I think the question which Mr. Realin brings up—the tendency of the child to feel that he is above his own immediate relatives—will fade away in the light that education gives him; that he will not be ashamed of his parents or of his home; that the poverty-stricken parents are in that condition, not through any fault of their own, but for the want of a common understanding; that is due to a false system of economy, and hence the child's natural affinities ought to grow stronger as his education is broadened. I think, in that way, the paper is one of the best, and I am deeply thankful to the president of Dartmouth College for delivering it here to-day.

President WRIGHT: I may say, generally, that I would like to supplement President Tucker's observation by my own experience in the new college over which I have the honor to preside. More than three-quarters of the students are sons of mechanics. That is naturally so in a city like Worcester, devoted, as it is, to skilled trades. I notice that those young men introduce me to their fathers and mothers with as much pride and with as little feeling of humiliation as the sons of more wealthy parents. And this other observation may be made: Not one of us knows of any man or woman who is struggling to secure a living—our immigrants, if you please—who does not wish his or her sons and daughters to have an education of which

they were deprived. I think that is the very strongest feeling among people who have to work—who are, perhaps on account of lack of training, obliged to work with their hands. Of course, as the gentleman from New York (Mr. Bealin) remarked, there are times when a broader education produces a certain kind of restlessness and discontent, but it is the discontent that comes of knowledge of past conditions and that spurs them on to newer and higher ambitions. I think, as Mr. McMackin remarked, that the affinity between the wage-earner and the colleges and universities is growing stronger and stronger. We have discussed that in some of our conventions, especially in the one at St. Louis. While forty or fifty years ago—maybe less—there was a feeling on the part of the workers and the toilers of society antagonistic to universities and colleges, that was because the colleges and the universities felt that they were the sole custodians of knowledge. The attitude of all higher institutions of learning to-day is the reverse of that, and every college that hopes to advance its works feels incumbent upon it to show that it is in sympathy with the public at large, and aims to do something for the public beyond what it does under its curriculum and for its students alone. I believe that is true of all progressive colleges. President Tucker observes that it is true at Dartmouth. I think the little danger which comes from the old adage "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing" can be relieved only by more knowledge, which will show that knowledge is not a dangerous thing, but something advantageous to the one that possesses it.

Massachusetts (Mr. Pidgin): I have been greatly interested in and much impressed by the paper read by the president of Dartmouth College, and I think that we, as officers of the labor bureaus of the country, can do something to ascertain whether the statement made by Mr. John Mitchell and quoted by President Tucker is correct. I think if we should send out letters to these wage-earners in their respective states and ask them the question whether they were satisfied with their condition—whether they were contented to remain wage-earners and satisfied to have their children remain so—we would get broad light on the subject. I feel sure, in Massachusetts, I should find that in eighty or ninety per cent. there is certain contentment with their condition as being the best possible at the present time, but that they are looking forward to something better for themselves and for their sons and daughters. As an illustration: I am a graduate of the English high school, in Boston. There has been a great change in that school—in the nationalities of the pupils attending it. Two years ago I was interested in one of the classes from that school. I became acquainted with one of its prominent members. At the time of the graduation of the class I found that five of the leading scholars bore Jewish or Italian names, and one of the brightest was a Russian Jew, who had made his preparation to go to Harvard. His father was a comparatively poor man, yet he recognized the necessity of pushing his children forward in this country, and was economizing in every way to put his son through college. I think that can be taken as a pretty strong indication that the new immigrants to this country have strongly in their minds the idea that their children ought to occupy much better positions than themselves, and are not satisfied to be simply hewers of wood and drawers of water, as in the olden days.

Mr. North (census office): I would like to add a word to the commendation which has been given President Tucker's address. I was very much impressed by what he said. I think it will have more influence because of his candid statement of personal sympathy with the trade-union idea. Start-

ing with that statement, his address is one which ought to be read and circulated among the trade-unionists themselves. I believe he is entirely right in controverting John Mitchell's statement that the average working man does not hope to lift himself above his immediate environment. That statement may possibly be true of the class of working men with whom John Mitchell is most familiar—the miners—the class in which the predominance of unskilled labor is the greatest. It certianly is not true of mechanical labor; and in justification of that statement, I am able to say, after a long and intimate association with manufacturers, that a very large proportion of the most successful manufacturers I have known, particularly here in New England, have been men who have come straight up from the ranks of labor. President Tucker's suggestion about the relationship of education to trade-unionism and to the future of the working man is potent to the last degree, not so much perhaps for the university and the college, as for the common school and the high school. If there is any danger in trade-unionism—and at times it appears as though there were great danger—that danger, in my judgment, is going gradually to disappear through the influence of education, and the common school and the high school are going to be even more potent than the university in teaching the trade-unionist whatever he may yet have to learn about his duties to society. Trade-unionism exists in no other country where the opportunities for education are so great as in this country, and therefore it is in the United States that the future of trade-unionism is the most promising and the most auspicious.

ONTARIO (Mr. Glockling): As one coming from the country to the north of you, I am moved to add briefly my quota of appreciation for the paper we listened to yesterday from President Tucker. I come from the simple ranks of labor. My parents were unable to afford me an education. In my experience of labor then till now I have discovered that one of the fundamental desires of labor organizations has been the desire for *equality of opportunity.* To me the paper read by President Tucker breathed that spirit of equality of opportunity, and the strongest element of encouragement and hope that I derive from the paper was that a gentleman in President Tucker's position had the courage to express the sentiments he expressed. We have little difficulty in finding incidents where men of President Tucker's standing in public life have had the courage to express these sentiments, but they found it to their material disadvantage, and that has, to some extent, precluded others in like positions from expressing them.

I believe that words such as fell from President Tucker's lips yesterday, coming from him in his official position, will do more than any other one thing for the settlement of these questions. I believe that the great majority of our public instructors have sentiments similar to those expressed by President Tucker, but material environment prevents their expression. The hope I have is that it will be an inspiration to other men in similar positions to ience from then till now I have discovered that one of the fundamental decrease the forces of opposition so falsely assumed by men who have retarded the growth of such sentiments. That is the encouragement I have, and which I will take home to my people, and it will be appreciated. We feel that if the public instructors of this country will take up this position as they find it with frankness, and with the opportunity of giving expression to their thoughts, it will go further to settle this question of dissension between capital and labor than any source I am aware of. From the spoken truth will come that correct understanding of economic relations that will preclude the present hostility existing between these two great forces.

PRESIDENT WRIGHT: It affords me great pleasure to introduce to the association at this time Judge Wallace, of Newcastle, Pa.

Mr President and Members of the Association: Several weeks ago your secretary (Mr. Clark) asked me to accompany him to the city of Concord. At that time I was busily engaged in my work, and informed him when that was through I would be glad to take a vacation and come with him to New Hampshire, but that I would put one limitation upon my visit, which was that I would not be asked to make a speech. I talk for about ten months in the year, and I think that when I get a vacation at the end of those ten months I ought not to be asked to talk the other two. But you all know the tricks your secretary will do, even on his best friends. So I am here now, through Mr. Clark's art, or artifice, and I could not get away without saying a few words of appreciation. This is my first opportunity of listening to any discussion of this kind, and I have enjoyed it. I have enjoyed the hospitality by the citizens of New Hampshire and of Concord. I have enjoyed the visit I have had with your president, and as I sat here and listened to the reports from the several states I was impressed with the importance of your work. Coming as I do from a thickly populated settlement—a settlement made up almost entirely of wage-earners—it is of more importance to me.

As I sat here and listened to the eloquent address of President Tucker, it raised some thoughts in my mind which I think ought to be considered; and while I am not here to deliver any address upon the sentiments that were expressed by President Tucker, or in any way to criticize that able paper, at the same time I feel like saying what the boy used to say: "Those are my sentiments." And when President Tucker took up the words of John Mitchell—and I would not detract one jot from Mr. Mitchell's reputation, or his ability, or his knowledge of the wage-earner—I beg to differ with Mr. Mitchell when he says that the average wage-earner is contented or is satisfied. I might say from my experience—and I have been one of them—that the average wage-earner is, perhaps, more contented than any other worker, be he in a professional line or not. In our community the average worker has his home; he owns it. The ownership of property by the worker is not the exception but the general rule; and when that worker finishes his daily toil and goes home to meet his loving wife and family, tired as he is, and retires to visit with them, with no thought about the work of to-morrow, what more could he ask of contentment and happiness? Compare him, if you will, with the man who goes home from his office or place of business, with stocks fluctuating as they have been. Is there contentment there, or is the contentment in the wage-worker's home? I need not answer.

But we have these questions that come before us for the betterment of the wage-earner, if it can be done. What means can we suggest, if any, to bring together the capitalist and the wage-earner? Your Association has sought this for years, and has been of great benefit to both; but when we come to look on it from the standpoint of some of us who have been elevated from the ranks, all these questions coming before us go back to these: How can we help them? How can we bring about the equality of the masses? As President Tucker said yesterday, it is easier to bring up the red blood than to bring down the blue. Let us see if we can make any suggestion whereby we can do away with the red and the blue blood, and have the color white. This is what we ought to do—make one color, and that pure and white.

We, as lawyers, are taught, and we practise, the drawing of examples or comparisons, and those to the extreme, in order to reach our client's interest and to show our cause to the best advantage. It has been suggested by the remark of Mr. Schonfarber, in his discussion as to the cost of living, that we

do not all live alike, and that the cost is not the same in all states or places. That is true, and we might as well go back to the very center of the cost of living—the home—when we undertake to seek some means of accomplishing our object of bringing the color to white, because education is what it will require. Habits are what it will require. The common school, as was said yesterday, is the foundation, you may say, but that is built upon home training. From the mother comes the first principles that ought to be enlarged upon. The germs that are going to bring this color to white ought to be started in the home, and under the influence of the mother, carried from that to the public school, and from that to the high school. And then we come to the climax when I say to you, gentlemen of this Association, that I believe the thing that is going to do more to bring that color to white is the education of the wage-worker in our universities and in our colleges. Gentlemen of this Association, I say to you that I think we ought to do all we can to induce our colleges and our universities to bring more of the wage-earners to collegiate and university education. I said to you a moment ago that we seek extremes when we undertake to show our side of the cause.

With all due respect to the different professions, the best way to show how these habits, this education, will bring about benefits is to compare one of my own profession with a minister after they leave college together. This is simply for the purpose of giving you the idea that I hold in my own mind of going back to the foundation and of seeing how there can be some means of reaching the desired effect. The lawyer and the minister enter college, and they graduate. The lawyer goes to the office or to the law school, and is admitted to the bar—the proudest day of his life. The minister, after his graduation, goes to the seminary and is turned over to a charge. The lawyer, gentlemen of this Association, in our state, and even in our community, does not make a fortune the first year; he is fortunate if he can make ends meet, without even having much left to purchase a library. In that first year the very foundation of his success is formed, because upon his entry in his profession he forms the habits that make him economical, make him careful, make him saving; so, as the years go by and his fees increase, those habits formed that first year follow him through, and when he reaches middle age his earnings have increased, and he has accumulated something; those habits have taught him to take care of those earnings. He lives in the way he started, and in after-years you point to him with sufficient of the world's goods and with ability to lend a helping hand to others.

Take the minister—and I am speaking of the average, of course. After he leaves college and goes to the seminary he gets a salary. Circumstances make him keep up appearances and live as he thinks he ought to live. His salary is constant. His living is different the first year of his life professional from that of an attorney. The result is that the foundation of his future life is formed. The habits are there; they follow him, and he goes along with an increased salary those habits increase. He does not have the habits of frugality or of carefulness that the lawyer is compelled to form, so that when he comes to the middle age he must look around and see whether his classmate can help him in his old age. I draw this illustration simply to lead you to my idea of the education of the wage-worker, of the kind of feeling that one ought to have toward the other, because, through this education, which starts at the home and goes through the college, must be some means of helping us to bring the color to the white.

Gentlemen of the Association, I assure you that I appreciate my visit here. I have learned much from your proceedings. This is a new experience to me; I am going home wiser, and with many ideas to broaden me.

MARYLAND (Mr. Schonfarber): There was one part of President Tucker's paper which struck me, as one of the wage-earning class, and which it seems to me ought to attract the attention not only of the members of this convention but of the entire country, and that is the very radical acknowledgment of President Tucker, probably for the first time in the history of this country, from his position as an educator, that wages are not all of the compensation due the wage-earner. There is very much more due him, as implied in the paper. How much more it is almost impossible for any man to say. But this we do know: that all this republic is—all that this country is commercially, patriotically, and in every other way that can be mentioned—is due to the discontent, the energetic discontent, of the wage-earner.

I want to say, as an humble follower of some of the labor leaders in my early youth, that I disagree with them when they say that the wage-earning class of his country ever has been, or is to-day, or ever will be, content and satisfied with the limitations and environment that have been reached. The man who digs in the ditch does it with the hope and inspiration nerving his arm that when he has passed away the child who follows him may be on top of that ditch, superintending the work. With that inspiration, he is seeking to avail himself of all the educational advantages of the country, which are so gloriously advancing and improving, and it is probably his greatest pride to-day to see his child able to take a position in life's struggles a step or two in advance of that which he occupied when he started out. This applies not only to the immigrant, but to the native as well; not only to the laborer in the city, but to the farm laborer in the country. It is due to that inspiration that the vast sums of money are contributed daily and weekly and yearly by our cities and our states to the upbuilding of our public-school system. I recognize, probably as well as others, the great benefits to be derived from higher educaion, from the co-operative work of college-bred men with labor organizations or with men in labor's ranks, and I want to say, not only from my experience in the city of Baltimore, but from my observation in other cities of the country, that that co-operation has been of the greatest help to the wage-worker and to the organized laboring men of this country. The broad-minded, liberal student of the college has gone into the callings occupied by the wage-earner, has uplifted him, and has extended his hand and his encouragement; and the use of his education in such a way has uplifted the laboring man and helped him to build up his defensive organization, and has increased his aspirations and his hopes for his children. I believe that labor organizations have recognized this element.

I believe also that they have recognized more than the unorganized classes, probably, the value of education for the children that are to come after them, and for their own benefit as well. I alluded yesterday or called attention to the fact that a certain labor organization had made the ability to read and write one of the necessities before becoming a member of that organization. It went further than that. When a man applied for membership in the organization, and he was unable to read and write by reason of his environment or his lack of opportunity in early life, he was taught, before entering the sanctum of the lodge, how to write his name on a piece of paper. Some of you who were members of that organization will remember very well that one of the ceremonies attendant upon becoming a member—one of the first ceremonies, the first *real* ceremony, upon entering the lodge room of that organizaion—was to write your own name. That was certainly a recognition of the necessity of education of the masses. The same organization had this plank, the first plank in its platform: "That industrial and moral worth, not wealth, should be the standard of individual and national greatness."

Certainly there could be no higher standard, and that standard cannot be reached without education, industrial as well as moral and intellectual.

I therefore believe that President Tucker is entirely right when he says that the discontent of the masses is making this country grow; and that discontent is not particularly with the home environment which the labors of the wage-worker have created, but the general discontent with lack of opportunity and the disadvantages of opportunity offered to the wage-earner. He is striving by means of education to secure that equality of opportunity which Judge Wallace implied is what we demand and what the wage-worker of this country only needs to secure all that he is entitled to; and he is not entitled to any more than what he earns and what he deserves by his own efforts and his own aspirations.

Iowa (Mr. Brigham): I want to say, in regard to President Tucker's paper, that I thoroughly agree with him on the whole, and hail with delight the expression, by men of President Tucker's class, of friendship, sympathy and desire to co-operate with and help the laboring man. But what I desire to call attention to this morning in the discussion of President Tucker's paper is the statement made in regard to laboring men owning their homes, and I want to say something about what was disclosed to me in the inquiry made in our wage-earners' blank for the last biennial period, where a man was asked: "Do you own your own home?" and replies were made by the different craftsmen who filled out these blanks. One man, in reply to the question "Do you own your own home?" said: "Not on your life, while I work for this company; would not consider it safe for a station agent on this line to invest in property; the wages are already so low that I barely make a living, but they would be cut as soon as the company found I was tied." That is one case. That man was a station agent and telegraph operator, a very much overworked class in our state. You will notice, by looking at the Iowa tenth biennial report, a special chapter devoted to telegraphers and station agents. What is true of the telegrapher is also true of the train and engine men, in railroad service, in a great many cases. The fact that they are tied up in the purchase of property on payments is a powerful lever in the hands of the company to hold wages down or prevent a demand for an increase, and only those who have sufficient amount to make a large payment down can be induced to invest. Of the wage-earners of Iowa, in all crafts, who reported to the bureau for 1901-'02, only thirty-three per cent. owned their own homes.

It is evident to me that there are some things closely identified with the trade-union movement that men in President Tucker's position are unable to learn or become acquainted with until they have rubbed up against the wage-worker himself. I am exceedingly glad to know, however, that we have such men as President Tucker all over this land of ours, and they are becoming awakened to the necessity of taking their position and contributing their part to the solution of this important question. I want to say that every professor of political economy in Iowa, as also every college and school within the borders of the state, is communicating from time to time with our bureau and requesting all the information and data we are able to furnish; and we are furnishing right along material for debating societies, not only in the state of Iowa but in adjoining states. In my judgment, as a member of a trade-union, I believe it is the most hopeful sign of the times that these gentlemen who have had the advantages of a higher education and are in educational work are taking hold with a will to assist in the solution of this question, but I desire to add that there are still some things in connection with the trade-union movement for such gentlemen to investigate.

INDIANA (Mr. Johnson): Having lived all my life in the less populous section of our country (the middle West), the question of existence or subsistence, possibly, has not appealed to me with the same earnestness it has to those living in the more populous sections, where the race for a living would appear to be a little more strenuous. I was greatly pleased with the address by Doctor Tucker yesterday morning, the more so because it touched upon lines in harmony with my own experiences. For the greater part of my active life I have been a teacher in the public schools, and from this standpoint have had to do with young men and women in preparing them for the activities of life. From observation and experience in this field, I am decidedly of the opinion that, so far as education has to do with the life and future success of the boy or girl, much depends upon its being along proper lines. The tendency of all true education is, or at least should be, to dignify labor of all kinds. Having studied the labor question from an educational standpoint, I am inclined to the opinion that many of the difficulties found in the solution of this problem have had their origin, primarily, in the education of the young man. We take the boys and girls as we find them, and by education make them what they should be; it too often happens that they have wrong conceptions of life, and by education and training must be brought to see it in its reality. It is not an unusual thing to hear of the boy, emerging from the public school at the age of sixteen or eighteen, "seeking a position, or discussing the salary question," when in fact he should be looking for "work," with a willingness to do it at such compensation as his services are worth.

A few years ago it was my pleasant duty to assist a young man, educated in one of our universities, in obtaining a place in harmony with his education. Everywhere I was confronted with the questions, "What are his habits?" "Does he smoke?" "Does he drink?" "Is he honest?" The matter of training, while regarded, was a secondary matter. Men whose business it was to employ men said their greatest difficulty was "in securing trustworthy men; young men upon whom they could rely to do honest, faithful service in the various departments of labor." My young man was finally rewarded in his efforts, by securing a place as a special apprentice in the motive-power department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The period of apprenticeship was for four years, and his wage schedule, fixed by the company, was from nine to fifteen cents per hour for the four years, respectively. He completed his four years' apprenticeship period in three years, and, at the end of the third year, was assigned to an important position on a salary basis of $900 per year, and now, after six years with the company, he is sent back to the same shop in which he began, with increased responsibilities and a corresponding increase in salary. During this period, not one word ever passed between him and his employers concerning his pay. In the beginning, he accepted cheerfully the compensation offered, and every increase in salary was a recognition of his worth, brought about by an interested service shorn of all "pulls and demands." When I have had occasion to advise young men seeking employment, I have invariably said to them: "Leave out of your consideration the question of wages. Accept such a position as by education and training you may be fitted for; throw into it your honest effort and time will bring you your reward, just as surely as water seeks its level." Poverty is no barrier to the energetic young man seeking to get on in life, and there can be no good excuse for his not having by education and training such preparation as will bring to him the opportunity to exercise his talent in fields bounded only by his own limitations of power.

While listening to President Tucker I was deeply impressed with the idea of contentment, as suggested by the quotation from John Mitchell relating to the attitude of the average wage-earner. Content! Content! What a word! The man who has but little and is content with what he has is, after all, the really happy man. After having worked behind my desk all day, I have gone home at night with my brain racked and perplexed with difficult problems before me, and I have envied the happiness and comfort of my neighbor who, with his dinner-pail in hand, covered with the dust from the factory or field, comes into his modest home, sits down with his family to his scanty meal, it may be, and for the evening quietly rests in the bosom of his family, retiring at an early hour to enjoy the sweet sleep that comes after a hard day's toil. I have lived upon the farm; I have spent many hours as teacher in the public schools; I have worked in the office behind the desk; but the happiest years of my life were those I spent on the farm doing farm work.

MARYLAND (Mr. Schonfarber): When you find a man who is absolutely contented, is he not a dead man?

INDIANA (Mr. Johnson): No, sir.

MINNESOTA (Mr. O'Donnell): Supposing the condition of affairs to be that the young men who start in life by seeking employment of railroad companies are so vast in numbers that they come in competition with men who have families to support; do you mean to say that they should not ask for wages, but should be satisfied with what the railroad companies would give them? In what position would that place men who must earn a living for themselves and their families?

INDIANA (Mr. Johnson): I do not know whether I shall be able to answer Mr. O'Donnell's question to his satisfaction, but it occurs to me that difficulties he mentions are largely imaginative. The burdens of life of to-day are enough for me to bear, without assuming those of to-morrow. I do not know whether that answers Mr. O'Donnell's question or not.

NEW YORK (Mr. McMackin): There is nothing I wish to say in addition to what I said yesterday, except in relation to that quotation from John Mitchell as to contentment. It may have applied to the miners, with whom Mitchell was dealing—a hopeless class of men. Our friend from Indiana (Mr. Johnson) talks of contentment. It is a great Christian virtue to be content with your lot, whatever and wherever it is, but when contentment eliminates from the human system ambition, then the mere physical being becomes a mere instrument, and there stops all progress. It is that very element in the human system that make our society; that makes the progress we have to-day. Thinking men are coming to the conclusion that if man is not allowed to live as a human being—as a rational, moral, esthetic being—his animal instincts wil get the mastery and make of him one of those abnormal types that from time to time involve humanity in the throes of revolution

And President Tucker opens up another vista, broad and far-reaching, when he says the wages paid to the laborer is not all that is coming to him. What does the doctor mean by that? Why, he must mean that the digger in the sewer, the railroad builder, the humblest man who helps along progress, has some claim that has not been requited. What is that claim? We all know that as population grows, as it becomes dense, the opportunities for employment in all lines of work, for progress, for education, for everything, become less. We supplement it by good men founding colleges, founding hospitals, founding all manner of institutions to help the ignorant, the afflicted,

and every other class. Does it not occur to you that this thing that is doled out—this charity—is often what may be justly termed the unrequited claim of the workers?

It is in the solving of these questions, in bringing them clearly before the minds of the rising generation, that we may hope to solve what is termed the labor question. When we deal, in this same question, with how much wage a man receives, and how many hours constitute a day's work, we are dealing only with primary necessities of life of the animal man—with mere subsistence. The American growing up to-day wants more than that; his family wants more. That great desire has been cultivated, and is growing all the time. He wants recreation; he wants music, art; he wants all that which helps to brighten life and to make life pleasant.

The ideal of Mr. Johnson is not the ideal of Christianity as I have learned it He does not seem to distinguish between resignation and happiness or contentment. A man may be resigned to a hopeless condition of affairs, but it would be a sad mistake to suppose that because he is resigned he is contented and happy. It would still be a sadder mistake to proclaim that Christianity requires a man to be happy and contented with a state of things which blights or stifles all that is highest, all that is noblest, all that is inspiring in human nature.

When you talk of the happiness of the poor daily wage-worker, going home to his little family with his face lit up, it is simply because that man's whole life is a perfect hell on earth *except* the few minutes that he looks on the smiling faces of his own children. The slave, the exile, may be resigned, but who shall say that he is contented and happy? Christianity unshackled the slave; its glorious mission to-day is to emancipate man from the shackles of ambition and greed, to direct and aid him in the development of his rational, moral and esthetic nature, and thus elevate him to the dignity for which the creator destined him.

Mr. Johnson's ideal may be all right in a certain sense, and yet Christianity teaches us that the nominal wage that is paid to the laborer is not all that is coming to him; that if I cannot find work and am hungry, I am justified in stealing—taking by force, to keep me alive. We are getting beyond that sort of thing; we are bettering this condition, and any man who can allow himself to travel back will be convinced of this. I can go back to 1870, the year of the first strike that I entered into in New York, and when I look back to these years and see the vast progress that has been made though it has been slow, it is perfectly wonderful.

The only reason we do not progress here in a more practical sense is because we have not arrived at a common understanding as to just what is best to be done. It is our business, in conjunction with such gentlemen as President Tucker, and others, to show the way, to show the truth; and never hesitate to speak the ruth when you know it. It is in that sense that these bureaus of labor amount to anything, and when they do not do that they ought to be abolished and cease to exist. If they simply become places for recording the reports of wages and of production, they are of no earthly use at all. Take the quesion proposed by our friend from Maryland (Mr. Schonfarber) —the primary cost, etc. Just look at the questions that arise in trying to solve it, all the elements that enter into it—transportation, nearness to market, and everything else! Then, when you get even to the city the question of rent enters into the retail price of the commodity. In a large city you will find that a farm selling the same article will charge more in one locality than in another, simply on account of the difference in rent. These are the per-

plexing obstacles that we meet in trying even to get at exact statistics, but through continued work we arrive at some understanding of it; but when we do, it does not amount to much after all.

It is not a very great question to settle how cheaply a man can live; not a very profitable one. It would be a good thing to know just what others are making out of the profit, what the original producer gets, and the approximate price that is paid in the retail market; but it will never solve anything; it will never bring about any great change; and if we continue to drift as we have been drifting, it will be really a question whether we are dealing at all with the individual as a producer or even as a retailer, in the complications that have arisen in the organization of purchasing companies, distributing companies, etc. Every year, as we progress, these things become more complicated and more difficult to analyze. But we have one great consolation, and that is, that in the progress of this labor movement—which, at times, has been ill advised, we must concede, not at all times governed by the best ideas—we have succeeded in making the question a common question. We have succeeded in bringing together all the classes that labor, whether by brain or by hand; and having succeeded in doing that, we will in very good time solve these fundamental questions, on the settlement of which depends the welfare of the whole people.

Mr. BEALIN (superintendent free employment office, New York city): I was greatly pleased and delighted while listening to President Tucker's address yesterday—pleased because I recognize that the life labor of so many men has not been in vain; that men in the ranks of organized labor, working daily at their toil, at night improving their education, and by organization bringing these labor questions before the public, have suceeded in making such a convert to the cause as the gentleman who spoke here yesterday. Many and many a night, after working hard in a shop all day would these men meet and discuss these questions with the hope that by reasoning out this thing by talking the truth in their own crude way, men such as he, would some time, in God's own providence, come inside of our ranks and fight for our cause, because we fight for the true liberty, for the true civilization, for the maintenance of the American home, based on the American wage-scale.

When I look back twenty years and realize the class of men that were talking just the kind of speech and giving expression to just such sentiments and truth as President Tucker gave expression to yesterday, but in homelier phrases, and see the change that has taken place, I am satisfied that the future is bright, and that the labor question will be solved here in this country of ours. When I think of the men who, twenty years or more ago, were speaking for labor's cause, the men who were striving and struggling to show that it was right, that it was a God-given right, not only to maintain and keep in existence the animal man, but to keep that animal man in existence in such surroundings as would give development, force and character to all the instincts and attributes that God endowed him with—plain, simple men, I say—and now see the change that has taken place, presidents of colleges and of universities more radical than the men who were then called anarchists and socialists because they spoke the truth, I think it is a change for the better. I desire to say, again, that I am delighted I was here yesterday to hear President Tucker deliver his address. It is a bright streak on the horizon, and things will be brighter in the future.

RECENT ONTARIO LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOR.

(*Reported by Labor Gazette*, 1904.)

The Canada Foundry Case.

The Canada Foundry Company has gained another victory in its litigation with the Iron Moulders Union in the judgment of the Divisional Court at Toronto Dismissing the appeal recently taken from the order of Meredith J., which required the production of certain books of the union. The Financial Secretary of the union on his examination for discovery by the foundry company was called upon to produce the books of the union in order to establish payment by the union to employees to induce them to quit the service of the company contrary to an injunction already obtained. The officers of the union declined to produce the books contending that they were the property of the union and not of the official who kept them, the latter being one of the defendants in the case inasmuch as the union was not incorporated. The Divisional Court has now held that the order appealed from was right, and that the books were in the custody of the proper official of the union and must be produced upon examination of their custodian inasmuch as the union itself, its officers and many of its members were parties in the action.

(Canada Foundry Company vs. Emmett, Toronto Divisional Court, 14th January, 1904, Falconbridge, C.J., and Street and Britton, J. J.)

Interpretation of Benefit Societies' Regulations.

The interpretation of the regulations of benefit societies with reference to suspension for non-payment of dues has been recently before the courts. A. C. B. instituted proceedings against the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America for the sum of $60, being the amount claimed in connection with the death of his son, a member of the union. It appears that the deceased had fallen into arrears in July, 1903, and was suspended for not having paid his dues. He was reinstated, however, in October, having paid the reinstatement fee, and his dues were paid for September and October. He died on November 20, and was said to be in benefit standing at the time of his death. The principal question before the court was the interpretation of the expression "benefit standing"—whether it meant sick benefit standing or death benefit standing. It appeared that a provision in the clause relating to sick benefits relieved the union from paying sick benefits to a member who had been suspended within six months of the time of the claim. The clause relating to death benefits seemed to be open to two readings. The plaintiff contended that it provided for the payment of $60 funeral benefits to any member of the union "in benefit standing," and this benefit standing was not affected by the suspension clause or the reinstatement of a member. For the defence it was urged that there was connection with the suspension clause, and consequently the union refused to pay the $60. At the trial Mr. Justice Monk reserved his decision, but has now given judgment for the full amount sued for.

The ruling in this case is somewhat similar in principal to a case decided in the Province of Quebec in 1897, by Mr. Justice Pagnuelo (Maille vs. l' Union des Ouvriers Boulangers, R.J.Q., 12 S.C., 526). In this case His Lordship laid down the following principle of these penalty clauses : "That

with regard to the interpretation the deprivation of the benefits arising from the benefit society is a penalty which should be rigorously confined to, the clearly defined cases, and cannot be extended by inference."

(Bishop vs. Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, Local No. 131, Mr. Justice Monck, February, 1904, Hamilton, Ont.)

Extension of Employers' Liability.

A recent decision in Markle vs. Donaldson by the Divisional Court, indicates a certian variance between the English Act on the subject of workmen's compensation and that of Ontario, with the effect of extending the liability of employers in this Province. The case in point was as follows :— The plaintiff claimed damages for injuries whch he sustained while in the employment of defendant as a carpenter, owing, as he alleged, to the negligence of defendant. Plaintiff was shingling a roof when the cleat upon which he was supporting himself gave way and he fell to the ground and was severely injured. The court held that the cleat was part of the ways, works, etc., of the premises used in the business of the employer within the meaning of section 3, subsection 1, of the Workmen's Compensation Act; that there was evidence that it was defective in that it was not securely fastened; that the defective condition was the approximate cause of the injury, and that the defect was due to the negligence of the workman of the defendants who did the work of putting on the cleats (the plaintiff not being one of the workmen employed in that work) and that there was evidence, therefore, upon which defendant might be found liable.

Order was accordingly made setting aside non-suit and directing a new trial.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the law affecting the liability of employers is carried further than it has yet gone. The learned judges point out that the provisions of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act are different from those of the English Act, and express the view "that the legislature of this Province intended to place upon the employer a higher duty towards his employee than it was thought right in England to place upon him, and to make him answerable as far as the condition or arrangement of ways, etc., is concerned, for the negligence of any person, whether in his service or not, to whom he intrusts the duty mentioned in the sub-section, in the performance of that duty, in the same way and to the same extent as he would have been answerable at common law had he taken upon himself personally the performance of the duty. Where an appliance necessary for the safety of the workmen is required in the course of the work, and the employer directs any one to provide it ready for the use of the workmen, that person is one entrusted with the duty of seeing that the appliance is proper. This, no doubt, is a wide extension of the common law liability of the employer, but it is to be borne in mind that, if he is made liable, he has his remedy against the person he has employed."

(Markle vs. Donladson, Toronto, February, 1904. Meredith, C. J., McMahon and Teetzel, J. J.)

Common Law Action for Damages.

The Court of Appeal on January 25th, 1904, unanimously confirmed the jury's verdict in the case of Thomas H. Traplin against the Canada Woolen Mills. This was an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff while working in the defendant's mill at Hespeler, owing

to the fall of an elevator. The case was originally tried at Milton, and the jury, in answer to questions submitted by the judge, found in effect that the elevator was in a dilapidated condition of which the defendants were aware, and that although it was an elevator for lifting goods, yet the defendants permitted their workmen to use it and the plaintiff had used it with their knowledge. The jury found the damages in favor of the plaintiff, $3,150, and judgment was entered for the plaintiff for that amount and costs. The case was carried to the Court of Appeal with the result above mentioned.

This case is of some interest inasmuch as under the Workmen's Compensation Act the limit for damages which workmen may recover for injuries is $1,500. In the present case, however, the plaintiff contended successfully that he was entitled to damages at common law, in which case there was no limit fixed.

(Traplin vs. Canada Woolen Mills, January 25, 1904, Court of Appeal, Toronto.)

Unauthorized Conduct of Fellow Workmen.

The Court of Appeal has given judgment in an interesting question arising out of an action for damages under the "Fatal Injuries" Act.

The trial court, with a jury, awarded the plaintiff $1,000 damages. In appeal the judgment was reversed. The facts are as follows :—

The plantiff is the widow and administratrix of one James Alexander, who was a workman in the defendant's employ, and at the time of his death was working in the defendant's sash and door factory. His bench was on the first floor of the factory. There was an opening in the floor through which boards were passed from the lower to first floor when required. The usual method in vogue at the time was when a load of boards was put upstairs, a workman was sent up and stood by the hole to receive each board as it passed through the hole. When only a few boards were to be pushed up the man below pushed a board up a short distance and rattled it to attract the attention of those on the first floor, when one of the men engaged there would go forward to receive the boards. On the occasion in question, however, one William Mills, an employee of the defendant, found three boards standing with their upper ends in the opening above, and desired to remove them out of the way. He pushed one of them up a short distance and rattled it. His signal not being attended to, he became impatient and violently shoved the board up, so that it shot up through the hole and landed on the first floor. He repeated this with a second and a third. The last one, unfortunately, struck the deceased, who was walking past the hole at the time, and caused his death. At the trial it was contended for the plaintiff that the defendant should have had some rule or system for warning or protecting the workmen above when boards were being put through, and upon that theory questions were submitted to the jury, who found, first, that the defendant should have had a rule or system for warning or protecting the workmen, and, secondly, that he had no such rule or system, and, thirdly, that the system he had was not sufficient to give proper warning.

His Lordship, the Chief Justice of Ontario, was of opinion that the defendant was not responsible for the accident. The Court was of opinion that the course adopted by William Mills was highly dangerous, and almost certain to lead to accidents of a more or less serious nature. Not only was it not the usual course, but was wholly unprecedented. The defendant or her superintendent could not be blamed for not assuming that a workman would resort to any such unlikely and hazardous measures for re-

moving boards from the lower floor. As it was usually and ordinarily performed, there could be no necessity for providing for giving warning. The accident could not have happened but for the unforeseen and unauthorized conduct of a fellow workman.

Inasmuch as the plaintiff's case rested entirely upon the alleged want of a rule or system, the Court allowed the appeal, and the action was dismissed.

(Alexander vs. Mills, Court of Appeals, Toronto, January 15, 1904.)

Breach of Contract.

This was an action tried at Toronto with a jury, the plaintiff being a merchant tailor, and the defendant, until the end of May, 1903, being in the service of plaintiff under a written agreement as follows ;

"I hereby agree to an engagement of your services as outfitter and salesman from August 1, 1902, to January 1st, 1904, at a salary of $35 per week.

A. E. Trebilcock."

"I hereby accept the above agreement.

Frank Burton."

The plaintiff complained that the defendant in breach of this contract left his employment about the end of May, 1903. Defendant replied that he left with the consent and by the leave of plaintff. Plaintiff also charged the defendant with wrongfully using the plaintiff's books in order to procure a list of his customers, and, upon leaving, wrongfully used this list to the detriment of plaintiff's business. Plaintiff further charged the defendant with procuring copies of orders given by customers to plaintiff, and endeavouring to induce customers to break their contracts with him and to give them to defendant. Plaintiff also charged defendant with inducing his servants or workmen to leave his service, and also converting to his own use certain patterns, the property of the plaintiff.

On all these points plaintiff failed to establish his case by evidence, and the only point on which he was successful was his claim for $75 advanced to defendant in January, 1903, for the purpose of enabling defendant to attend a custom tailors' convention at St. Paul, the object being that the defendant should have an opportunity of exchanging ideas with cutters of the principal houses in the United States and Canada. On this point the court held that this was for the benefit of both parties, and that this money was advanced to the defendant on the implied condition and understanding that he should remain in the employment of the plaintiff during the time called for by his agreement. Judgment was rendered for plaintiff for $75.

(Trebilcock vs. Burton, Toronto, March 12; Falconbridge, C. J.)

Liability for Defective Boiler.

J. was employed in Toronto as a fireman, by the Grand Trunk Railway Company. He was directed to clean a certain boiler, to do which he had to go into what is known as the pit. He found the ordinary way blocked by a flood caused by a defect in the boiler, and in attempting to get there by another way he inadvertently touched an unprotected valve of another boiler, the result being that he was severely scalded.

J. brought an action against the railway company, alleging that the accident was caused by the defective condition of its appliances. Before the action was tried, however, a settlement was arrived at, J. being paid $350, as damages for his injuries.

(Joufrett v. G. T. R. Co.)

Sunday Observance—Work May be a Necessity by Reason of its Continuous Nature.

Recently an action was brought by the Provincial Lord's Day Alliance against two employees of the Ontario Sugar Co., Berlin, Ont, on a charge of operating a beet slicing machine in the company's factory on a certain Sunday.

The action was brought before the Police Magistrate and a considerable amount of evidence was put in. The defence was to the effect that if the factory were to close on Saturday night the juices passing through the crystalizers would deteriorate, and the sugar would thereby lose its color. It was also claimed that the factory could not be operated profitably if it was obliged to stop every week.

The evidence of an expert witness was also practically to that effect.

The Police Magistrate finally gave judgment, coming to the conclusion that the process of making sugar from beets, as followed in the factory, was a continuous one, and that it was a work of necessity that operations should be continued on Sundays. The charges were therefore dismissed.

(Judgment given by Police Magistrate Weir at Berlin, Ont., 7th April, 1904.)

Two Examples of Employers' Liability for Carelessness of Employees.

P. was employed as a railway fireman. While his engine was standing at St. Thomas he fell from it and sustained serious injuries. He brought an action against the railway company for damages, claiming that his engineer had ordered him to clean out the fire-box, and that when he was doing so the engine started suddenly throwing him over the side of a bridge upon which the locomotive was then standing. It was also alleged that some of his injuries would be permanent.

The action was tried with a jury which brought in a verdict of $1,500 damages—the company being held liable for the carlessness of its employees.

(Parker v. the L. E. & D. Ry. Co. Judgment at St. Thomas, February, 1904.)

S. was employed in a foundry in which was an arc lamp which the Toronto Electric Light Company was required to keep in order. One evening this lamp went out and a message was sent to the Toronto Electric Light Company, who sent S. to fix it. S. lowered the lamp, which was directly over the end of a mould-box into which was put molten iron for the castings, and commenced working at it. The lamp-trimmer for the Electric Light Co., who trimmed this lamp every day, arrived at that time and they commenced to trim it together. The men in the foundry were carrying a ladle filled with molten iron from the place where the iron was melted to the the result being that all the men carrying the ladle were knocked down and mould near the arc lamp. S. was one of the men carrying the front handle of the ladle. When he came near the arc lamp it knocked against him—that S. was severely burned, being unable to work for ten or twelve weeks.

S. brought an action against the Toronto Electric Light Co., claiming that it was the negligence of its employee in letting the lamp swing when the ladle was near it which caused the accident, and that it was liable for such negligence. A jury awarded S. $1,000 damages, and on appeal this was confirmed.

(Sedore v. Toronto Electric Light Co. Judgment given by a Divisional Court at Toronto,, 5th April, 1904.)

Employer Liable When Accident Caused by Defective Machinery.

Joseph Graham was employed by the International Harvester Co. as a blacksmith's helper. On August 19, 1903, while attending to his work in the ordinary way, he was killed by a piece of steel which was sent flying from under a steam hammer. The widow and six children brought an action against the company for $5,000 damages, alleging that the defective condition of the steam hammer had caused the accident. The company contended that there was no defect in the hammer, and that the accident was caused by Graham's own negligence.

The action was tried with a jury at Hamilton, and a verdict was given for $1,500, of which $500 was apportioned to the widow and the balance to the children.

(Graham vs. International Harvester Co. Judgment given at Hamilton, 30th March, 1904.)

In a somewhat similar case, H., who was employed as a blacksmith, had his right eye destroyed by a splinter from a large hammer which suddenly broke while he was using it. He sued his employers for $2,500 damages, alleging that the hammer was defective and that the employers were aware of the defect before the accident happened. At the trial judgment was given in his favor, and was afterwards confirmed by the Court of Appeal, to which the employers took the case.

(Henry vs. Hamilton Brass Co. Judgment given by the Court of Appeal for Ontario, 18th April, 1904.)

Verdict Set Aside by Judge.

H. was employed by the T., H. & B. R. R. Co. as a brakeman. While in the yard of the company he was fatally injured while working at a brake. This brake was stiff at first and then suddenly gave way. His widow brought an action against the railway company for $5,000 damages alleging that the brake was defective, and also that the foreman, under whose orders H. was acting, had been negligent. It appeared from the evidence that this foreman was also working at the brake, and that when it seemed to be stiff he got off the car and pried down the dog, releasing the brake and causing the T. handle to fly around and strike H. and knock him off the car. The company denied all liability.

The action was tried at Hamilton with a jury. The judge charged strongly in favor of the company, but submitted a number of questions to the jury. In answer to these questions the jury found that the brake was dangerous, and that the company were negligent in allowing it to be used; also that the foreman had been careless and that there had not been any negligence on the part of H. The jury therefore awarded $1,000 damages. When the verdict was brought in the presiding judge stated that it was directly contrary to the weight of evidence and he subsequently set it aside.

(Hodgson vs. The Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railroad Co. Action tried before Chief Justice Meredith, March, 1904.)

Action Dismissed on Account of Contributory Negligence.

One Ineson, a minor, was employed by the Hamilton Cotton Co. A carding machine at which he was working becoming clogged, Ineson pulled off the belt which was on the machine, and commenced to remove the cotton waste which occasioned the stoppage. While he was doing so the belting slipped on the pulley and set the machine in motion, and Ineson's hand was crushed so badly that it was necessary to amputate three fingers.

Ineson brought an action against his employer for damages, alleging that the machine was defective, and that there should have been a guard to prevent the belt from slipping on again. The company denied all liability.

The action was tried with a jury, which found that the accident was caused, not by any defective machinery, but by Ineson's own negligence and carelessness. He appealed from this decision, but a Divisional Court confirmed the judgment given at the trial, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

(Ineson v. Hamilton Cotton Co. Judgment given by a Divisional Court at Toronto.)

Employer's Right to Dismiss Employee.

An interesting point recently arose in an action taken by an employee for wrongful dismissal. From the evidence in the case (which was tried in an Ontario Police Court) it appeared that the employer had asked the employee on a certain Monday to print a sign 'Mechanics Wanted' to put in the window; the employee had refused to do so, because at the time his fellow-workmen were on strike. He was therefore dismissed at once, although his week did not end until the following Thursday. The employee claimed his wages for the whole week, and the Magistrate decided that he was entitled to them, holding that while the employer was justified in dismissing him, yet he should have given him notice.

Accident Caused by Alleged Defective Construction of Wall.

V., the employee of C., was engaged in F.'s boiler house, putting in machinery under a contract which C. had with F. While B. was at work in the boiler house the end fell in, killing him instantly. V.'s widow and children brought an action against F., and also against G., a contractor, who did the brick work in the erection of the boiler house. It was claimed that both F. and G. had been guilty of negligence which rendered them liable for damages.

In the course of the evidence it appeared that F. had no architect to prepare plans for the building in question, but had adopted the plans prepared by a well-known Chicago firm of architects and contractors for a building belonging to another company. F. had these plans copied by a Mr. Pooper, who was no architect by profession, but, who had had considerable experience in contracting work of that nature. It also appeared that on the day of the accident the building was complete with the exception of the putting in of some machinery.

The wall, which fell down while a strong gale was blowing, was near the edge of a lake which faced a stretch of two or three miles of open water. The court was of the opinion that while it could not be expected that the wall should withstand a cyclone or tornado, yet it was reasonable to expect that, on account of its position, it would be sometimes subjected to more

than ordinary wind strain; it was also held that as a matter of fact the wall was not sufficiently strong to meet such ordinary wind pressure. Nevertheless the court was of the opinion that F. was not liable and and could not be made so unless it was proved that he knew or ought to have known of the defect in the wall, or that he had employed an incompetent superintendent or one who was guilty of negligence. There was no obligation on the part of F. to guarantee the absolute safety of the building.

It was also held that it was not unreasonable for F. to adopt plans of another building, or to employ a person who was not an architect to take charge of the construction.

As regards the claim against G. it was held there was no evidence of any negligence on his part.

The action was therefore dismissed, but without costs.

(Valiquette v. Fraser. Action tried before Mr. Justice Teetzel, 11 July, 1904.)

Employee Fined for Breach of Contract.

A case in which an employee was charged with breach of contract was recently tried by the Police Magistrate at Hamilton.

Elizabeth Leonard signed in Liverpool, England, an agreement with the Hamilton Cotton Company, whereby that company undertook to pay her passage to Canada, and to give her $5 a week for work there, the passage money to be gradually repaid out of the wages, and the girl being at liberty to leave the Company as soon as same was repaid in full. She worked for a short time for the Hamilton Cotton Company, but when she had only repaid about $7 of her passage money she left in order to take a better position.

It was argued that no such action could be taken upon this agreement, because it had been signed in England but the magistrate ruled against this contention. It was held that the girl had deserted her employer without any reason or excuse, and in direct violation of the signed contract. A fine of $25 was therefore imposed.

(The Hamilton Cotton Company v. Leonard. Action tried before the Police Magistrate at Hamilton, 7th June, 1904.)

A Conviction Under the Alien Labor Law.

A charge of an infraction of the Alien Labor Law, was recently tried by the Police Magistrate of Hamilton.

J. Amberg, a tailor, who carried on business in Dundas, was charged with having brought two or more men from New York to work in his establishment. The charge was laid by F. Weaver, who formerly worked for Amberg.

The evidence seemed to show that Amberg had spoken to the two men in question, in New York, and told them he could give them work in Dundas. He paid, through his son, the railway fare of one of these men from New York to Dundas.

The magistrate held that it was a clear case of an infringement of the Alien Labour Law. As he could not impose a fine of less than fifty dollars ($50), together with the costs, he allowed Amberg to go on suspended sentence, upon his paying costs of the prosecution.

(Case tried before the Police Magistrate at Hamilton, August 21, 1904.)

Non-registered Unions Doing Insurance Business.

In the Hamilton Police Court recently, the secretary of the Local Barbers' Union was charged with a breach of the Insurance Act. It appeared that the private prescutor had demanded from the Union $60 for the funeral expenses of his son. As the union did not pay the claim, he took an action in the civil courts and recovered judgment against the local union for the amount in question. As this judgment was not paid, he laid a charge against the secretary of the union, charging him with a breach of the Insurance Act, inasmuch as he acted as an agent for the union in getting people to pay money for insurance or funeral benefits, while the union was not registered in accordance with the provisions of the Insurance Act.

The magistrate held that the secretary of the union had committed a breach of the law by so acting, and he accordingly imposed a fine of $20.

(Bishop vs. Halford. Judgment given by the Police Magistrate at Hamilton, August 23, 1904.)

Conviction for Breach of Factory Act.

In the Police Court, at Hamilton, recently B., a baker, was charged by a former employee with a breach of that section of the Factory Act which says that no employee shall be obliged to work for more than twelve hours out of twenty-four without permission for such overtime having first been obtained by the employer from the Factory Inspector.

The former employee who laid the charge, testified that he himself had been compelled to work once or twice for more than 12 hours. The principal charge, however, was in regard to the case of another employee, O'Neill. O'Neill himself swore that he started to work at 6.30 p.m. one evening, that he went home at 7 a.m. for an hour and then came back for two or three hours more: he stated that the bread was not coming out right and that as a matter of fact, he did not do more than 12 hours' actual work.

The employer stated that he did not knowing infringe the law, but the magistrate was of the opinion that the evidence showed a breach of the Act, and he, therefore, imposed the lowest possible fine, namely, $20.

(Burrows vs. Beckett. Action tried before the Police Magistrate, at Hamilton, July 25, 1904.)

Employment of Child Who Misrepresents His Age.

The Ontario Factories Act provides that no person under fourteen years of age shall be employed in certain factories.

M., a boy ten years old, obtained employment in a factory coming within that Act, representing himself as being fourteen years of age. The work he was given to do was to put glue on boxes. In making his way to his glue-pot some days after he was employed, he put his right hand on a planer and the little finger of his right hand was taken off.

M., brought an action for damages, claiming that his employers committed a breach of the Factories Act in employing him when he was under fourteen years of age, and also that there was a defect in the 'ways' of the factory.

At the trial the case was withdrawn from the jury, and M.'s action was dismissed upon the ground that the misrepresentation as to his age precluded him from recovering damages.

An appeal was taken, and the higher court allowed the appeal, and directed that there should be a new trial, the employers to pay the costs of the former trial and of the appeal.

In the course of his judgment the Chancellor of Ontario said, in reference to the provisions of the Factories Act above referred to : "This prohibition of the Act is for the benefit of young children— to protect them from dangerous employment—it enacts a rule of safety for the preservation of children even as against themselves. It is not enough to take the statement of a child as to his age; the employer must take steps to satisfy himself by reasonable means that the applicant for work is a legal worker. In case of controversy it would be for the jury to be satisfied that reasonable precautions had been taken on this head—by inquiry from the parents or other ordinary means of information as to age.

And this illegal employment may be, in some circumstances, evidence of negligence if inquiry has arisen in the course of the work. The boy was not put to work at a dangerous machine, but he was left to find his way to his work through a room which had elements of danger and without any warning or notice given to him as to the proper passage. There was a roundabout way which was safe, but he saw workmen taking the short cut, and this he took at noon on the first day of his work at the glue-pot. Finding it blocked with boxes, he stooped down to get under the corner of the planer, not appreciating the danger. His attention being called off by another boy, he suddenly made a movement which brought his hand upon the knives of the planer and caused the loss of the finger. He thought that he could have got under or through the place safely, and probably would have done so but for the call which disturbed him.

Upon this state of facts, in the plaintiff's evidence, it would be for the jury to say, having regard to his age and the danger of the place, whether sufficient warning had been given by the employer to protect the lad, who should not have been in the factory at all. I need not elaborate the matter, but I will refer to a very apt (English) case, as containing the latest law. Mr. Justice Wills, who speaks knowledgeably about the small boy, said : 'Every one knew that if boys were not well watched, they would get themselves into danger where there was an opportunity of doing so.'

(McIntosh vs. The Firstbrook Box Company. Judgment given by a Divisional Court of the Hight Court of Justice, June 30, 1904.)

Improvident Compromise of Claim Set Aside.

D., a painter, was employed in painting the ceilings of an engine-room. He was working, with the knowledge of the superintendent of the works, on a raised scaffold near a revolving shaft.

In the course of the work his clothing caught on part of the shaft, and he was then drawn in and received injuries from which he died.

D.'s wife and mother brought an action for damages against the proprietors of the works in which the engine-room was situated. The jury brought in a verdict, giving seven hundred and fifty dollars ($750) to each, but the judge gave judgment in favour of the defendants and dismissed the action.

An appeal was taken, and the court, while holding that the evidence was not shown that the mother's interest was sufficient to entitle her to recover, yet was of the opinion that there was evidence of negligence on the part of the proprietors of the works, and that D.'s wife was entitled to the damages of seven hundred and fifty dollars ($750), awarded her by the jury.

It also appeared that there was some question of D. having another wife, who was alive at the time of his death, and that, by the use of this and other arguments, representatives of the defendants had shortly after D.'s death, induced the wife, who brought an action to give a release to the defendants, in exchange for a small sum which they then paid her. The court held that under the circumstances, this release was not binding upon the wife, and referred to it in the following terms :—

The woman was in needy circumstances; she was naturally of weak constitution (anaemic); had been unnerved by the sudden death of her husband, and was further shocked by the intimation that she was not his wife. Confessedly she was unfit for business for a fortnight after his death, and it is not proved that she had become fit a month after, when the release was signed.

The argument was pressed upon her that if she did not take the small sum offered, it would go to the other wife, said to be the lawful one. This was a rather unfair argument, for the other wife had long been away from the deceased and had apparently at that time no claim for his support. The woman was sadly in need of disinterested advice, and she had none. Though it was known to the company that she then had solicitors, who were prosecuting her claim, it was not suggested that she should resort to them before accepting the sum offered. To use her own expression, 'she was worried to death,' by the importunity, of those acting on behalf of the company defendants, and the insurance company, who are really defending the action, and so, without knowledge of the facts which established the legality of her marriage (which she might have quickly ascertained had fitting advice and opportunity been given her), she was pressed into an improvident settlement by adversaries who over-matched her. Fair play demands that better consideration should have been extended to her before seeking to extinguish her rights. It is not the ordinary case of the compromise of a doubtful claim, but one in which the parties were not dealing on equal terms and in which the woman's competence for such business admits of the gravest doubt.

(Doyle vs. The Diamond Flint Glass Company. Judgment given by the Divisional Court of the High Court of Justice, June 30, 1904.)

Employee Voluntarily Accepting Risk of Work.

C. was employed as a foreman by a contractor who was building a power-canal near Niagara Falls.

In the course of the work, a shaft had been sunk to the depth of about 155 feet, and from the bottom of this shaft a tunnel had been made, horizontal, extending from the shaft to a joint under the Niagara River. The construction work was interfered with by water leaking through and filling or partly filling the tunnel, and this water had to be got rid of by pumping. Four pumps were placed in the shaft, and were about fifteen feet from the bottom. The power for pumping was on the surface, and the men at this time could do nothing in the shaft except to keep the pumps oiled and in good working order. There were two gangs of men, one for night, the other for day, and C. was foreman of the day gang.

One day when C. and another employee were lowered down the shaft to oil the pump, a large stone fell from the shale side of the shaft and struck C. on the head, and so injured him that death resulted.

C.'s widow brought an action, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, for damages against the contractor, claiming that he was negligent in not having had the wall of the shaft lined with timber or made secure in some other way, so that the loose rocks would not fall from the wall.

At the trial, the judge, before deciding the main point of law involved, submitted questions to the jury so as to avoid the necessity of another trial in case he should find that the law was in favour of the widow's contentions. The jury found that the contractor had been guilty of negligence in not having had the shaft lined, and awarded two thousand dollars ($2,000) damages.

The judge stated that there was no statutory duty compelling the contractor to have the shaft lined, the point not being covered by either the Ontario Mines Act or the Ontario Factories Act.

The trial judge also came to the conclusion that the evidence showed (1) that the shaft was in a dangerous condition; and (2) that C. was well aware of the danger from loose stones falling that he had been warned against it, and that as foreman of the shift, he had been at liberty to 'trim' the shaft, and that he should have done so. He, therefore, held that C. had been aware of, and had voluntarily accepted the risk by going down the shaft under the prevailing conditions, and that the case was governed by a maxim of law, the effect of which is that no action for damages will lie in respect of an injury caused to a person, who, of his own accord and with full knowledge of the risk, undertakes to do the work to which such risk is attached.

The action was, therefore, dismissed, but without costs.

(Cameron vs. Douglass. Judgment given in High Court of Justice. By Mr. Justice Britton, June 22, 1904.)

Railway Accident Caused by Display of Wrong Signal.

B. was employed as a conductor on the Grand Trunk Railway Company. On the night of October 7, 1901, he brought his train from Stratford to London, east, where he arrived at about 10 p.m. The usual track for his train was the second from the station platform, and leaving the train upon that track, he got off as it was about to stop, and while going toward the telegraph operator's door in the stationhouse, he was struck and instantly killed by an engine which was backing or reversing upon the track next the stationhouse.

B.'s widow brought an action for damages against the railway company.

At the trial the case was withdrawn from the jury, and judgment given in favour of the railway company, upon the ground that B. had been guilty of negligence inasmuch as he had broken one of the rules of the company, which is to the effect, 'the employees must not get off moving trains.'

An appeal was taken, and the higher court in the course of its judgment, pointed out that while B. did get off his train before it actually stopped, yet that did not in itself cause the accident; and that, on the other hand, there are two rules of the company to the effect (1) that engines reversing at night must display a white light; and (2) that no engine shall pass instance, both of these rules had probably been broken, and the first certainly had. The reversing engine not only did not have a white light, but it carried a red light which was worse than no light at all, inasmuch as it indicated a stationary object, and not a moving or approaching one. It was quite possible that B, who was a railway man of 25 years experience, might have seen this red light and crossed the track, naturally thinking that he was safe in so doing. In view of these circumstances, the court allowed the appeal, and directed that there should be a new trial, the railway company to pay the costs of the former trial and of the appeal.

(Birkett vs. The Grand Trunk Railway Company. Judgment given by the Court of Appeal for Ontario, June 29, 1904.)

LIABILITY OF EMPLOYER FOR ACCIDENT ON PREMISES.

K. was employed by a manufacturer of engines and other machinery. A dredge engine which had been built for shipment to British Columbia was, at the time of the accident in question, standing near a railway track, which was built into part of the shop. This engine weighed four or five tons, and each end of it rested on a piece of timber about twelve inches (12 inches) square, and was also supported by timbers against flanges at the side. A large wagon had been backed into the shop in order to get a retort, which it was taking away. When on the wagon the retort extended over the edge about a foot or fifteen inches (15inches), but there was still room for it to pass the engine, as it had to do on the way out. K. was at this time working at a bench about three or four feet from the engine. From some cause, not ascertained, the horses started suddenly, and as they swerved, the engine was struck by the wagon, and was thrown over upon K., killing him.

K.'s widow brought an action against his employers on behalf of herself and her invalid daughter. At the trial a jury found that the accident was caused by the negligence of the manufacturer of the engine (K.'s employer), in not having it properly braced, so as to withstand any shocks it was reasonably likely to receive from passing drays and that K. himself had not been guilty of any negligence. They, therefore, awarded one thousand two hundred dollars ($1,200) damages—one thousand dollars ($1,000) to the widow, and two hundred dollars ($200) to the daughter.

The employer appealed but the Court of Appeal sustained the judgment. A further appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Canada, which also gave judgment in favour of K.'s widow.

(Miller vs. King. Judgment given by the Supreme Court of Canada, May 4, 1904.)

ACTION FOR DAMAGES DISMISSED, CAUSE OF DEATH BEING CONJECTURED.

B. was employed in certain engine works, and, in the course of his work was engaged, together with other employees, in carrying materials from the ground floor of the factory to a gallery or floor above by means of a crane. When the materials reached the floor above, they were deposited on the platform.

B. fell to the floor below in the course of this work, and received injuries which eventually caused his death. His widow brought an action for damages, claiming that the platform was a part of the ways connected with the employers' works, that therefore it should have been 'as far as practicable securely guarded' in accordance with the provisions of section 20 of the Ontario Factories Act, and that B. had met his death as a result of the negligence of his employers in leaving it unguarded.

At the trial the jury found that the projecting platform in question was a dangerous place for the man working on it, because, it did not have a railing; that the employers were guilty of negligence in not providing such a railing; that the accident was caused by the lack of it; and that B. by the exercise of reasonable care, could not have avoided the accident. They therefore, awarded the widow one thousand dollars ($1,000) damages. The employers appealed from the judgment which was given in accordance with

this verdict. The higher court held that even if the platform was 'a dangerous structure or place', within the meaning of the Ontario Factories Act, yet there was no evidence whatever which showed that the want of a railing caused B. to fall. The court, therefore, considered that the cause of death was purely a matter of conjecture. The appeal was allowed and the action dismissed, but without costs.

(Brown vs. The Waterous Engine Works Company. Judgment given by a Divisional Court of the High Court of Justice, July 2, 1904.)

Employer Not Liable for Unauthorized Acts of Employees.

A. was employed in a door factory. He worked on the first floor, in which there was an opening through which boards were passed from the floor below. It was usual, when a number of boards had to be sent up, to have one of the employees stand by the hole and receive the boards one by one. But when only a few boards were to be passed up, it was usual for the man on the floor below to shove one board up a little way, and then rattle it about until some one came to take it.

On the occasion, in question, an employee on the ground floor, finding three boards with there ends in the opening, shoved one up a little way and rattled it in the usual way. As no attention was paid to this he shoved the board up violently, so that it went through the hole and landed on the first floor. He did the same thing with the second and third boards, and the last one struck A, who happened to be walking past the hole, and caused his death.

A.'s widow brought an action against the employers, claiming that the accident was caused by negligence, for which they were responsible.

The case was tried with a jury, and judgment was given awarding A.'s widow one thousand dollars ($1,000) damages.

The employers appealed, and the Court of Appeal held that they were not liable, as the act of the employee, which caused the accident was unauthorizd by them, and opposed to the usual system in force; and they could not be blamed for not assuming that any one would attempt to remove the boards in such an extraordinary manner.

(Alexander vs. Miller. Judgment given by the Court of Appeal at Toronto.)

Wrongful Abandonment of Employment.

N. B. and J. B., of Montreal, were charged before the Police Magistrate of Deseronto, Ont., with having entered into an argreement with the Rathbun Company of Deseronto, to perform work and services for the said company at Deseronto, under which they received from the Rathbun Company, as an advance of wages, the sum of $5.60 each in railway tickets for their transportation from Montreal to Deseronto, and with having without the consent of the Rathbun Company, left its employment before the costs of such transporation had been repaid; contrary to the provisions of the Act respecting Masters and Servants, R.S.O., 1897, ch. 157, as amended by I Edw. VII., ch. 12, sec. 14. J. B. pleaded guilty. Evidence was given in behalf of the prosecution, and the prisoner N. B. gave evidence in his own behalf. The magistrate adjudged that each prisoner should be fined $5 and costs, and that if the amounts were not paid within 10 days, they should be committed to the common jail at Belleville for 10 days.

(Gaulin v. Bernier and Bigras, tried before Police Magistrate Bedford, of Deseronto, Ontario, on the 30th August, 1904.)

The Running of the Street Cars on Sundays.

At the instance of the Lord's Day Alliance, an information was recently laid against J. H. Rutherford, a conductor on the Kingtson, Portsmouth and Cataraqui Electric Railway Company, charging him with having illegally engaged in running cars on Sunday, August 28, 1904; the object of the proceedings being to test the right of the railway company to operate on Sundays.

A recent Ontario Statute (part of 4 Edward VII., Chap. 10) provides that no company or municipal corporation operating a street railway, tramway or electric railway, subject as such to the jurisdiction of the Province of Ontario, shall operate the same or employ any person there on Sunday, except for the purpose of keeping the track clear of snow and ice or of doing some other work of necessity. It is, however, further provided that the above shall not apply: (1) to companies which have regularly run cars on Sunday before April 1, 1897; (2) to any company which has, by its charter any special Act, the right or authority to run cars on Sunday.

It appeared that the railway company was incorporated in 1875, and by its Act of Incorporation it was authorized to run over the streets of certain municipalities, under and subject to agreements which should subsequently be made between the company and such municipalities. It was also proved that according to an agreement so made, it was contracted in one case that the cars should be run "daily"; and in the case of an agreement with another municipality that they should be run "each day". It was also in evidence that the company operated cars on Sunday in 1877 and 1878.

The police magistrate before whom the case was argued held that not only had the company the right to operate on Sundays, but that under the terms of its charter, taken in connection with the agreements with the municipalities above referred to, it was bound to operate the cars "every day", and that it, therefore, came within the exception above quoted as being a company which, by its charter, had authority to run cars on Sundays.

The magistrate, therefore, held that the Act of 4, Edward VII., did not apply, and that, therefore, the question as to whether or not such Act was beyond the powers of the Ontario legislature (which point had been argued at great length) did not call for any decision. The prosecution was, therefore, dismissed.

(Judgment given by the Police Magistrate at Kingston, October 1, 1904.)

Accident Caused by Defective Appliances.

M. was employed in the construction of the iron work upon a large building in course of erection. The steel trusses had been erected, and M. was engaged with three other men in placing and fastening in position the purlins which unite the trusses in longitudinal directions. In the early stages of the work, a gin pole was used for raising the purlins to their place on the truss, but, by direction of the superintendent, its use was given up, and a davit or monkey used, or a block was fastened to a purlin or strut which had already been placed in position above, and the lower purlin drawn up by means of a line running through the block. The latter contrivance was used on the occasion in question. The distance between the strut and the place for the purlin on the top chord was not sufficient to permit of the purlin being hoisted to a height that would enable it to swing above and drop into its position. It was necessary for the men to lift or

shove the ends up so that they would get into place. For that purpose they had to descend to a brace of the truss below. M. went down, and while on the brace he fell to the floor, a distance of forty-eight feet, and received injuries from which he died the next day. His widow and children brought an action for damages. The case was tried with a jury, which gave the following replies to questions submitted by a judge: (1) That there was a defect in the condition or arrangement of the appliances; (2) That the defect was neither the davit nor the block would raise the purlin high enough; (3) That the failure to discover or remedy the defect was due to the negligence of defendants or their foreman; (4) That the injuries to the deceased were caused by the defect; (5) That B. was intrusted with the duty of seeing that the condition or arrangement of the appliances was proper; (6) That the deceased could not, by the exercise of reasonable care, have avoided the accident; (7) that the purlin could not have been raised above the upper chord, either by the use of the davit or the block lashed to the strut; (8) That B. was guilty of negligence; (9) That his negligence was in not using proper appliances, and that the gin pole was the proper appliance; (10) That the mode of lashing the block to the strut was adopted with B.'s approval; (11) Damages, $1,872; (12) That deceased knew and fully appreciated the risk he ran in doing the work with the appliances which were used; (13) That he did not voluntarily incur the risk, but was working under protest; (14) That the equivalent of deceased's earnings for three years preceding the accident was $1,872.

Upon these findings judgment was given in favour of M.'s widow and children for $1,872.

The employers appealed to the Court of Appeal, but it was there held that the findings were supported by ample evidence, and that the damages awarded were moderate.

(Mitchell vs. The Canada Foundry Co. Judgment given by the Court of Appeal for Ontario, June 29, 1904.)

Meaning of the Word "Railway" in the Workmen's Compensation Act.

In a recent case the interesting point as to the meaning of the word "railway", as used in the Workmen's Compensation Act, was decided by the Court of Appeal.

C. was employed by manufacturers of iron and steel, who carried on a large business and who had on their premises a line of railway with switches, etc., which connected with the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Ordinary freight cars and locomotives were used, and C. was employed as brakesman in connection with this railway. While uncoupling some cars his foot was caught either in an unpacked frog or in the unpacked space between the line rail and the frog, or between the guard rail and other fixed rail, and was injured by a car passing over it.

At the trial the judge took the case from the jury, and gave judgment in favour of the employers. An appeal was taken to a Divisional Court, which reversed this judgment and directed that there should be a new trial, and this was confirmed by the Court of Appeal to which the employers then took the case.

It was, among other things, contended on behalf of C., that his case came within section 5 of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, which provides that when personal injury is caused on or about any railway by reason of the absence of packing where it is prescribed by the following sub-sections, then such injury shall be taken to have been caused by reason of a defect in the ways, etc., for which the employer is responsible. In

reply it was argued for the employers that the word "railway" as there used, meant a railway operated by an incorporated company under statutory powers, and that it did not apply to a railway such as the one in question. The Court of Appeal, however, came to the conclusion that a private railway was within the meaning of the word as used in the Act.

(Cooper vs. The Hamilton Steel & Iron Co. Judgment given by the Court of Appeal for Ontario, June 29, 1904.)

A Conviction Quashed.

In the September number of the Labour Gazette, at page 303, a report was given of the conviction in the Hamilton Police Court, of H. Halford, Secretary of the local Barber's Union, upon the ground that he had committed a breach of the Insurance Act. An appeal was taken and the conviction was subsequently quashed.

Conspiracy to Prevent Painter from Getting Work.

Albert Clay recently commenced working in St. Catharines as a painter. The firm by which he was employed told him to get a permit from the Painter's Union, which he did, pending some action on his application for membership in the union. Finally his application for membership was refused, and the foreman then told him that he could not work for the firm any longer, as the union men would go on strike if he was kept. As a result the president and two members of the local union were arrested on a charge of conspiring to prevent Clay from working at his trade.

At the hearing before a magistrate, Clay swore that he had several years' experience and that since the union had refused his application for membership he had been unable to obtain work anywhere in St. Catharines, as every one was afraid to employ a non-union man.

The foreman under whom Clay had worked, stated that his work was satisfactory, but that he had been obliged to let him go because otherwise none of the union men would have stayed. As a result of all the evidence, the magistrate committed the accused for trial on the charge above mentioned.

Street Railway Company Compelled to Sell Workmen's Tickets.

In the dispute between the City of Hamilton and the Hamilton Street Railway Company, judgment has been given obliging the Street Railway Company to sell on its cars workmen's tickets at the rate of eight for twenty-five cents.

This trouble grew out of the fact that some time ago the Street Railway Company enacted a by-law to the effect that it would only sell workmen's tickets at its own office, or at the factories of large employers who requested that tickets should be put on sale there. This was done on the ground that these tickets (which the company, under its agreement with the city, was bound to furnish during certain hours) were being used by people who had no right to them—the company claiming for itself the right to decide who should be entitled to this privilege. In this connection the company issued the following list of the occupations which would entitle persons to these limited tickets;

Barbers, butchers, bakers, bill-posters, biscuit makers, blacksmiths, boat builders, bookbinders, box-makers, brewers, brickmakers, brush-makers, carriage builders, carters, carpenters, cigarmakers, confectioners, coopers,

dressmakers, draughtsmen, engineers, engravers, jewellers, lithographers, machinists, Milliners, nurses, painters, plumbers, printers, shoemakers, stenographers, tailors, tailoresses, tuners, window dressers, watchmen, waiters, waitresses, telephone operators, telegraph operators.

The city brought an action against the company, claiming breach of the agreement between them; and the company defended the action, setting up amongst other things, that in any event the city could not maintain such action unless the Attorney-General was made a party to the proceedings. At the trial of the action, the court held that the company had broken its agreement with the city, and that it was bound under the terms of that agreement, to sell the limited tickets on its cars to anybody demanding the same at the hours mentioned in the agreement, and at the rate of the company.

eight for twenty-five cents. The costs of the action were also given against

(The City of Hamilton vs. The Hamilton Street Railway Co. Judgment given in the High Court of Justice for Ontario, November 3, 1904.

Accident Caused by Defective Railway Ties.

R., a boy, was employed by a limestone company, which was using a train to take limestone from its crusher to a lake about half a mile distant. The train was composed of a light engine and twelve (12) cars and ran on a three foot track, being in charge of an engineer and brakeman. About half way in this journey were placed scales for weighing, and each car was there weighed separately. It was R.'s duty to throw the switches, make the couplings and block the cars as they were weighed.

On the 14th of May, 1903, eight or nine of these cars were derailed and wrecked, and R., who was on the car furthest from the engine, was instantly killed.

R.'s father brought an action against the company, on behalf of himself and his wife, alleging that the accident was caused by the bad condition of the track, for which the company was responsible.

The evidence showed that R. had been earning one dollar per day, and that he had helped to support his father and mother, as the health of the former was such that he could not do any hard work. Evidence was also given to the effect that the track was in very poor condition, although this was denied by some of the employees of the company.

The jury brought in a verdict awarding $1,500 damages, $1,000 to R.'s mother, and $500 to his father.

(Rogers vs. The Empire Limestone Company. Action tried at Welland, Ont., by Chancellor Boyd and a jury, 21st November, 1904.)

Accidents Caused by Defective Appliances.

F. was employed by a railway company. Part of his duty was to couple cars, and to do this he had to put his hand between the draw-heads in order to insert the pin. While doing this on one occasion, the draw-heads came together, and closed on his hand, and as a result of this accident he lost the thumb and forefinger of that hand.

F. brought an action for damages against the railway company, alleging negligence. The evidence showed that in order to prevent accidents of that nature, links from eight to eighteen inches in length were generally used to keep the drawheads from closing, but that in this instance the link was only six inches long. It was claimed that the company was negligent, both on account of not having the links of the proper length, and also on

account of not having provided sticks to lift the links, which, it appeared from the evidence, was done after this accident occurred.

The case was tried with a jury, which brought in a verdict awarding F. $1,000 damages.

(Fulford vs. The International Railway Company of Niagara Falls. Action tried at Welland, Ont., by Chancellor Boyd and a jury, 21st November, 1904.)

Accident Caused by Defective Elevator.

T. Was employed by the Canada Woolen Mills at Hespeler, Ont. In the course of his employment, he was one day obliged to go from the second floor in the mill to the machine shop on the ground floor, in order to have some repairs made to part of the machinery which was under his charge. He stepped into the elevator for the purpose of going down to the machine shop, but the elevator fell to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of about twenty-five (25) feet, and T. was thereby seriously and permanently injured.

T. brought an action against his employers, alleging that the elevator was defective, and in an unsafe and improper condition, and that they were, therefore, liable for the accident thus caused.

The employers denied that they were guilty of any negligence, or that the elevator was in any way defective, and alleged that the accident was caused by T.'s own negligence.

At the trial, a jury brought in a verdict of $3,150 in T.'s favour. This judgment was confirmed by the Court of Appeal for Ontario, and the Canada Woolen Mills then appealed again, taking the case to the Supreme Court of Canada. This latter Court also gave judgment confirming the judgment given at the trial.

(Traplin vs. Canada Woolen Mills. Judgment given by the Supreme Court of Canada, 14 December, 1904.)

THE LAWS RELATING TO LABOR.

Chronology of Ontario's Labor Laws.

Apprentices and Minors' Act. Passed, 1871. Amended, 1874. Cap. 161, R. S. O., 1897.

Mechanics' and Wage-earners' Liens. Passed, 1873. Amended, 1874, 1878, 1882, 1884, 1887, 1890, 1896, 1897. Cap. 153, R. S. O. 1897.

Master and Servant Act. Passed, 1872. Amended, 1886. Cap. 157, R. S. O., 1897, 1904.

Immigration Aid Societies' Act. Passed, 1873. Cap. 212, R. S. O., 1897, 1904.

Act to Facilitate the Adjustment of Disputes between Masters and Workmen. Passed, 1873. Cap. 159, R. S. O., 1897.

Act Respecting Innkeepers. Passed, 1874. Amended, 1882. Cap. 187, R. S. O., 1897, 1904.

Act Respecting Public Meetings. Cap. 230, R. S. O., 1897.

Act Respecting Threshing Machines. Passed, 1874. Cap. 265, R. S. O., 1897.

Act Respecting Co-operative Associations. Passed, 1880. Amended, 1884. Cap. 202, R. S. O., 1897.

Act Respecting Safety of Railway Employees. Passed, 1881. Cap. 207, R. S. O., 1897.

Act Respecting Accidents to Employees on Railways. Passed, 1881. Cap. 266, R. S. O., 1897.

Bureau of Industries. Established, 1882.

Act Respecting Pawnbrokers. Passed, 1884. Cap. 188, R. S. O., 1897.

Factories Act. Passed, 1884. Amended, 1887, 1889, 1895. Cap. 246, R. S. O., 1897. Further amended, 1901, 1902, 1904.

Act Respecting Wages. Passed 1888. Cap. 156, R.S.O., 1897, 1899.

Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. Passed, 1886. Amended, 1887, 1893, 1896, 1899. Cap. 160, R. S. O., 1897.

Lord's Day Observance Act. Passed, 1885. Cap. 246, R. S. O., 1897.

Shops Regulation Act. Passed, 1888. Amended, 1889-1897. Cap. 257, R. S. O., 1897. Further amended, 1900, 1901, 1904.

Egress from Public Buildings. Passed, 1888. Cap. 263, R.S.O., 1897.

Trades Disputes Act. Passed, 1890. Amended, 1894, 1897. Cap. 158, R. S. O., 1897. Further amended, 1902.

Woodmen's Lien Act. Passed, 1891. Amended 1894, 1896, 1897, 1899. Cap. 154, R. S. O., 1897.

Miners' Act. Passed, 1892. Cap. 36, R. S. O., 1897.

Matters under Municipal Act. 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1898. Cap. 223, R. S. O., 1897, 1904.

Insurance by Trade Unions. Passed, 1892. Amended, 1897. Cap. 203, R. S. O., 1897.

Act Respecting School for Artisans. Passed, 1892. Amended, 1895. Cap. 223, R. S. O., 1897.

Act Respecting Lien for Wages on Street Railways. Passed, 1895. Cap. 208, R. S. O., 1897.

Labor on Public Works. Passed, 1896. Amended, 1897. Cap. 155, R. S. O., 1897, 1900.

Act Respecting Liability of Directors' Companies for Wages. Passed 1896. Sec. 85, Cap. 191, R. S. O., 1897.

Act Respecting Liability of Mining Companies for Wages. Passed, 1896. Cap. 197, R. S. O., 1897.

Act Respecting Technical Schools. Passed, 1897.

Act Respecting Immigration of Children. Passed, 1897. Cap. 262, R. S. O., 1897.

Resolution Respecting Fair Wages on Public Works. Passed, 1900.

Act Creating Bureau of Labor. Passed, 1900.

SYNOPSIS OF THE LABOR LAWS OF ONTARIO.

The Mines Act.

R. S. O., 1897, chap. 36, provides that no boy under the age of fifteen years shall be employed in or allowed to be, for the purpose of employment, in any mine to which this Act applies, below ground. The Act applies to all mines, quarries and pits, and oil, gas and salt wells, and other openings from which ores and minerals of any kind or class are raised or taken, and to all furnaces or works for smelting or otherwise treating rocks, ores or clays, sands, oils, brines or other minerals for any economic object.

No boy, or young male person of the age of fifteen and under the age of seventeen shall be employed or allowed to be for the purpose of employment in any mine to which this Act applies below the ground on Sunday or for more than forty-eight hours in any one week, or more than eight hours in any one day.

Any appliance used for the purpose of entrance to, or communication to or from any part of the mine, and which is operated by steam or other mechanical power, or by animal or manual labor, must be in charge of a male of at least twenty-one years of age. Where the motive power is supplied by an animal, the driver of such must be at least sixteen years of age.

No wages shall be paid to any person employed in or about any mine, etc., at or within any public house, beer shop or place for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Each owner is required to make returns to the Bureau of Mines each year of the number of employees, their ages and hours of labor, the rate of wages of each class, together with weights and estimates of values of minerals, dressed and undressed, etc., and may be required by the Bureau of Mines to make such returns monthly or quarterly.

Provision is also made for proper ventilation, also care of explosives used in or about mines, etc., also for the appliances of safety in the operation of the shafts, cage, etc. Accommodation is also required near the entrance of the mine for the conveniently drying and changing of clothes of those employed in or about the mine, etc.

Provision is made for the reporting of any accident in writing within twenty-four hours of the occurrence of such accident, giving full particulars thereof.

Mechanics' and Wage Earners' Liens.

R. S. O., 1897, cap. 153, provides protection to wage earners and contractors for loss on account of labor or material furnished in the erection of buildings or the construction of machinery.

The Act not merely recognizes the new form of liability, but provides the means of establishing and enforcing claims arising under it. The original Act has been several times amended, with a view to make it more simple and perfect in its working. The Act also provides that the liens for wages shall, to a certain amount, have a priority over all other liens, and over any claims by the owner against the contractor, on account of failure to complete his contract.

In 1890, an Act was passed to simplify procedure for enforcing mechanics' liens. One clause provides that without issuing a writ of summons or taking any other preliminary proceedings, the plaintiff may file a statement of claim in the office of a master or official referee having jurisdiction in the county wherein the lands are situate. It is also provided that any number of lien holders may join in one action. The ruling or certificate of the master or official referee, when filed in the proper office, shall become a judgment of the High Court, when the sum is $400.00 or over, of the County Court when less than $400.00, but over $100.00, and of the Division Court when the sum is less than $100.00. The fees payable for entering such certificate as a judgment are as follows: In the High Court, $1.60, in the County Court, 80 cents, in the Division Court, 50 cents.

A further amendment provides that a device by any owner or contract, or which shall be adpoted in order to defeat the priority of wage-earners for their wages under the several Acts relating to mechanics' liens, shall, as respects such wage-earners, be null and void.

A further provision regulates that in the case of wages due to any mechanic or other person in respect of work referred to in the 4th section of the Mechanics' Lien Act, the jurisdiction of a police magistrate in a city under the Act respecting master and servant shall extend wages for thirty days or for a balance equal to the wages for thirty days, though the same or the balance thereof exceed the sum of $40.00 in the said section mentioned.

It is also provided that where no specific rate of wages has been expressly agreed to between the parties, the city police magistrate may order payment of the wages, reckoning the amount thereof according to the current rate of wages in the city in like cases, or according to what may appear to be a just and reasonable allowance, and any order of a city police magistrate for the payment of such wages as aforesaid shall be payable forthwith.

Woodmen's Liens.

R. S. O., 1897, cap. 154.—This Act applies to the Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, Manitoulin, Thunder Bay, and Rainy River, and to the provisional County of Haliburton, its purpose being to protect the wages of all engaged in those localities, in cutting, skidding, felling, hauling, scaling, banking, driving, running, rafting or booming any logs, or timber, and any work done by cooks, blacksmiths or others, usually employed in connection therewith, giving them priority of right for wages above all other claims, except such right as the Crown may have upon logs or timber for, or in respect of any dues or charges, or which any timber slide company, or owner of slides and booms, may have thereon or in respect of tolls.

This Act also provides that no payment of wages shall be made or offered to any person for any labor or services performed upon, or in connection with any logs or timber in the said districts or provisional county, by any cheque, order, I.O.U., bill of exchange, promissory note, or other undertaking other than a bank note, or bill drawn upon or payable at or within any place or locality not within the Province of Ontario. A violation of this provision incurs a penalty of not less than $5.00 or more than $20.00, recoverable by summary proceedings before a stipendiary or police magistrate or justice of the peace, under the Ontario Summary Convictions Act.

Labor on Public Works.

R. S. O., 1897, cap. 155.—This Act secures payment of wages for labor performed in the construction of public works. Any foreman, workman or laborer, or by any team employed on the work, giving notice not later than two months after the wages are due to the member of the Executive Council entering into the contract, for and on behalf of her Majesty, or having the supervision of the execution of the contract where the same is made, may cause such claim to be paid to the extent of any moneys or securities at the time of the filing of the said claim in the hands of the Crown for securing the performance of the contract.

The Act also provides that the said member of the Executive Council may, in writing, require every contractor or sub-contractor to forward a list each month, showing the names, rate of wages, amounts due and unpaid for wages for labor done, such list to be attested on oath.

Failure to comply with this demand incurs a penalty of not less than $10 or more than $100 for every day during which default continues.

Wages.

R. S. O., 1897, cap. 156.—An Act respecting wages—applies to wages or salary, whether payable by the day, week, piece, job or otherwise. When an assignment is made for the general benefit of creditors, the assignee shall pay in priority to the claims of the ordinary or general creditors of the person making said assignment, the wages or salaries of all per-

sons in the employment of such person at the time of making such assignment or within one month before the making thereof, not exceeding three months' wages or salary, and such persons shall be entitled to rank as ordinary or general creditors for the residue, if any, of their claims. This provision also applies to the liquidation in distributing the assets of a company under the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Act, also to the sheriff who has made seizure, under the Creditors' Relief Act, also under the Act respecting Absconding Debtors, and also applies to the administration of the estate of deceased person. This Act is not intended to apply to an assignment made under the provision of any Act of the Parliament of Canada relating to or respecting bankruptcy or insolvency.

By an amendment of 1899, is was also provided that where an estate was not sufficient to meet priority of claims for wages or general debtors, that the priority extends to the wage-earner over all others excepting the cost of liquidation.

It is also provided that the executor, liquidator, administrator, or other person engaged in winding up the estate, may forthwith, upon such estate coming into his hands, pay all claims for wages, without being chargeable, in case it shall in the end appear that said estate was insufficient to cover such payment, provided that he has acted in good faith, and had reasonable ground to believe that the estate would be sufficient.

The Trades Arbitration Act.

To Facilitate the Adjustment of Disputes Between Master and Workmen, R. S. O., 1897, chap. 159.

This Act provides that any number of masters and workmen in any city, town, township or village in Ontario, may mutually agree to the formation of a board of arbitration for the purpose of settlement of any industrial disputes that may arise at any time between them in their relations as employers and employees.

The masters and workmen shall jointly sign a memorandum, whereby it is mutually agreed to establish such board; such memorandum to be filed with affidavits verifying the signatures thereto in the registry office of the registry division within which the masters and workmen reside. The board shall consist of not less than two masters and two workmen, not more than ten masters and ten workmen and a Chairman, and the number to constitute the board other than the Chairman shall be inserted in the memorandum, but no member of the board shall adjudicate in any case in which he or any relation of his are one of the parties.

The board shall have the power to appoint their own chairman and two clerks, one for the masters and the other for the workmen's portion thereof. The board is given all the powers conferred upon arbitration by the Arbitration Act, R. S. O., 1897, chap. 140, s. 10.

Any award made by the board is final and conclusive between the parties thereto, without being subject to review or challenge by any court or authority whatsoever.

A committee of the board, to be denominated the committee of reconciliation, shall be appointed by the board, consisting of one master and one workman, who shall sit at such times as shall be appointed, and shall be renewed from time to time as occasion may require; and all cases or questions of dispute which are submitted to the board by both parties thereto shall, in the first instance, be referred to the committee, who shall endeavor to reconcile the parties in difference. When such reconcilation is not effected, the matter in dispute shall be referred to the board, to be disposed of as contested matter.

An Act Respecting Master and Servant.

R. S. O., 1897, cap. 157.—Provides that no voluntary contract or services or indentures entered into by any parties shall be binding on them or either of them for a longer time than a term of nine years from the day of the date of such contract. Where an agreement is entered into between the master and the servant, by which a definite share of the profits or proceeds of a business is allotted to a servant, either in lieu of or additional to his salary, wages or other remuneration, and such agreement not creating any relation in the nature of a partnership, such agreement shall be deemed lawful, provided that in such case the servant must accept the statement of the said master as to proceeds involved in the agreement, and shall not have power to examine accounts of said master.

An agreement, whether verbal or written, entered into between master and servant, for the performance of any duty or service whatsoever, shall be binding, but a verbal agreement shall not exceed the term of one year.

The Act also provides that no tavern keeper or boarding house keeper shall keep the wearing apparel of any servant or laborer in pledge for an expense incurred to a greater amount than $6, and shall surrender immediately any goods kept by said tavern or boarding house keeper under such circumstances upon the tender of said $6 or less sum due. This does not apply to other property of the servant or laborer.

Any agreement, verbal or written, between any person, and any other person not a resident of Canada, for the performance of labor or service in the Province of Ontario, shall be void and of no effect as against the person only migrating or coming. This foregoing provision does not apply to teachers, professional actors, artists, lecturers or singers, or to such skilled workmen not procurable in Canada.

Proceedings may be taken under this Act for the collection of wages within one month after the engagement or employment has ceased, or within one month after the last instalment of wages under the agreement of hiring has become due. Where proceedings are taken under this Act before a police magistrate, and payment of wages is ordered by him to be made by the master or employer to the servant or laborer, and the same are not paid within the time limited by the order, the same proceedings may be taken by the person claiming the benefit of the order as may be taken by a party having an unsatisfied judgment or order in the Division Court for the payment of any debt, damages, or costs, as respects the examination of the judgment debtor touching his estate and effects, the means he has of discharging his liability, and the disposal he has made of any property, and the police magistrate shall have the like power and authority to enforce payment of the debt as are possessed by the Division Court judge in like cases. The police magistrate may also, if he thinks fit, name in the order for payment of wages such time, not exceeding twenty-one days, as to him may seem just and reasonable for the payment of the same and costs, and in case of non-payment within such time, the complainant shall be entitled to take forthwith the proceedings for enforcement provided by the Division Court Act with respect to judgment debtors.

In the case of wages due and no specific rate has expressly been agreed upon between the parties, the police magistrate has the power to fix the rate on the basis of the current rate of wages in the city in like cases, or according to what may appear to be a just and reasonable allowance.

Every agreement or bargain, verbal or written, expressed or implied, entered into, having for its object the waving of the provisions of this Ac

is declared null and void and of no effect as against any workman, servant, laborer, mechanic or other person.

By an amendment of 1904—a clause exacting repayment of advances—paid to employee—prior to commencing employment and inflicting penalty for leaving before such advances were repaid—was repealed.

Trades Disputes.

R. S. O., 1897, cap. 158.—An Act respecting Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration for settling industrial disputes.

The preamble to the Act recites: There is reason to believe that the establishment of councils of conciliation and arbitration for the friendly settlement of disputes between employers and employees, would conduce to the cultivation and maintenance of better relations and more active sympathies between employers and employees, and would be of benefit in the public interest by providing simple methods for the prevention of strikes and lock-outs, from which industrial operations and the welfare of the country generally may suffer injury.

The Act applies to any person or body of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, employing not less than ten workmen in the same business in which the trade dispute has arisen, and their employees.

A claim or dispute under this Act shall include any disagreement between any employer and his employees in respect of any of the matters following:

1. The price to be paid for work done or in course of being done, whether such disagreement shall have arisen with respect to wages, or to the hours or time of working.

2. Damage alleged to have been done to work, or delay in finishing the same: not finishing the same according to agreement; or dispute respecting materials supplied to employees or alleged to be bad, unfit or unsuitable.

3. The price to be paid for mining any material or substance mined or obtained by mining, hewing, quarrying or other process; or the allowances, if any, to be made for bands, refuse, faults, or other cause whereby the mining of the material substance is impeded.

4. The performance or non-performance of any stipulation or matter alleged to have been in the agreement, whether in writing or not.

5. Insufficient or unwholesome food supplied to employees where there is an agreement to victual them, or to supply them with provisions or stores of any kind.

6. Ill-ventilated or dangerous workings or places in mines, or unwholesome or insanitary rooms or other places of accommodation, in which work is being performed,, or want of necessary conveniences in connection with such rooms or places.

7. The dismissal or employment under agreement of any employee or number of employees.

8. The dismissal of any employee or employees for their connection with any trade or labor organization.

Duties etc., of the Registrar.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar under this Act to deal with all applications coming within the meaning of the Act; to keep a register in which shall be entered all particulars of cases referred to the Council of Conciliation, and the settlement thereof. The Registrar shall have the

power to summon witnesses and issue notices in connection with the sittings of each Council of Conciliation.

Council of Conciliation.

Such council as above mentioned, shall consist of four councillors, two to be nominated by each of the parties in dispute; each nomination in writing to be lodged with the Registrar.

The council shall deal with cases in which the parties of the dispute jointly agree to refer the claim or dispute to the Council of Conciliation for settlement. Upon receipt of application the Registrar shall refer same to the Council, and under the Act shall carry out directions of the Council in the endeavor to affect a settlement of the dispute or claim.

Either party of the dispute or claim may, for the purpose of this Act, be represented by one or more persons, not exceeding three, authorized by such party as manager or managers in that behalf, and such party shall be bound by the Acts of this representative or representatives; where the party number fewer than twenty, the manager must be authorized in writing, signed by the members of the party, to act for and on their behalf. Where the party number twenty or more, the manager may be elected in such manner as the members of the party think proper.

The statements of those thus agreeing to refer their dispute to the Council of Conciliation, should be forwarded to the Registrar before the meeting of the Council. When the parties of the dispute or claim have nominated their conciliators, the Registrar shall, by notice in writing, convene a meeting of the conciliators, mentioning time and place of meeting, the same being selected with due regard to the convenience of all concerned. The Council of Conciliation shall transmit to the Registrar a report setting forth the result of the reference. In case such report is to the effect that the Council has failed to bring about any settlement or adjustment of the dispute or claim, the Registrar shall transmit a copy of the report to each party of the dispute or claim; whereupon either party may require the Registrar to refer the dispute to the Council of Arbitration for settlement.

Council of Arbitration.

There shall be two Councils of Arbitration, one for the settlement of disputes and claims between railway companies (including street railway companies), and their employees, both in respect of railway construction or traffic on railways, and a Council of Arbitration for the settlement by award in respect of disputes and claims other than between railway companies and wage-earners employed in respect of railway construction or traffic.

Each council shall consist of three members, one to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of the employees, and one to be appointed by him on the recommendation of the employers. The third member to be appointed shall be President of the Council, and may be appointed by the Lieutenant- Governor on the recommendation of the two members already appointed, within twenty-one days of their appointment. Failing in this, the Lieutenant-Governor shall appoint as President of the Council an impartial person, not likely to be biased in favor of or against employers or employees. The same person may be President of both Councils.

As soon as practicable after the appointments have been made, the names of the members of the Council shall be notified by the Registrar in the Ontario Gazette. The Lieutenant-Governor may cancel the appointment of any member on the recommendation of the authority by which his appointment

was recommended. The term of office of a member of a council shall be two years; and at the end of every term of two years, a fresh appointment of members shall be made in manner aforesaid. Every member shall be eligible for reappointment.

Qualification of Voters in the Interest of Employers.

For the person to be recommended by the employers every employer in the Province, having at least ten persons in his employment, shall be entitled to one vote; every organization in the Province, whether incorporated or unincorporated, representing the interests of employers, each member of which has at least ten persons in his employment, shall be entitled to one vote.

Every Board of Trade in the Province, legally constituted, shall be entitled to one vote for a representative of the employers in each Council.

Qualification of Voters in the Interest of Employees.

For a person to be recommended by employees in matters not belonging to railways, every trades and labor council, every district assembly of the Knights of Labor, every federated Council of building trades, every lawfully incorporated trades union, every organization of wage-earners of an industrial calling primarily constituted for, and actually and *bona fide* operated for the regulation of the wages and hours of labor as between employers and employed, shall be entitled to one vote; but this shall not be deemed to include co-operative associations or societies formed under the Revised Statutes respecting Co-operative Associations.

For choosing the person to be recommended by employees of railway companies as a member of the Council of Arbitration in matters belonging to railways, every organization in the Province, whether incorporated or unincorporated, exclusively representing the interest of wage-earners employed in respect of railway construction or traffic on railways shall be entitled to one vote; but this shall not be deemed to include co-operative societies or associations.

The Registrar shall give notice in The Ontario Gazette, calling on all organizations and persons entitled to vote for a member to be recommended to either Council, or claiming to be so entitled to communicate with him on or before the 1st day of August, 1898, and every second year thereafter. Such notice is to be inserted for at least four weeks before the said day in each of the said years.

The Registrar shall forthwith, after the 1st day of August aforesaid, prepare a list of the persons and organizations appearing to be entitled to vote for a person to be recommended for appointment to each of the said Councils respectively, and may refer any doubtful claim to the Minister of Agriculture for his advice or direction.

Each list so to be prepared, shall give the last known postoffice address of every person and organization entitled to vote as employers and employees respectively, for the said Councils, respectively, and shall be published in The Ontario Gazette, and shall be open to inspection at any time by any person without fees, in the office of the Registrar, during office hours.

Between the 1st and 30th days of September, 1898, and between the same days of every second year thereafter, the Registrar shall transmit by post to the address of each person and organization entitled to vote, a voting paper; and such voting paper may be in the following form:

Voting paper of (naming the person or organization).

A. B. (person recommended), is hereby recommended to be appointed a member of the Council of Arbitration for disputes between railway companies and their employees(or in matters not relating to railway disputes), under the Ontario Trades Disputes, Conciliation and Arbitration Act, on behalf of the employers or employees, as the case may be).

(Signed)

The voting paper of any person entitled to vote under this Act as an employer shall be signed by himself or by some duly authorized person; and the voting paper of any organization entitled to vote shall be signed by the president or vice-president of the organization, or, in the absence of such president or vice-president, by any office-bearer of the organization other than the Secretary thereof, and shall be countersigned by the Secretary or the acting secretary, or, in the absence of such secretary or acting secretary, by any two members not being office- bearers. The voting papers of a Board of Trade shall be under the corporate seal of the Board.

The voting paper shall be forwarded to the Registrar in a stamped envelope, addressed to the Registrar of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration, Toronto, and endorsed, "Voting paper under the Ontario Trades Dispute, Conciliation and Arbitration Act."

Every voting paper shall be forwarded by mail or otherwise to the Registrar, before the 15th day of October, in the year in which the voting is to be held, and no voting paper received after said date shall have any effect or validity.

After the 15th day of October, the Registrar shall count the recommendations of employers and employees for each council, and shall forward same to the Minister of Agriculture, with report thereon; and the Minister of Agriculture shall publish in The Ontario Gazette the names of the persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor upon such recommendations to be members of each Council; and also the names of, and the number of votes of the five persons who shall receive the greater number of votes for each council on behalf of employers and employees, respectively.

In case either employers or employees, or both, fail to recommend any person to represent them on either or both the councils, as provided for in this section, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may appoint a person or persons to fill the vacancy or vacancies.

The Mayor on any city or town, upon being notified that a strike or lock-out is threatened, or has actually occurred within the municipality, shall at once notify the Registrar thereof in writing, stating the name of the employer, the nature of the dispute, and the number of the employees involved, as far as his information will enable him to do so.

Upon being notified that a strike or lock-out is threatened or has taken place, it shall be the duty of the Councils of Arbitration, under this Act, to communicate with the parties concerned as soon as practicable, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement, and if deemed best, to enquire into the causes of controversy, it shall proceed as provided in this Act in the case of a reference.

The Council of Arbitration shall sit and conduct its proceedings as an open court, and in making its decision shall be governed by the principles of equity and good conscience. The President shall for the purpose of preserving order during any sitting of the Council, have all the powers of a Judge of a High Court of Justice, save that he shall not have the power of committing for contempt.

Any two members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and may hold meetings at any time and at any place in the Province of Ontario.

The Council may order that an examination or investigation may be held before any one member of the Council, but such member shall report to the Council, and his decision shall not be considered binding until approved of by the Council or a majority thereof.

The report of award of the Council shall be made within one month after its hearing of a reference, and shall be by, and under the hands of, a majority of the members of the Council.

The report of award, or a copy thereof, shall be deposited in the office of the Registrar, and shall be open to inspection during office hours without charge.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

For the purposes of this Act the Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration shall have power (a) to visit the locality where the dispute has arisen and hear all persons interested who may come before them; (b) to summon witnesses and to administer oath, or to take the affirmations of any person attending as a witness before the Council. On refusal of any person to attend as a witness, application may be made in a summary way to a Justice of the Peace for an order compelling such attendance.

No fees shall be paid to the Registrar by any party in respect of any proceedings under this Act.

Every member of such Council shall be remunerated as follows:

Preliminary meetings	$3.00
Whole-day sittings	4.00
Half-day sittings	2.00

AN ACT TO AMEND THE ACT RESPECTING COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION AND OF ARBITRATION FOR SETTLING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, S.O., CAP. 22, 1902.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. Section 4 of the Trades Disputes Act is amended by adding the following sub-sections:

(4) If any difference shall arise between any corporation or person employing ten or more employees, and such employees, threatening to result, or resulting in a strike on the part of such employees, or a lock-out on the part of such employer, it shall be the duty of the Registrar, when requested in writing to do so by five or more of said employees or by the employer, or by the Mayor or Reeve of the municipality in which the industry is situated, to visit the place of such disturbance and diligently seek to mediate between such employer and employees.

(5) It shall be the duty of the Registrar to promote conditions favorable to a settling by endeavoring to allay distrust, to remove causes of friction, to promote good feeling, to restore confidence and to encourage the parties to come together and themselves effect a settlement, and to promote agreements between employers and employees with a view to the submission of differences to conciliation or arbitration before resorting to strikes or lock-outs.

WORKINGMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES, R.S.O., 1897, CAP. 160.

This Act applies to all wage-earners while engaged in their daily occupation for injuries received by reason of any defect in the condition or arrange-

ment of the ways, works, machinery, plant, buildings or premises connected with, intended for or used in the business of the employer, or by reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer, who has had any superintendence entrusted to him, or who has the charge or control of any points, signal, locomotive, engine, machine or train upon a railway, tramway or street railway.

If the injuries received result in the death of the workman, his legal representative, or those entitled in case of death, shall have the same right of compensation and remedies against the employer, as if the workman had not been a workman of, nor in the service of the employer, nor engaged in his work.

Work Done Under Contract.

Where the execution of any work is being carried into effect under any contract, and personal injury is sustained by any workman, through any defect or negligence, as mentioned above, the person for whom the work is done shall be liable to pay compensation for the injury as if the workman had been employed by him, and for that purpose shall be deemed to be the employer of the workman within the meaning of this Act.

Personal injury caused to workman employed on or about any railway.

Such injury shall be deemed to have been caused by reason of a defect within the meaning of the clause numbered 1 of section 3 of this Act.

The amount recoverable under this Act, shall not exceed a sum equivalent to the earnings during three years previous to the injury received, in like employment within this Province, or the sum of $1,500, which ever is the larger sum, and such compensation shall not be subject to any deduction or abatement, save as is specially provided for in section 12 of this Act.

When compensation is awarded in the case of the death of a workman, through an injury sustained by him in the course of his employment, the amount recovered may be divided between the wife or husband, parent or child, of the deceased, as the case may be, in such shares as the Court or Judge may direct, or if tried by Jury, as the jury may determine.

No action shall be maintainable against any employer, unless notice that the injury has been sustained is given within twelve weeks of the accident, and the action is commenced within six months of the occurrence of the accident, or in case of death, within twelve months from the time of death; in the latter case, the want of such notice shall be no bar to the maintenance of such action, if the Judge be of opinion that there was reasonable cause for want of such notice.

Notice under this Act shall give the name and address of the person injured, and shall state in ordinary language the cause of the injury, the date on which it was sustained, and the amount of compensation claimed, and shall be served on the employer, either at his residence or place of business. The notice may also be served by post in a registered letter, and may be deemed to have been served when the letter containing the notice would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

If the defendant in any action intends to reply for his defence on insufficient notice, or on the ground that he was not the employer of the workman injured, he shall, not less than seven days before the hearing of the action, give notice to the plaintiff of his intention to rely on such defence.

In the trial of an action for the recovery for compensation under this Act before a Judge without a jury, one or more assessors may be appointed by the Court or Judge, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of compensation.

In any such action a party who desires assessors to be appointed shall, ten clear days before the trial, file application stating the number of assessors he proposes to be appointed, and the names, addresses and occupations of the persons who have expressed, in writing, their willingness to act as assessors. If the applicant has obtained the consent of the other party to the persons named being appointed, he shall file such consent with his application.

This Act, by an amendment of 1899, gives the choice of settlement of claims for injuries, under the Act, by either action or arbitration, subject to appeal by either party to the High Court of Justice.

Apprentices and Minors, R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 161.

Any parent, guardian or other person having the care of a minor, or any charitable society authorized to exercise the powers conferred by this Act, may, if the minor consent, if the minor is a male not under the age of fourteen years, or a female not under the age of twelve years, and without consent if he or she is under such age, constitute to be the guardian of the child, any trustworthy person who is willing to assume the duty of a parent toward the child, but the parent shall remain liable for the performance of any duty imposed by law, in case the guardian fails in the performance thereof.

The guardian shall thereupon possess the same authority over the child as he or she would have were the ward his or her own child, and shall be bound to perform the duties of a parent toward such child.

Rights and Liabilities of Minors.

No minor who is dependent upon charity for support shall be removed from any charitable institution or from the control of any private person who is charitably taking care of the minor, by the father or mother or guardian, against the will of the head of such charitable institution or of such private person, without an order from the Judge of the High Court, or from the Judge of the County Court, or the Mayor or Police Magistrate of the city or town where the minor is; and the Judge or other person so empowered, may refuse to grant the order unless he is satisfied that the removal will tend to the advantage of the minor. When a minor, who has no parent or legal guardian, enters into an engagement to perform any service, he shall be liable upon the same, and shall have the benefit thereof, as if he were of legal age.

Apprenticing Minors.

A parent, guardian or other person having the care of a minor, or any charitable society authorized to exercise the powers conferred by this Act, may, with the consent of the minor, if a male not under the age of fourteen years, bind him as an apprentice by indenture to any respectable master, mechanic, farmer, or other person carrying on a trade or calling for a term not to extend beyond the minority of the minor; or in the case of a female not under the age of twelve years, may, with her consent, bind the minor to any respectable person carrying on a trade or calling, or to domestic service with any trustworthy person, for a term not to extend beyond the age of eighteen years.

When the father of an infant child abandons and leaves the child with the mother, the mother, with the approbation of two Justices of the Peace, may bind the child as an apprentice to any person as mentioned in the last section, until the child attains the age of twenty-one years in the case of a

male, and eighteen in the case of a female, and an indenture to that effect under the hand and seal of the mother and countersigned by such justices, shall be valid, but no child, having attained the age of fourteen years, shall be so apprenticed, unless he or she consents.

In a city or town, the Mayor, Judge of the County Court or Police Magistrate, and in a county, the Judge of the County Court of the county, may put and bind for a like period to any person mentioned in the several sections of this Act, with the consent of such person and of the minor (or if such minor is a male under the age of fourteen years, or a female under the age of twelve years, then without the consent of such minor), any minor who is an orphan or who has been deserted by his or her parents or guardian, or any minor who is dependent upon charity for support; and such apprentice and the master of such apprentice shall be held in the same manner as if the apprentice had been bound by his or her parents.

All wages reserved by any indenture or otherwise to be paid for the services of any minor, shall, if not payable to the parent, be either payable to the minor or to some person for the benefit of the minor.

If the master of an apprentice dies, the apprentice, if a male, shall be transferred to the person who continues the establishment of the deceased and such person shall hold the apprentice on the same terms as the deceased, if living, would have done.

A master may transfer his apprentice, with his consent to any person who is competent to take or receive an apprentice, and who carries on the same kind of a business.

Every master shall provide his apprentice with suitable board, lodging and clothing or such equivalent therefor as is mentioned in the indenture, and shall also properly instruct him in his trade or calling.

Every apprentice shall faithfully serve his master and obey all his lawful and reasonable commands, and shall not absent himself from his service without his consent.

An indentured apprentice leaving his employment is liable to the penalties of the Act, if apprehended in the Province of Ontario, up to three years of his desertion.

An Act Respecting Innkeepers, R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 187.

Every innkeeper, boarding-house keeper and lodging-house keeper shall have a lien on the baggage or property of his guest for the value and property of his guest for the value or price of any food or accommodation furnished, and in addition to all other remedies provided by law, shall have the right, in case the same remains unpaid for three months, to sell by public auction the property of such guest, on giving one week's notice by advertisement in a newspaper of the intended sale, stating the name of the guest, the amount of his indebtedness, and giving a description of the property to be sold and shall pay over the surplus of such sale (if any) to the person entitled thereto, on application being made by him therefor.

Where an innkeeper, etc., or livery stable keeper has by law a lien on a horse or other animal for the price of any food or accommodation supplied to such animal or care bestowed therein, he shall have the right, in addition to the other remedies provided by law, if such price remains unpaid for the space of two weeks, to sell by public auction such horse or other animal, on giving two weeks' advertisement in a newspaper, stating (if known) the name of the person who brought such horse or other animal to the inn, etc., the amount of the indebtedness, and the name of the auctioneer, and giving the

description of the horse or other animal, and after the sale the innkeeper, etc., shall pay over the surplus (if any) to the person entitled thereto on application being made by him therefor.

No innkeeper shall be liable to make good to any guest any loss or injury to goods or property to a greater amount than the sum of $40.00, except in the following cases.

Where such goods or property have been stolen, lost or injured through the wilful act, default or neglect of such innkeeper, or any servant in his employ; where such goods or property have been deposited expressly for safe custody with such innkeeper.

Pawnbrokers, R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 188.

The Act defines any person who takes and receives, by way of a pawn, pledge or exchange any goods for the repayment of money lent thereon, shall be deemed a pawnbroker within the meaning of the Act.

Any person carrying on the trade of pawnbroker shall have license issued by the treasurer of the municipality in which he is carrying on the business. Any person carrying on the business of pawnbroker without a license shall forfeit $50.00 for every pledge he takes, recoverable with costs before police magistrate.

Each pawnbroker is required to exhibit sign with the word pawnbroker thereon, under a penalty of $40.00.

Each pawnbroker is required to have painted or printed in a conspicuous place in his shop, the rates of profits he is allowed to charge under the Statutes of Canada, which rates are as follows:

R.S.C., cap. 128, provides that every pawnbroker may take the following rates above the principal sum advanced before he is obliged to re-deliver the goods pawned, that is to say, upon every pledge upon which there has been left out exceeding 50c the sum of one cent for any time not exceeding one month, and the same for every month afterwards, including the current month, in which the pledge is redeemed, although such month has not yet expired; and so on progressively, and in the same proportion for every sum of fifty cents up to twenty dollars.

When the sum lent exceeds twenty dollars, the pawnbrokers may take up all beyond the amount after at the rate of five cents for every four dollars by the month, and so on in proportion for any fractional sum.

Such sums respectively, shall be in lieu of and taken as full satisfaction for all interest due and charges for warehouse room.

On all pledges where the sum lent exceeds $1.00 the pawnbroker is required to make entry of such in a book kept for the purpose, giving a description of the goods received, in pledge, the sum lent thereon, the date and the name and address of the person making the pledge and whether he is a house keeper or lodger.

When the amount lent is above $2.00 a separate book must be kept for purpose of entry, the pledges received to be numbered in consecutive order in the book. The pawnbroker shall issue to the person making the pledge, a note or memorandum written or printed, containing a description of the goods pawned, and money advanced thereon, the date and name and address of the person making the pledge, and whether a housekeeper or lodger. On the back shall be printed or written the name and address of the pawnbroker.

For such ticket or memorandum he will be allowed to charge the following rates:

If the sum lent is under $1.00, the ticket shall be free.

If the sum lent is over $1.00 and under $2.00, the charge shall be one cent.

If the sum lent is over $2.00 and under $5.00, two cents may be charged.

If the sum lent is over $4.00 and under $20.00, three cents may be charged.

When the sum lent is over $20.00 and upwards seven cents may be charged.

No goods pledged can be sold by the pawnbroker until one year has expired after the pledge of such goods. If the amount lent exceeds $2.00 the sale must be by public auction, and must be exposed to the public view. And a description of the goods, the date of the pledge, etc., published on two separate days in a public newspaper at least two days before the sale.

Should the goods be sold for more than was due thereon, and in case of demand within three years after the sale, the over plus, after deducting the costs, shall be paid to the person on whose account the goods were pawned.

No pawnbroker shall:

1. Purchase, receive or take any goods in pledge from any person who appears to be under the age of fifteen years, to be intoxicated with liquor, nor

2. Purchase or taken in pawn, pledge or exchange the ticket or memorandum of any other pawnbroker.

3. Employ any servant or any other person under sixteen years of age to take any pledge.

4. Receive any goods by way of pawn, pledge or exchange on any fast or Thanksgiving day appointed by authority, or on Sunday, or any other day before 8 o'clock in the morning, nor after 8 o'clock in the evening, except on Saturday and the evening preceding Good Friday and Christmas Day. On such days he may keep open his place of business until 10 o'clock p.m.

LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS OF COMPANIES FOR WAGES. R.S.O., 1897, CAP. 191.

The directors of the company shall be jointly and severally liable to the laborers, servants and apprentices thereof for all debts not exceeding one year's wages due for services performed for the company; but no director shall be liable to an action therefor, unless the company has been sued therefore within one year after the debt became due, nor yet before an execution against the company has been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part; and the amount due on such execution shall be the amount recoverable with costs against the directors.

LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS OF MINING COMPANIES FOR WAGES. R.S.O., 1897, CAP. 197.

All mining companies in force in Ontario, shall be subject to the provisions of this Act.

The directors of a company shall be jointly and severally liable to the laborers, etc., for all debts not exceeding one year's wages due for services performed; but no director shall be liable to an action therefor unless the company has been sued therefor within one year after the debt became due, nor yet before an execution against the company has been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part; and the amount due on such execution shall be the amount recoverable with costs against the directors.

Co-operative Associations. R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 202.

Any seven or more persons who desire to associate themselves together for the purpose of carrying on any trade, labor or business, whether wholesale or retail, except the working of mines, minerals, or quarries, and except also the business of banking and insurance, and the business of a loan corporation within the meaning of the Loan Corporations Act, may make, sign and acknowledge before a Notary Public or Justice of the Peace, in duplicate, and file in the office the Registrar of the Registry Division in which the business of the association is intended to be carried on, a certificate in writing on the form set forth in the schedule of this act, or of the same effect together with a copy of the rules agreed upon for the regulation, government and management of the association, signed by such persons respectively.

Upon the filing of the certificate and rules as aforesaid, the members of the association shall become a body corporate by the name therein described, with power to hold such lands as are required for the convenient management of the business.

No association shall be registered under a name identical with that by which any other existing association has been registered, or so nearly resembling such name as to be likely to deceive the members or the public; and the word limited shall be the last word in the name of any association registered under this Act.

A member of an association incorporated under this Act may have shares therein to an amount mentioned in any by-law of the association, provided the same does not exceed $1,000,000.

The liability of the shareholders shall be limited, that is to say: : No shareholder shall be in any manner liable for or charged with the payment of any debt due by the association, beyond the amount of his share, and having fully paid up the amount of his share shall not be subject to any further liability.

Every person appointed to an office touching the receipt, management, or expenditure of money, or with the receipt of goods, ware or merchandise, for the purpose of the association, shall before entering upon the duties of his office, give such security as is deemed sufficient by the trustees, which security shall be renewed from time to time as the amount of the business, or other circumstances, may, in the discretion of the trustees be rendered necessary.

The business of the association shall be a cash business exclusively; no credit shall be either given or taken, and no officer, member or servant of the association shall have power to contract any debt in its name, except in respect of rent of the premises required for the business, the salary of clerks and servants, and such like contracts, necessary in the management of the affairs of the association; everything shall be bought and sold for cash only.

Insurance by Trade Unions. R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 203.

Where a friendly society registered under this Act has its head office elsewhere than in the Province of Ontario, the Grand or other Provincial body, or the Lodges situated in the Province may file with the Insurance Registrar, an application for Provincial incorporation, setting forth the facts of the case, and the proposed corporate name and head office, and the purpose and rules of the society; also the names of those persons who are to be its first trustees, and stating the mode in which their successors are to be elected; also furnishing such other information as the Registrar requires.

Upon due application made the Registrar may name a day for the hearing of the application, and such public hearing of the application shall be given in The Ontario Gazette and otherwise as the Registrar directs.

If, upon the hearing, it appears to the Registrar that such incorporation ought to be granted, he shall have authority to certify in duplicate, or in as many parts as may be required, under his hand and the seal of his office, that he finds entitled to incorporation under the name and for the purposes specified in the certificate, the persons mentioned therein.

One of the original parts of the certificate shall be filed in the office of the Provincial Registrar, together with such other documents as the Insurance Registrar by his certificates requires to be filed; and from the day of such filing the persons mentioned in the Insurance Registrar's certificate and their associates and successors shall henceforth be a body corporate and politic, and shall have the powers, rights and immunities vested by law in such bodies.

Upon due application the Insurance Registrar shall have authority to admit to registry as a friendly society the body so incorporated.

Upon like proceedings taken as enacted in the first section under this Act, incorporation may be granted in either of the two following cases:

Where any trade or labor union, or trade or labor organization purposes to undertake contracts with its own members exclusively, for any of the insurance benefits enumerated in and permitted by clause 3 of section 62, or contracts to furnish tools or to pay unemployed or superannuation benefits to the said members.

Where any organization of persons resident in Ontario, consisting of not less than twenty-five members and managed and operated as a friendly society under rules conforming to this Act purposes to contract with its own members exclusively for sick benefits, not exceeding five dollars a week and a funeral benefit of not more than one hundred dollars, or either of such benefits.

The body so incorporated may upon due application, be admitted to register as a friendly society; but unless and until so registered, the corporation shall not undertake, nor agree to offer to undertake, any contract insuring the said or other insurance benefits.

Where any society, association, union, organization or lodge already incorporated under a prior Act of this Province becomes incorporated under this Act, such prior incorporation shall be deemed to have been merged in and superseded by the said latter incorporation.

In addition to friendly societies standing duly registered as such, at the passing of this Act, the following shall be admissible to registry on the Friendly Societies Register:

Societies incorporated from time to time by virtue of sections 33, 34, 36, 37 and 38 of this Act:

Any corporation not provided for elsewhere herein which has, by virtue of an Act of the Parliament of Canada, an insurance and provident society or association, or an insurance or guarantee fund in connection with the corporation, may upon due application for registry under this Act, be registered on the Friendly Society Register.

Provided that where any *bona fide* trade union or labor organization provides by its constitution, by-laws or rules for the assistance, relief or support of its members, the Registrar may, by writing, under his hand and the seal of his office, declare the organization exempt from the operation of this Act; and such certificate shall remain valid until by like writing revoked; and the organization so exempted shall not be subjected to any penalty imposed by this Act:

Any corporation in Ontario which at the passing of this Act has under authority of an Act of Canada created a fund for paying a gratuity on the happening of death, sickness, infirmity, casualty, accident, disability or any change of physical or mental condition, shall, upon due application for registry hereunder, be entitled to be registered on the Friendly Society Register:

Any association of the civil servants or employees of the Dominion of Canada incorporated by virtue of an Act of the Parliament of Canada, may, upon due application, be admitted to registry.

Railway Companies—By-laws Affecting Employees....R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 207.

Every railway company shall make such by-laws, rules and regulations to be observed by the conductors, engine-drivers and other officers and servants of the company, and by all other persons and companies using the railway of such company and such regulations with regard to the construction of the carriages and other vehicles, to be used in the trains of the railway of the company, as are requisite for the perfect carrying into effect of the provisions of this part of this Act and the orders and regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Any railway company, may, by a by-law, impose upon any officer, servant or person who, before the contravention of such by-law has had notice thereof, and is employed by the company, a forfeiture to the company of not more than thirty days' pay of such officer or servant, for any contravention of such by-law, and may retain such forfeiture out of the salary or wages of the offender.

The notice of the by-law, or of any order or notice of the Commissioner of Public Works, may be proved by proving the delivery of a copy thereof to the officer, servant or person, or that he signed the copy thereof, or that a copy thereof was posted in some place where his work or his duties, or some of them were to be performed.

Such proof, with evidence of the contravention, shall be a defence to the company in any action for the recovery from it of the amount so retained. The Electric Railway Act, R. S. O., 1897, cap. 209, contains four sections (137-140) exactly similar in terms to the above.

Street Railways—Lien for Wages. R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 208.

Every mechanic, laborer or other person who performs labor for wages upon the construction or maintenance of the railway or the works connected therewith, shall have upon the said railway and other property of the company a lien for such wages not exceeding the wages for thirty days, and the said lien may be enforced in the manner provided for enforcing liens for wages by the Mechanics' and Wage-earners' Lien Act.

Immigration Aid Societies. R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 212.

The Minister of Agriculture shall from time to time divide the Province of Ontario into immigration districts, either by counties, ridings, municipalities, as seems to him most expedient; and in each of such districts there shall be an immigration office and an immigration agent; and such division and any future alteration thereof, shall be notified in The Ontario Gazette as the immigration district of the place where the immigration office is kept.

In each of such districts an Immigration Aid Society may be formed and constituted under this Act, for the purpose of assisting immigrants to reach Ontario from Europe and elsewhere; and of obtaining employment for them on their arrival in the Province; and of enabling persons in the Province in want of laborers, artizans or servants to obtain them by such immigration; to every such society shall consist of not less than twenty-five persons, whether resident or not in the immigration district, agreeing to form such society and to subscribe among them, as the capital of the society, not less than $500.00, in fifty shares of $10.00 each, one-fourth of which, at least, shall be paid on subscribing the declaration of membership into the hands of a person agreed upon as their secretary-treasurer, by the persons present at the meeting at which it is agreed to form the society.

The Act also provides for the regulation and control of such societies under the inspection of a district agent, to be appointed by the Minister of Agriculture. Such societies have power to make loans to immigrants, and provision is made for their inspection by the Minister of Agriculture.

AN ACT RESPECTING MUNICIPAL MATTERS. R. S. O., 1897, CAP. 223.

This Act provides that the hours hours for the nomination of candidates for the offices of aldermen in cities may, by by-law be fixed at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, and for polling from nine in the morning until seven o'clock in the evening. This latter provision applies only to cities of 100,000 inhabitants and over. A by-law to extend the time of holding the election until seven o'clock in the evening must be passed before the fifteenth day of November of the year in which such by-law is to take effect. In all other cases the polls shall be opened at nine o'clock in the morning, and shall continue open till five in the afternoon and no longer.

Powers of Police Commissioners as to Livery Stables, etc.

The Board of Commissioners of Police shall, in cities, license and regulate second-hand shops and junk stores, and the owners of livery stables and of horses, cabs, carriages, carts, trucks, sleighs, omnibuses and other vehicles regularly used for hire within the said city and shall establish the rates of fare to be taken by the owners or drivers of such vehicles for the conveyance of goods or passengers from any point within the city to any point not more than three miles beyond the limits of such city, and may provide for enforcing such rates.

The Board of Commissioners of Police in any city may pass by-laws defining areas or districts in the city within the limits of which no livery stable, sale, or boarding stable in which horses are to be kept for hire or for express purposes shall be established or maintained.

The Board of, etc., in any city shall pass by-laws regulating the hours of labor of persons employed in livery or boarding stables, or as drivers of cabs, carriages or sleighs kept for hire within the city, and also the hours of labor of persons employed by owners of horses, carts, etc., kept for hire within the city, and for licensing drivers of cabs within the said city.

The Board, etc., shall also regulate and control children engaged as:

(a) Express or despatch messengers;

(b) Vendors of newspapers and small wares;

(c) Bootblacks.

The Board in any city, and the council in any town, may regulate and prohibit the playing of bands and of musical instruments on any street, high-

way, park or public place in the city, but this shall not apply to any military band attached to any corps of the militia of Canada when on duty under command of its regular officer.

Protection of Workmen and Others on Buildings.

By-laws may be passed by the councils of municipalities, townships, cities, towns and villages for inspecting and regulating the construction and erection of hoists, scaffolding and other constructions used in erecting, repairing, altering or improving buildings, chimneys or other structures; and for making all necessary regulations for the protection and safety of workmen and other persons employed thereon; and for appointing inspectors of scaffolding.

Egress from and Construction of Buildings.

By-laws may be passed as above for regulating the number of doors on churches, theatres, halls or other buildings used for worship, public meetings or places of amusement, and the street gates leading thereto; and the construction and width of stairways, in churches, etc., and in factories, warehouses, hotels and boarding houses; and also the size and number of doors and other means of egress from all hospitals, schools, colleges and other buildings of a like nature, and also the structure of stairs and railings in all such buildings, and the strength of beams, walls, and joists and their supports, and for compelling the production of plans for inspection and for enforcing the observance of such regulations.

For preventing the obstruction of the halls, aisles, passage-ways, etc., in any such buildings or leading thereto during the occupation of the same by any public assemblage.

Hoists and Elevators.

For licensing and inspecting elevators and hoists for passengers or freight, used by the public or by employees, and for imposing and enforcing penalties for the infringement of such by-laws, and for prohibiting and preventing the use of elevators and hoists contrary to the provisions of such by-law. But the provisions in this clause contained shall be subject to the Ontario Factories Act and of any other Act making provisions applicable to elevators and hoists.

By the Councils of Cities, Towns and Villages.

For regulating the construction of cranes, hoists and elevators, and for determining the manner in which elevators in buildings shall be constructed and worked, and for providing for the inspection of all cranes, etc., but none of the provisions of such by-laws shall be inconsistent with the Ontario Factories Act so far as the same provides for the regulation or construction of cranes, etc.

Cab Stands and Booths.

By-laws may be passed by the councils of cities, etc., for authorizing and assigning stands for vehicles kept for hire on the public streets and places; and for the erection and maintenance of covered stands for booths on streets, etc., and for the protection or shelter of the drivers of such vehicles. Pro-

vided that no such booth shall be placed upon any sidewalk without the previous consent of the owner or lessee of the property fronting or adjoining such stand or booth.

By-laws may be passed by the councils of cities, etc., for building, equipping and maintaining and operating street railways in, along and over such streets of the city or town and subject to and upon such terms as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may approve; and for leasing the same from time to time on such terms as may be determined on; and for levying an annual special rate to defray the yearly interest on the expenditure therefor, and to form a yearly sinking fund for the payment of the principal within a time not exceeding thirty years.

A municipal corporation which builds, constructs, owns or manages a street railway shall have and exercise the same rights and powers and be subject to the same liabilities as street railways and companies under the Street Railway Act, except where the same conflict with or are repugnant to the rights, powers, liabilities or duties of a municipal corporation as provided by law.

Electric Street Railways.

By-laws may be passed by the councils of cities for compelling every electric railway company, operating its railway within the limits of such city, to provide proper and sufficient enclosed vestibules upon its street cars to protect the motormen and persons in charge of such cars, from exposure to cold, snow, rain or sleet, during the months of November, December, January, February and March in every year, while engaged in operating the cars.

Schools for Artisans.

By-laws may be passed by the councils of municipalities, counties, cities and towns for establishing schools for the training and education of artisans, mechanics and workmen in such subjects as may promote a knowledge of mechanical and manufacturing arts, and for acquiring such real property as may be requisite for such schools; and the erection and maintenance of suitable buildings thereon; and for improving and repairing such school buildings, and for disposing of such property when no longer required. Councils establishing such schools may appoint boards of trustees to conduct the schools, giving them such authority as the councils may deem expendient.

For making grants in aid of such schools, or to art schools, approved by the Department of Education, as they may deem expedient.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE MUNICIPAL ACT OF 1900.

Provides that in cities having a population of more than 15,000 the council may, by by-law, provide that the aldermen shall be elected by a general vote of the electors, and either by general vote, or in two electoral divisions with a population exceeding 40,000, one-half the number to be elected by each division, but such by-law shall not come into force until it has been first submitted to a vote of the electors, and the persons entitled to vote on such by-law shall be the persons entitled to vote at municipal elections. Upon a petition being presented by 400 of the electors, it shall be submitted at the next municipal election following, and such by-law being carried by a majority of the electors voting thereon, shall come into effect at the next annual municipal election.

Such a by-law may be repealed by a by-law to be submitted to the electors at any annual municipal election held not later than five years after its first coming into effect. The repealing by-law to be submitted to a vote of the municipal electors after being petitioned for by at least 400 of such electors. Where such vote has not been in favor of the election of mayor and aldermen by a general vote of the electors, and not by ward, a by-law bringing the Act into force may be passed by the council of the municipality before the first day of July next, without submitting the same to a vote of the municipal electors.

Public Meetings, R. S. O., 1897, Cap. 230.

The notice to be isued by the sheriff of any county, or by the mayor of any city or town, or by two or more justices of the peace, for calling any public meeting, shall be issued at least three days before the day on which such meeting is appointed to be held, and shall set forth the names of the requisitionists, or of a competent number of them. Also that the meeting is called within conformity of the provisions of this Act, and that such meeting, and all persons attending the same, will be within the protection of this Act, and that all persons are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Every person required by law, or who has in the usual way been appointed at such meeting to preside over the same, shall cause order to be kept at such meetings, and shall commence the proceedings of the meeting by causing the summons or notice calling the meeting, or the declaration whereby the same is declared to be a public meeting, under the protection of this Act, to be publicly read. The person who presides over such public meeting shall cause any person who attempts to interrupt or disturb such meeting to be removed to such a distance from the same as may effectually prevent such interruption or disturbance, and may adjudge any person who makes such an attempt guilty of such attempted disturbance, upon which conviction any justice of the peace may, by warrant under his own hand, forthwith commit such person to the common gaol of the county or district, for any period not exceeding forty-eight hours from the time of commitment signed, and until the lawful costs of the constable and gaoler for the arrest, transmission and detention of such person are paid or satisfied.

Every action to be brought against any person for anything by him done under authority of this Act, must be brought within twelve months next after the cause of such action accrued.

THE ONTARIO FACTORIES ACT.

Revised Statutes of Ontario 1897, Chap. 256, as amended to 1904.

An Act for the Protection of Persons Employed in Factories.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Ontario Factories Act." R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 1.

2. Where the words following occur in this Act they shall be construed in the manner hereinafter mentioned, unless a contrary intention appears:

1. "Factory" shall mean:

(*a*) Any building, workshop, structure or premises of the description mentioned in Schedule A to this Act, together with such other building, structure or premises as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council from time to

time adds to the said Schedule; and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, by proclamation published in the Ontario Gazette, add to or remove from the said schedule such description of premises as he deems necessary or proper;

(*b*) Any premises, building, workshop, structure, room or place wherein or within the precincts of which steam, water, or other mechanical power is used to move or work any machinery employed in preparing, manufacturing or finishing, or in any process incidental to the preparing, manufacturing, or finishing of any article, substance, material, fabric or compound, or is used to aid the manufacturing process carried on there;

(*c*) Any premises, building, workshop, structure, room or place wherein the employer of the persons working there has the right of access and control, and in which, or within the precincts of which any manual labor is exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain in or incidental to the following purposes, or any of them, that is to say: the making of any article or part of any article; the altering, repairing, ornamenting or finishing of any article; or, the adapting for sale of any article;

Provided that where not more than five persons are employed in any place coming within the foregoing definition of a factory, and that where children, young girls or women are employed at home, that is to say in a private house, place or room, used as a dwelling, wherein neither steam, water nor other mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on there, and wherein the only persons employed are members of the same family dwelling there, the provisions of this Act shall not apply.

A part of a factory may, for the purposes of this Act, be taken to be a separate factory; and a place used as a dwelling shall not be deemed to form part of the factory for the purposes of this Act.

Where a place situate within the close or precincts forming a factory is solely used for some purpose other than the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on in the factory, such place shall not be deemed to form part of that factory for the purposes of this Act, but shall, if otherwise it would be a factory, be deemed to be a separate factory, and be regulated accordingly.

Any premises or place shall not be excluded from the definition of a factory by reason only that such premises or place are or is in the open air. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 2, (1); 52 V. c. 43, s. 3 (1-2).

Where any owner, occupier or tenant of any premises, building, workshop, structure, room or place, who has the right of access thereto, and control thereof, lets or hires out or contracts for work or labor to be done therein by any other person, and such other person engages or employs therein any workman, child, young girl, or woman, in or for the carrying out or performing of such work or labor, or any part thereof, every such workman, child, young girl or woman shall, for all the purposes of this Act, be considered and taken as being in the service and employment of said owner, tenant, or occupier, and in computing the number of persons employed in any place in order to ascertain if such place comes within the definition of a factory according to the meaning and intent of this Act, every such workman, child, young girl or woman shall be taken into account. 52 V. c. 43, s. 3 (4).

2. "Inspector" shall mean any one of the inspectors appointed by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under the authority and for enforcing the provisions of this Act. 2 Edw. VII., c. 36, s. 2 (2).

3. "Employer" shall mean any person who in his own behalf, or as the manager, superintendent, overseer or agent for any person, firm, company or corporation, has charge of any factory and employs persons therein.

4. "Week" shall mean the period between midnight on Sunday night and midnight on the succeeding Saturday night.

5. "Child" shall mean a person under the age of fourteen years.

6. "Young girl" shall mean a girl of the age of fourteen years, and under the age of eighteen years.

7. "Woman" shall mean a woman of eighteen years of age and upwards.

8. "Parent" shall mean a parent or guardian of, or a person having the legal custody of, or the control over, or having direct benefit from the wages of a child or young girl.

9. "Court of summary jurisdiction" shall mean the Justices of the Peace or Police Magistrate, as the case may be, to whom jurisdiction is given by this Act to hear and determine prosecutions under this Act.

10. "Mill-gearing" shall comprehend every shaft, whether upright, oblique or horizontal, and every wheel, drum or pulley, by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine appertaining to a manufacturing process. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 2 (2-10); 52 V. c. 43, s. 2.

3. No child shall be employed in any factory, except in the business of canning or desiccating fruits and vegetables, and the work incidental thereto, as provided for in section 5 of this Act. 58 V. c. 50, s. 2.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time by Order in Council, notice of which shall be published in The Ontario Gazette, prohibit the employment of girls under the age of eighteen, and of boys under the age of sixteen in factories, the work in which is deemed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to be dangerous or unwholesome. 58 V. c. 50, s. 12.

5. Boys and girls under fourteen years of age may be employed during the months of June, July, August, September and October in any year in such gathering in and other preparation of fruits or vegetables for canning or desiccating purposes, as may be required to be done prior to the operation of cooking or other process of that nature requisite in connection with the canning or desiccating of fruits or vegetables. The place, room or apartment in which such boys or girls may be so employed shall be separate from any other wherein the cooking or other process aforesaid, or the canning or desiccating of said fruits or vegetables is carried on. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 6 (6); 52 V. c. 43, s. 4 (2-3); 4 Edw. VII. c. 26, s. 6.

6.—(1) If a person is found in a factory, except at meal times or while all the machinery of the factory is stopped, or for the sole purpose of bringing food to the persons employed in the factory, such person shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed for the purposes of this Act to have been then employed in the factory.

(2) Yards, playgrounds and places open to the public view, waiting rooms, and other rooms belonging to the factory in which no machinery is used or manufacturing process carried on, shall not be taken to be any part of the factory within the meaning of this section.

(3) Where a child or young girl is, in the opinion of the court, apparently of the age alleged by the informant, it shall lie on the defendant to prove that the child or young girl is not of that age. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 3.

7. A child, young girl or woman who works in a factory, whether for wages or not, either in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning any part of the factory used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to or connected with the manufacturing process or handicraft, or connected with the article made, or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein shall, save as is otherwise provided by this Act, be deemed to be employed in such factory within the meaning of this Act, and for the purpose of this Act an apprentice shall be deemed to work for hire. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 4.

(1) Young girls and women in factories shall, during working hours, wear their hair rolled or plaited and fastened securely to their heads, or confined in a close-fitting cap or net so as to avoid contact with working machinery or shafting or material being handled. It shall be the duty of managers, superintendents, foremen and others in charge, to see that employees are fully notified of the provisions of this section. 4 Edw. VII., c. 26, s. 1.

8. It shall not be lawful to employ in a factory any child, young girl or woman so that the health of such child, young girl or woman is likely to be permanently injured, and whoever so employs any child, young girl or woman shall, upon summary conviction thereof, incur and be liable to imprisonment in the common gaol of the county wherein the offence has been committed, for a period not exceeding six months, or to a fine of not more than $100, with costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs then to imprisonment as aforesaid. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 5.

9. To employ in a factory any child or any young girl or woman shall be deemed to be not lawful, and so that the health of such child, young girl or woman is likely to be permanently injured, if in that factory there is any contravention of the following provisions of this section, that is to say:

1. It shall not be lawful for a child, young girl or woman to be employed for more than ten hours in one day, nor more than sixty hours in any one week, unless a different apportionment of the hours of labour per day has been made for the sole purpose of giving a shorter day's work on Saturday.

The hours of working in any one day shall not be later than half past six o'clock in the evening, unless a special permit in writing is obtained from the Factories Inspector. 4 Edw. VII., c. 26, s. 2.

2. In every factory the employer shall allow every child and every young girl and woman therein employed not less than one hour at noon of each day for meals, but such hour shall not be counted as part of the time herein limited as respects the employment of children, young girls and women.

3. If the inspector so directs in writing, the employer shall not allow any child, young girl or woman to take meals in any room wherein any manufacturing process is then being carried on. And if the inspector so directs in writing the employer shall, at his own expense, provide a suitable room or place in the factory or in connection therewith, for the purposes of a dining and eating room for persons employed in the factory. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 6 (3-5).

10.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, women may, during the months of July, August, September and October in any year, be employed to a later hour than nine o'clock in the afternoon of any day in any factory wherein the only work or operations carried on relate to and

are exclusively such as may be necessary for the canning or desiccating of fruits or vegetables, and the preparation thereof for being so canned or desiccated; but no woman shall be so employed during the said months to a later hour than nine o'clock in the afternoon of any day for more than twenty days in the whole, and in reckoning such period of twenty days, every day on which any woman has been so employed to a later hour than nine o'clock in the afternoon shall be taken into account.

(2) Where under the provisions of this section, any woman is employed on any day to a later hour than seven o'clock in the afternoon, she shall, on every such day and in addition to the hour for the noonday meal provided for by section 9 of this Act, be allowed not less than forty-five minutes for another or evening meal between five and eight of the clock in the afternoon. 52 V. c. 43, s. 10.

11.—(1) Subject to any regulations which may be made in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, it shall be lawful for the Inspector

(*a*) Where any accident which prevents the working of any factory happens to the motive power of any machinery; or

(*b*) Where from any other occurrence beyond the control of the employer the machinery, or any part of the machinery, of any factory cannot be regularly worked; or

(*c*) Where the customs or exigencies of certain trades require that the children, young girls or women working in a factory, or in certain processes in a factory, shall be employed for a longer period than as herein above provided.

on due proof to his satisfaction of such accident, occurrence, custom or exigency of trade, to give permission for such exemption from the observance of the foregoing provisions of the Act as will, in his judgment, fairly and equitably to the proprietors of, and to the women, young girls and children in such factory, make up for any loss of labour from such accident or occurrence, or meet the requirements of such custom or exigency of trade;

(2) In the case of the inspector permitting such exemption,

(*a*) No woman, young girl or child shall be employed before the hour of six o'clock in the morning nor after the hour of nine o'clock in the evening; and

(*b*) The hours of labour for women, young girls and children shall not be more than twelve and a half in any one day, nor more than seventy-two and a half in any one week, and

(*c*) Such exemption shall not comprise more than thirty-six days, in the whole, in any twelve months; and in reckoning such period of thirty-six days, every day on which any child, young girl, or woman has been employed overtime shall be taken into account; and

(*d*) During the continuance of such exemption there shall, in addition to the hour for the noon-day meal provided for by section 9 of this Act, be allowed to every woman, young girl or child so employed in the factory on any day to an hour later than seven of the clock in the afternoon, not less than forty-five minutes for another or evening meal between five and eight of the clock in the afternoon; and

(*e*) In every factory to, or with respect to, which any such permission for exemption is so given, there shall, in compliance with the provisions of section 34 of this Act, be affixed a notice specifying the extent and particulars of such exemption. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 8; 52 V. 43, ss. 5 and 6.

or woman is employed in any factory on any day for a longer period than is

by the employer in a register, which shall be in such form as may be required by any regulations made in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 9.

12. When under the exemptions allowed herein any child, young girl or woman is employed in any factory on any day for a longer period than is allowed herein, the duration of such employment shall be daily recorded by the employer in a register, which shall be in such form as may be required by any regulations made in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. R.S.O., 1887, c. 208, s. 9.

13. Notice of the hours between which children, young girls or women are to be employed, shall be made in such form as may be required by the regulations made in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and shall be signed by the inspector and by the employer, and shall be hung up during the period affected by such notice in such conspicuous place or places in the factory as the inspector requires. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 10.

14.—(1) A child shall not be allowed to clean any part of the machinery in a factory while the same is in motion by the aid of steam, water or other mechanical power.

(2) A young girl or woman shall not be allowed to clean such part of the machinery in a factory as in mill-gearing, while the same is in motion for the purpose of propelling any part of the manufacturing machinery.

(3) A child or young girl shall not be allowed to work between the fixed and traversing part of any self acting machine while the machine is in motion by the action of steam, water, or other machinery power.

(4) A child, young girl, or woman, allowed by an employer to clean or work in contravention of this section, shall be deemed to be employed by him contrary to the provisions of this Act, and to have contravened said provisions. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 7.

15.—(1) *(a)* The owner of every factory shall provide a sufficient number and description of privies, earth or water-closets and urinals for the employes of such factory, including separate sets for the use of male and female employees, and shall have separate approaches to the same, the recognized standard being one closet for every 25 persons employed in the factory.

(b) The owner of every factory shall be held responsible for the remedying of any effluvia arising from any drain, or defective plumbing, and for any repairs required to keep the building in a safe and habitable condition.

(c) The owner of every factory shall arrange for a supply of pure drinking water available for each tenant in the factory .

(2) The owner of every factory who for thirty days refuses or neglects to comply with the above requirements or conditions, after being notified in writing in regard to the same by the Factories Inspector, shall, because thereof, be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the provisions of this Act. 4 Edw. VII. c. 26, s. 3.

16.—(1) *(a)* The employer of every factory shall keep the factory in a clean and sanitary condition, and free from any effluvia arising from refuse of any kind.

(b) The employer of every factory shall keep privies, earth or water-closets and urinals in good repairs and in a sanitary condition, and shall be held responsible for keeping closets separated for male and female employees.

(c) The employer of every factory shall heat each compartment used by him and regulate the temperature so as not to be injurious to the health and comfort of the employees, and to be consistent with the work performed therein, but in no case shall the temperature be less than 60 degrees Fahhenheit unless specially authorized by the Inspector in writing.

(*d*) The employer of every factory shall be held responsible for ventilating the factory in such a manner as to keep the air reasonably pure, and so as to render harmless, as far as reasonable practicable, all gases, vapors, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein that may be injurious to health.

(*e*) The employer of every factory shall not allow overcrowding while work is carried on therein, so as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein, the standard to be allowed being 300 cubic feet of room space for each employee.

(*f*) The Inspector of Factories shall have power in his discretion to require the employer to provide a sufficient number of spittoons and place the same in different parts of the factory, and keep the same clean.

(*g*) In every factory where any process is carried on by which dust is generated and inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent if such inhalation can by mechanical means be prevented or partially prevented, the inspector may, subject to such regulations, if any, as may be made in that behalf, direct that such means shall be provided within a reasonable time by the employer, who in such cases shall be bound so to provide them.

(*h*) The employer of every factory shall provide a supply of wholesome drinking water and proper drinking cups for employees, which must be at least eight feet distant from water-closets and urinals.

(2) Where grinding, polishing or buffing is carried on in any shop the preceding clause (*g*) shall apply irrespective of the number of persons employed herein.

(3) The employer of every factory who for thirty days refuses or neglects to comply with the above requirements or conditions after being notified in writing in regard to the same by the Factories Inspector shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the provisions of this Act. 4 Edw. VII. c. 26, s. 4.

17. Where two or more persons occupy or use the same room or premises for carrying on any work or business within the meaning of this Act, and employ in the aggregate six persons or more, no one of such persons employing so many as six, each of the several employers shall be held responsible for providing proper and sufficient water-closets, and the other requirements set forth in sections 15 and 16 of this Act; which said sections shall apply to each and every of such employers as if they were partners in all the work or business of the said room or premises. 58 V. c. 50, s. 4.

18. The inspector may, for the purposes of the next preceding three sections, take with him into any factory a physician, health officer, or other officer of the local sanitary authority. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 13.

19. It shall not be lawful to keep a factory so that the safety of any person employed therein is endangered, or so that the health of any person employed therein is likely to be permanently injured, and whoever so keeps a factory shall, upon conviction thereof, incur and be liable to imprisonment within the common gaol of the county within which the offence was committed, for a period of not more than twelve months, or to a fine of not more than $500 with costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, then to imprisonment as aforesaid. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 14.

(*a*) It shall not be lawful to have a bedroom or sleeping place on the same floor of a building as a shop, bake house or factory, nor to have a bedroom or sleeping place in the same building as a shop, bake house or factory without the written consent of the inspector.

(*b*) It shall not be lawful to have a stable under the same roof as a factory, unless there is between the stable and factory a sufficient brick or other partition wall, approved by the inspector, separating the one from the other. 3 Edw. VII. c. 7, s. 45.

20.—(1) In every factory,

(*a*) All dangerous parts of mill gearing, machinery, vats, pans, caldrons, reservoirs, wheel-races, flumes, water channels, doors, openings in the floors or walls, bridges, and all other like dangerous structures or places shall be as far as practicable securely guarded. 58 V. c. 50, s. 3.

(*b*) No machinery other than steam engines shall be cleaned while in motion if the inspector so directs by written notice.

(*c*) The openings of every hoistway, hatchway and well-hole used for power elevators shall be at each floor, including the basement, provided with and protected by good and sufficient trap doors or self closing hatches, or by gates closing automatically, which gates shall not be less than five feet six inches high, and may be in sections, if desired. The sides of the shaft on all floors, including basement, not guarded by gates, shall be protected by enclosures at least six feet high, approved by the inspector. Where the elevator is enclosed in a tower having walls over six inches thick, it may be provided with an extra operating rope outside the tower. In every case the elevator must be provided with a lock to secure the operating rope. In case of elevators operated by hand power the gates must not be less than three feet in height, and must be automatic closing gates, and the sides not protected by gates must be protected by enclosures not less than four feet in height, approved by the inspector. A clearly painted sign marked "Dangerous," having letters not less than four inches in height, must be affixed or stencilled on the bottom rail of every gate, where it will be plainly visible from the outside. The top of every elevator platform shall be provided with a sufficient guard to protect the occupants, approved by the inspector. 4 Edw. VII., c. 26, s. 5.

(*d*) All elevator cabs or cars, whether used for freight or passengers, shall be provided with some suitable mechanical device to be approved by the inspector, whereby the cab or car will be securely held in the event of accident to the shipper, rope or hoisting machinery, or from any similar cause. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 15 (2-4).

(*e*) Any other particulars which any inspector from time to time considers dangerous, and in regard to which he gives notice to that effect to the employer, shall likewise as far as practicable, be secured or securely guarded. 58 V. c. 50, s. 6.

(*f*) Inflammable material, such as coal oil or petroleum, benzine and naphtha, and explosives of all kinds, shall be kept stored when not in actual use in a building separated from the other parts of the factory, or in a fire-proof compartment of the factory approved of by the inspector. 1 Edw. VII. c. 35, s. 2.

(*g*) No boiler shall be used that is not insured in some boiler inspection company duly authorized in the Province for that purpose, or that has not been inspected within one year by a competent inspector, such inspector to be a man who has had charge of a boiler and engine for a period of not less than five years, or who holds a certificate as a stationery engineer, and the manager or proprietor shall, whenever so requested by the inspec-

tor, produce for examination the insurance policy or the certificate of inspection. 1 Edw. VII., c. 35, s. 2.

(2) A factory in which there is a contravention of this section or of the regulations made for the enforcement of this section, shall be deemed to be kept unlawfully, and so that the safety of any person employed therein is endangered. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 15, *last part.*

21.—(1) In every factory.

(*a*) There shall be such means of extinguishing fire as the inspector, acting under the regulations made in that behalf, directs in writing;

(*b*) The main inside and outside doors shall open outwardly, and any door leading to or being the principal or main entrance to the factory or to any tower stairways, or fire-escapes therein, or belonging thereto, shall not be bolted, barred, or locked at any time during the ordinary and usual working hours in the factory. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 16 (1, 2).

(2) The owner of every factory over two stories in height, and where deemed necessary by the inspector, the owner of every factory over one storey in height, shall within six months of the time of passing of this Act, provide the said factory with one or more systems of fire escape as follows, and shall keep the same in good repair:

(*a*) A sufficient number of tower stairways with iron doorways within reach of or having easy communication with all the working rooms of the factory; or

(*b*) A sufficient number of iron or other uninflammable fire escapes on the outside of the building, such fire escpes to consist of stairways with railing or in case the special approval of the inspector is given in writing then of iron ladders, and every such stairway or ladder shall be connected with the interior of the building by iron or tinned doors or windows with iron shutters, and to have suitable landings at every storey, including the attic, if the attic is occupied as a workroom, and the said stairways to start at a distance of not more than eight feet from the ground or pavement; or to be

(c) Any other system of fire escape that may be sanctioned under this Act by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Factories Inspector.

(3) The owner or proprietor of any factory refusing or neglecting to provide the means of safe exit in case of fire prescribed in this section shall upon conviction thereof incur and be liable to a fine of not more than $500 with costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, be liable to imprisonment within the common gaol of the county for a period of not more than twelve months. 1 Edw. VII., c. 35, s. 3.

(4) A factory or workshop in which there is a contravention of this section shall be deemed to be kept unlawfully and so that the safety of any person employed therein is endangered. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 16 (3).

22. In case of a fire or accident in any factory occasioning any bodily injury to any person employed therein, whereby he is prevented from working for more than six days next after the fire or accident, a notice shall be sent to the inspector in writing by the employer forthwith after the expiration of the said six days, and if such notice is not so sent the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $30. 58 V. c. 50, s. 7.

23. In case of an explosion occurring in the factory, whether any person is injured thereby or not, the fact of such explosion having occurred shall be reported to the inspector in writing by the employer within twenty-four hours next after the explosion takes place. And if such notice is

not so sent, the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $30. 58 V. c. 50, s. 8.

24. Where in a factory any person is killed from any cause, or is injured from any cause, in a manner likely to prove fatal, written notice of the accident shall be sent to the inspector within twenty-four hours after the occurrence thereof, and if such notice is not so sent, the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $30. 58 V. c. 50, s. 9.

25. Where in a factory the owner or hirer of a machine or implement moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, in or about or in connection with which machine or implement children, young girls or women are employed, is some person other than the employer as defined by this Act, and such children, young girls or women are in the employment and pay of the owner or hirer of such machine or implement, in any such case such owner or hirer shall, so far as respects any offence against this Act, which may be committed in relation to such children, young girls or women, be deemed to be the employer. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 20.

26.—(1) The provisions of this Act which relate

(*a*) To the cleanliness or to the freedom from effluvia, or to the overcrowding or ventilation of a factory; and

(*b*) To children, young girls and women being during any part of the times allowed for meals in a factory employed in the factory or being allowed to remain in any room; and

(*c*) To the affixing of any notice or abstract in a factory or specifying any matter in the notice so affixed, save and except where such notice is a notice of the name and address of the inspector; and

(*d*) To the sending notice of accidents;

shall not apply where persons are employed at home, that is to say, to a private house, room, or place which, though used as a dwelling, might by reason of the work carried on there be a factory within the meaning of this Act, and in which neither steam, water nor other mechanical power is used, and in which the only persons employed are members of the same family dwelling there.

(2) The provisions of this Act which relate

(*a*) To children, young girls and women being during any part of the times allowed for meals in a factory, employed in a factory or being allowed to remain in any room; and

(*b*) To the affixing of any notice or abstract in a factory or specifying any matter in the notice so affixed, save and except where such notice is a notice of the name and address of the inspector;

shall not apply to a factory which is conducted on the system of not employing children or young girls therein, and the occupier of which has served on the inspector notice of his intention to conduct his factory upon that system.

(3) Where an employer has served on an inspector notice of his intention to conduct his factory on the system of not employing children or young girls therein, the factory shall be deemed for all the purposes of this Act to be conducted on the said system until the employer changes it, and no changes shall be made until the employer has served on the inspector notice of his intention to change the system, and until the change a child or young girl employed in a factory shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this Act; a change in the said system shall not be made oftener than once in every three months, unless for special cause allowed in writing by the inspector. 52 V. c. 43, s. 8.

27. Nothing in this Act shall extend to any person being a mechanic, artisan or labourer, working only in repairing either the machinery in, or any part of, a factory. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s.23.

28. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time, for the purpose of carrying out this Act—

1. Make such rules, regulations and orders for enforcing its provisions, and for the conduct and duties of the inspector, as may be deemed necessary;

2. Appoint the inspectors who shall be paid such salary or compensation as from time to time may be appropriated for the purpose by the Legislature. 2 Edw. VII., c. 36, s. 3.

29. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time appoint a female inspector for the purpose of carrying out this Act, in addition to the other inspectors by law directed. 58 V. c. 50, s. 10.

30.—(1) The inspector shall for the purposes of the execution of this Act, and for enforcing the regulations made under the authority thereof, have power to do all or any of the following things, namely,

(*a*) To enter, inspect and examine at all reasonable times by day or night any factory and any part thereof when he has reasonable cause to believe that any person is employed therein, and to enter by day any place which he has reasonable cause to believe to be a factory;

(*b*) To require the production of any register, certificate, notice or document required by this Act to be kept, and to inspect, examine, and copy the same.

(*c*) To take with him in either case a constable into a factory in which he has reasonable cause to apprehend any serious obstruction in the execution of his duty.

(*d*) To make such examination and inquiry as may be necessary to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act are complied with, so far as respects the factory and the persons employed therein;

(*e*) To examine either alone or in the presence of any other person, as he thinks fit, with respect to matters under this Act, every person whom he finds in a factory, or whom he has reasonable cause to believe to be, or to have been, within the two preceding months employed in a factory, and to require such person to be so examined, and to sign a declaration of the truth of the matters respecting which he is so examined;

(*f*) For the purpose of any investigation, inquiry or examination made by him under the authority of this Act, to administer an oath to and to summon any person to give evidence;

(g) To exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect.

(2) The employer and his agents and servants shall furnish the means required by the inspector as necessary for any entry, inspection, examination, inquiry, or the exercise of his powers under this Act in relation to such factory.

(3) Every person who wilfully delays the inspector in the exercise of any power under this section, or who fails to comply with a requisition or summons of the inspector in pursuance of this section, or to produce any certificate or document which he is required by or in pursuance of this Act to produce, or who conceals or prevents a child, young girl or woman from appearing before or being examined by the inspector, or attempts so to conceal or prevent a child, young girl or woman, shall be deemed to ob-

struct an inspector in the execution of his duties under this Act; but no one shall be required under this section to answer any question, or to give any evidence, tending to criminate himself.

(4) Where the inspector is obstructed in the execution of his duties under this Act, the person obstructing him shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $30; and where an inspector is so obstructed in a factory, the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $30, or where the offence is committed at night $100. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 2.

31.—(1) The inspector, before entering, in pursuance of the powers conferred by this Act, without the consent of the occupier, any room or place actually used as a dwelling, as well as for a factory, shall on an affidavit or statutory declaration of facts and reasons, obtain written authority to do so from the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, or such warrant as is hereinafter mentioned, from a Justice of the Peace or Police Magistrate.

(2) The affidavit or statutory declaration above mentioned may be inspected or produced in evidence, in all respects the same as an information on oath before a Justice.

(3) A Justice of the Peace or Police Magistrate, if satisfied by information on oath, that there is reasonable cause to suppose that any enactment of this Act is contravened in any such room or place as aforesaid may, in his discretion, grant a warrant under his hand, authorizing the inspector named therein, at any time within the period named therein, but not exceeding one month from the date thereof, to enter, in pursuance of this Act, the room or place named in the warrant, and exercise therein the powers of inspection and examination conferred by this Act, and the fines and provisions of this Act, with respect to obstructions of the inspector, shall apply accordingly. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 26.

32. Every inspector under this Act shall be furnished with a formal certificate of his appointment, under the hand and seal of the Minister of Agriculture, (or other member of the Executive Council to whom the duty of the administration of this Act may from time to time be assigned under *The Act respecting the Executive Council*, and on applying for admission to a factory shall, if required, produce to the employer the said certificate. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 27; 52 V. c. 43, s. 9.

33.—(1) Every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory, serve on the inspector a written notice containing the name of the factory, the place where it is situated, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work, the nature and amount of the moving power therein, and the name of the firm under which the business of the factory is to be carried on, and in default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $30.

(2) In every factory the employer shall keep in the form and with the particulars prescribed by any regulation made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in that behalf, a register of the women, young girls and children employed in that factory, and of their employment, and of other matters under this Act; and shall send to the inspector such extracts from any register kept in pursuance of this Act as the inspector from time to time requires for the execution of his duties under this Act, and in default thereof such employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $30. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 28.

34. There shall be affixed at the entrance of a factory and in such other parts thereof as the inspector directs, and be constantly kept so affixed in the form directed by the inspector and in such position as to be easily read by the persons employed in the factory—

1. Such notices of the provisions of this Act, and of any regulations made thereunder as the inspector deems necessary to enable the persons employed in the factory to become acquainted with their rights, liabilities and duties under this Act.

2. A notice of the names and address of the inspector;

3. A notice of the clock (if any) by which the period of employment and times for meals in the factory are regulated;

4. Every other notice and document (if any) required by this Act to be affixed in the factory.

In the event of a contravention of any provision or requirement of this section in a factory the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $20. R.S.O., 1887, c. 208, s. 29. *See sec.* 11 (2*e*).

35. A notice of the name and address of the inspector shall, in compliance with such directions as the inspector may give under the provisions of section 34 of this Act, be affixed in every factory. 52 V. c. 43, s. 11.

36.—(1) Any notice, order, requisition, summons and document under this Act may be in writing or print, or partly in writing or partly in print.

(2) Any notice, order, requisition, summons and document required, or authorized to be served or sent, for the purposes of this Act may be served and sent by delivering the same to or at the residence of the person on or to whom it is to be served or sent, or where that person is an employer, within the meaning of this Act, by delivering the same, or a true copy thereof, to his agent or to some person in the factory of which he is employer; it may also be served or sent by post by a pre-paid letter, and if served or sent by post shall be deemed to have been served and received respectively at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in proving such service or sending it shall be sufficient to prove that it was properly addressed and put into the post; and where it is required to be served on or sent to an employer it shall be deemed to be properly addressed, if addressed to him at the factory in respect of which he is employer, with the additon of the proper postal address, but wthout naming the person who is the employer. R. S. O. 1887, c. 208, s. 30.

37. Every person who wilfully makes a false entry in any register, notice, certificate or document required by this Act to be left or served, or sent, or who wilfully makes or signs a false declaration under this Act, or who knowing makes use of any such false entry or declaration, shall upon conviction thereof, be liable to imprisonment in the common gaol of the county wherein the offence was committed for a period not exceeding six months or to a fine of not more than $100, with costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, then to imprisonment as aforesaid. R. S. O. 1887, c. 208, s. 22.

38. The parent of any child or young girl employed in a factory in contravention of this Act shall, unless such employment is without the consent, connivance or wilful default of such parent, be guilty of an offence in contravention of this Act, and shall for each offence on summary conviction thereof incur and pay a fine of not more than $50 and costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs shall be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county wherein the offence was committed for a period not exceeding three months. R. S. O. 1887, c. 208, s. 17.

39. If any of the provisions of this Act, or of any regulations, rules or orders made under the authority thereof by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council or by any inspector are contravened, and no other penalty is herein provided for such contravention, the employer guilty of such contravention,

shall on summary conviction thereof incur and pay a fine of not more than $50 with costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs shall be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county within which the offence was committed, for a period not exceeding three months. R. S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 31.

40. If a factory is not kept in conformity with this Act, the Court of summary jurisdiction, in addition to, or instead of inflicting a fine, penalty or other punishment upon the employer, may order certain means to be adopted by the employer, within the time named in the order, for the purpose of bringing his factory into conformity with this Act; the Court may also, upon application, enlarge the time so named, but if, after the expiration of the time as originally named or enlarged by subsequent order, the order is not complied with, the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $10 for every day that such non-compliance continues. R. S. O. 1887, c. 208, s. 32.

41. Where the employer is charged with an offence against this Act he shall be entitled, upon information duly laid by him, to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the Court or tribunal at the time appointed for hearing the charge; and if after the commission of the offence has been proved the employer proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he had used due diligence to enforce the execution of the Act, and that the said other person had committed the offence in question without the knowledge, consent or connivance of him the employer, the said other person shall be summarily convicted of such offence and the employer shall be exempt from any fine, penalty or punishment. R. S. O. 1887, c. 208, s. 33.

42. Where it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the inspector at the time of discovering the offence that the employer had used all due diligence to enforce the execution of this Act, and also by what person such offence was committed and also that it was committed without the knowledge, consent or connivance of the employer and in contravention of his orders, then the inspector shall proceed against the person whom he believes to be the actual offender in the first instance, without first proceeding against the employer. R. S. O. 1887, c. 208, s. 34.

43. Where an offence for which an employer is liable under this Act to a fine has in fact been committed by some agent, servant, workman or other person, such agent, servant, workman or other person shall be liable to the same fine, penalty or punishment for such offence as if he were the employer, R. S. O. 1887, c. 208, s. 35.

44. A person shall not be liable in respect of a repetition of the same kind of offence from day to day to any larger fine, penalty or punishment than the highest fine, penalty or punishments fixed by this Act for the offence, except—

1. Where the repetition of the offence occurs after an information has been laid for the previous offence; or,

2. Where the offence is one of employing two or more children, young girls or women, contrary to the provisions of this Act. R. S. O. 1887, c. 208, s. 36.

45. All fines or penalties in money imposed or recovered under or in pursuance of this Act, shall be paid by the convicting Justices or Police Magistrates, as the case may be, to the inspector, who shall forthwith pay the same over to the Treasurer of the Province to and for the use of the Province. R. S. O. 1887, c. 208, s. 37.

46. All prosecutions under this Act may be brought and heard before any two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the county where the penalty was incurred or the offence was committed or wrong done, and in cities and towns, in which there is a Police Magistrate, before such Police Magistrate; and save where otherwise provided by this Act the procedure shall be governed by The Ontario Summary Convictions Act. R. S. O. 1887, c. 208, s. 39.

47. The following provisions shall have effect with respect to summary proceedings for offences and fines under this Act :

1. The information shall be laid within two months, or where the offence is punishable at discretion by imprisonment, within three months after the offence has come to the knowledge of the inspector. 58 V. c. 50, s. 11.

2. The description of an offence in the words of this Act, or in similar words, shall be sufficient in law.

3. Any exception, exemption, proviso, excuse or qualification, whether it does or does not accompany the description of the offence in this Act, may be proved by the defendant but need not be specified or negatived in the information, and if so specified or negatived, no proof in relation to the matters so specified or negatived shall be required on the part of the informant.

4. It shall be sufficient to allege that a factory is a factory within the meaning of this Act, without more.

5. It shall be sufficient to state the name of the ostensible employer or the title of the firm by which the employer employing persons in the factory is usually known.

6. A conviction or order made in any matter arising under this Act, either originally or on appeal, shall not be quashed for want of form, and a conviction or order made by a Court of summary jurisdiction against which a person is authorized by this Act to appeal, shall not be removed by *certiorari* or otherwise, either at the instance of the Crown or of any private person, into the High Court except for the purpose of the hearing and determination of a special case. R. S. O. 1887, c. 208, s. 38 (2-6).

48. On the trial of any complaint, proceeding, matter or question under this Act, the person opposing or defending, or who is charged with any offence against or under any of the provisions of this Act, shall be competent and compellable to give evidence in or with respect to such complaint, proceeding, matter or question. 52 V. c. 43, s. 12.

49. Such annual or other report of the inspector as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time directs, shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly. R. S. O. 1887, c. 208, s. 40.

50. Unless, and until otherwise ordered or directed by any regulation in that behalf made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

(a) The register mentioned in and required by section 33 of this Act shall, so far as the same relates to children and young girls, be according to form A in Schedule B to this Act; and, so far as the same relates to women, be according to form B in the said Schedule;

(b) The register mentioned in and required by section 12 of this Act shall be according to form C in said Schedule;

(c) On the first page of any register kept by an employer pursuant to this Act, or to any rule, order or regulation made in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall be printed the form D in the said

Schedule, or one to the like effect: and the same shall be properly filled up and signed by the inspector and the employer, when such register is commenced to be kept;

(d) Notice of the hours between which children, young girls or women are to be employed in any factory, as required by section 13 of this Act, shall be according to form E in said Schedule;

(e) Notice to an inspector, under sections 22 to 24 of this Act may be in the form of F of said Schedule.

(f) Notice to an inspection under section 26 of this Act may be according to such of the forms G and H of said Schedule as the case requires: and

(g) Notice to an inspector, under section 33 of this Act, may be in the form I of the said Schedule. 52 V. c. 43, s. 14.

51. The owner, proprietor or manager of any factory hereafter established and to which this Act applies, shall not begin operations until he shall have received from the Factories Inspector a certificate of inspection of the factory and a permit to operate the same and any such person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to the penalties provided for in section 19 of this Act. 1 Edw. VII. c. 35, s. 4.

Industries Included Under Factories Act.

Agricultural Implement Factories.
Apple Evaporator Factories.
Artificial Flower Factories.
Auger Factories.
Axle and Spring Factories.
Bakehouses and Bakeshops.
Baking Powder and Yeast Factories.
Barb Wire Factories.
Barrel Factories.
Basket Factories.
Bell Factories.
Billiard Table Factories.
Binder Twine Factories.
Bird Cage Factories.
Biscuit Factories.
Blacking Factories.
Blanket Factories.
Boat and Canoe Factories.
Boiler Factories.
Bolt and Nut Factories.
Book-binding Factories.
Boot and Shoe Factories.
Box Factories.
Brass Foundries.
Breweries.
Brick Yards.
Broom Factories.
Brush Factories.
Buffalo Robe Factories.
Bustle and Hoopskirt Factories.
Button Factories.
Canning Factories.
Cap Factories.
Carpet Factories.
Carriage Factories.
Carriage Goods (iron) Factories.
Carriage Woodwork Factories.
Cartridge Factories.
Car Shops.
Cement Works.
Chain Works.
Chamois Factories.
Cheese Box Factories.
Chemical Works.
Chewing Gum Factories.
Chicle Works.
Child's Carriage Factories.
Cider Factories.
Cigar Factories.
Cereal Food Factories.
Cigar Box Factories.
Clay Pipe Factories.
Clock Factories.
Clothing Factories.
Coal-hoisting Plants.
Coffin Factories.
Condensing Cream and Milk Factories.
Confectionery Factories.
Coopers' Workshops.
Cork Factories.
Corset Factories.
Corset and Hoopskirt Steel Factories.
Cotton Factories.
Cutlery Factories.
Distilleries.
Domestic Utensils Factories.
Dress Shield Factories.
Drop Forging Factories.
Dye Works.
Edge Tool Factories.
Electric Machinery Factories.
Electrotype Foundries.
Elevator Factories.
Emery Wheel Factories.
Enamelling Works.
Envelope Factories.
Extracts and Essential Oil Factories.
Excelsior Factories.
Featherdown Factories.
Felt Factories.

File Works.
Fire Works Factories.
Flax Mills.
Flour Mills.
Foundries.
Fringe and Tassel Factories.
Fruit Desiccating Factories.
Furniture Factories.
Furriers' Workshops.
Galvanized and Pressed Ironwork Factories.
Gas and Electric Light Works.
Glass Works.
Glove Factories.
Glucose Factories.
Gun and Small Arm Factories.
Hair Factories.
Hair Cloth Factories.
Hames Factories.
Hammer Factories.
Hat Factories.
Hinge Factories.
Horn Comb Factories.
Hobby Horse Factories.
Hosiery Factories.
Iron Bridge Works.
Jams, Jellies and Pickle Works.
Jewellery Factories.
Kaoka Factories.
Knitting Factories.
Knitting Machine Factories.
Knitting Needle Factories.
Lace Factories.
Lamp Goods Factories.
Last Factories.
Laundries.
Laundry, Bluing and Washing Crystal Factories.
Lead Pipe and Shot Factories.
Leather Goods Factories.
Linen, Cotton and Jute Bag Factories.
Lithographers' Workshops.
Lock Factories.
Locomotive Works.
Machine Shops.
Machine Screw Works.
Mantel Piece Factories.
Marble Works.
Match Factories.
Matting Factories.
Mattress Factories.
Meat-packing Houses.
Metallic Shingle Factories.
Mica Works.
Mill Furnishing Factories.
Millinery Workshops.
Mirror Factories.
Moccasin Factories.
Nail Works.
Oil Mills.
Necktie Works.
Oil Refineries.
Oilcloth Factories.
Organ Factories.
Organ Reeds Factories.
Ornamental Moulding Factories.
Overgaiter Factories
Paint Works.
Paper Bag Factories.
Paper Box Factories.
Paper Collar Factories.
Paper and Pulp Mills.
Pumping Stations.
Paraffine Factories.
Patent Medicine Factories.
Photographic Supplies Factories.
Piano Factories.
Piano and Organ Keyboard Factories.
Picture Frame Works.
Pin Factories.
Planing Mills.
Plated Metal Works.
Polish Factories.
Plush Factories.
Potteries.
Printing Ink Factories.
Printing Offices.
Pulp Factories.
Pump Factories.
Quilting Factories.
Rag-sorting Workshops.
Rattan Goods Factories.
Reaper Knife Factories.
Regalia Factories.
Repair Shops.
Rivet Works.
Rolling Mills.
Rope Works.
Rubber Factories.
Sadlery Hardware Factories.
Safe Works.
Salt Drying Works.
Sash and Door Factories.
Saw Factories.
Saw Mills.
Scale Works.
Seed-sorting Works.
Sewer Pipe Factories.
Sewing Machine Works.
Shirt Factories.
Shoddy Factories.
Shovel Factories.
Show Case Factories.
Silk Factories.
Silk Ribbon Factories.
Silverware Factories.
Skate Works.
Soap Works.
Soda Water Factories.
Spice and Coffee Mills.
Spoke and Hub Factories.
Spool Factories.
Stained Glass Factories.
Starch Factories.
Stave Factories.
Stay Factories.
Steel Wire Factories.
Straw Works.
Sugar Refineries.
Suspender Factories.
Syrup Factories.
Tanneries.
Tent and Awning Factories.
Terra Cotta Works.
Thread Spooling Factories.
Tin Stamping Works.

Tobacco Factories.
Toy Factories.
Trunk Factories.
Tub and Pail Works.
Type Foundries.
Typewriter Factories.
Umbrella Works.
Varnish Works.
Velocipedes and Bicycle Factories.
Veneer Factories.
Vinegar Works.
Waggon and Sleigh Factories.
Wall Paper Factories.
Watch Case Factories.
Wax Paper Factories.
Wheel Factories.
Whip Factories.
Wholesale Packing Houses.
Window Shade Factories.
Wire Goods Factories.
Woodenware Factories.
Wood Pulley Factories.
Wood Screw Factories.
Woollen Factories.
51 V. c. 43, Schedule A; 58 V. c. 50, s. 13

Regulation of Shops. R. S. O., 1897, Cap. 257.

An Act Respecting Shops and Places Other Than Factories.

No child, young girl or woman shall be employed in or about the shop on any day of the week, other than Saturday or the day next before a statutory holiday, before the hour of seven o'clock in the morning, or after the hour of six o'clock in the evening.

Saturday labor shall not commence before the hour of seven o'clock in the morning nor continue after the hour of ten o'clock in the evening.

There shall be allowed for each child, etc., so employed not less than one hour for the noonday meal, and not less than forty-five minutes for the evening meal.

If any child, young girl or woman is employed in a shop on the day next a statutory holiday until ten o'clock in the evening, in that case such child, etc., shall not be employed after six o'clock in the evening on Saturday of the same week.

Nothing in this section contained shall apply or be in force as to any shop, from the 14th day of December to the 24th day of December inclusive, in each year.

In any shop where females are employed the employer shall at all times provide and keep therein a suitable seat or chair for the use of every such female and shall permit her to use such chair when not necessarily engaged in her work.

Any person offending against the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than $10.00, nor more than $25.00, with the cost of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fines and costs, to be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county for not less than one month or more than three months.

The provisions of this Act relating to the sanitary conditions of shops, and the means of extinguishing fire, etc., are practically the same as the provisions of the Factories Act in this respect.

The inspector shall have the right to exercise such powers a may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect.

Bake Shops.

All bake shops to which this Act applies shall be constructed as to lighting, heating, ventilating and draining in such a manner as not to be injurious to the health of any person working therein, and shall be kept at all times in a clean and sanitary condition, so as to secure the production and preservation of all food products therein in a good, and wholesome condition.

Every bake shop shall be supplied with a proper washroom, closet and other conveniences necessary for the health and comfort of the persons employed therein.

The sleeping places of the employees shall be entirely separate from the bake shop and no person shall be allowed to sleep in such shop.

No employer shall allow or require any employee to be in any bake shop to work on Sunday, nor to work more than twelve hours on any day, or more than sixty hours in any one week, except by permission of inspector.

No employer shall knowingly require or permit any person to work in his bake shop who is affected with consumption of the lungs or with scrofula, or with any venereal disease, and every employer is hereby required to maintain himelf and his employees in a clean and healthy condition, while engaged in the manufacture, handling or sale of such food products.

Any employer who violates any of the provisions of this Act which relates to bake shops shall for the first offence pay a penalty of not less than $20.00, besides costs thereof, and not more than $50.00; and for the second offence shall pay a penalty of not less than $50.00, besides costs, and not more than $100.00 and in default of payment shall be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county in which the offence is committed for a period not less than thirty days, or more than six months, and be kept at hard labor at the discretion of the Magistrate, and for the third and subsequent offences shall be imprisoned in gaol for a period not less than six months nor more than one year, to be kept at hard labor at the discretion of the Magistrate.

An Act to Amend the Ontario Shops Regulation Act.

S.O., 1900, Cap. 43, provides that every person contracting for the manufacture of coats, vests, trousers, overalls, cloaks, cap, drawers, blouses, waists, waist bands, underwear, neckwear, shirts, or any parts thereof, or any other garment or article of clothing, or giving out for improvement, manufacture or alteration, incomplete material from which the said articles or any of them are to be made, or to be wholly, or partially altered or improved, shall keep a written register of the names and addresses, serially numbered of all the persons to whom such work or material is given to be made altered or improved, or with whom he may have contracted to do the same; and such register shall at all times be kept prominently posted up in the office of the person thus giving out such articles for manufacture, alteration or improvement.

Every article thus made, altered or improved, as aforesaid, shall bear upon a label attached thereto the register number or the name and address of the person to whom the same was given for manufacture, alteration or improvement, and any false statement upon such label shall render the person making the same liable to the penalties provided by this Act for making false entry in any register, notice, certificate or document.

No person shall knowingly sell or expose for sale any of the articles mentioned in this section and made in any dwelling house, tenement house or building in the rear of any tenenment, etc., without a permit from the inspector, stating that the place of manufacture is thoroughly clean, and otherwise in good sanitary condition. Such permit shall state the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed upon the said premises, and shall not be granted until an inspection of the premises is made by the inspector.

When any article mentioned under this section is found by the inspector to be made under unclean or unhealthy conditions, or upon any unregistered premises, he shall seize and impound the same, and affix thereto a label bearing the words "unsanitary" printed on a tag not less than four inches in length.

The owner of such article shall, after it has been disinfected, be entitled to have the same returned to him, upon first paying the costs of such seizure and disinfection.

If the inspector finds evidence of unhealthy conditions, or of infectious or contagious disease present in any workshop, tenement or dwelling, where any of the articles herein mentioned are manufactured, etc., he shall forthwith report the same to the local board of health, and the board shall issue such an order as the public health may require, or may condemn or destroy all such infections and contagious articles or any articles manufactured under unsanitary conditions, as aforesaid.

Immigration of Children.

R. S. O., 1897, Cap. 262, provides that no child shall be brought or caused to be brought into the Province of Ontario by any Society or agent or by any person other than the parent of the child, or person standing in *loco parentis* to such child, from any port in Great Britain or Ireland unless a certificate has first been obtained from an examiner stating that he has satisfied himself that the child named in the certificate has not been convicted of any crime, nor displayed any criminal tendencies, and that in other respect he is a child who may lawfully be brought into the Province.

Every society or agent shall maintain a careful supervision over every child caused by them to be brought into the Province, until such a child attains the age of eighteen years, and shall provide a permanent home or shelter, to which such child may be returned after being placed out in a foster home, or as an apprentice, if the person with whom the child has been placed is unable or unwilling to retain the custody of the child; and the addresses of such shelter shall be specified in every agreement made with persons receiving children into foster homes or as apprentices, and every such person shall, when so required by the society or agent, furnish full particulars as to the health, conduct, progress and welfare of such child.

Any complaints received that a child placed out in a foster home, or as an apprentice is being ill-treated or overworked, etc., shall be immediately investigated by the society or agent, and the necessary steps taken to protect the child from future ill-treatment or neglect.

Every society or agent having the custody of any child brought into the Province shall be entitled to send such child to the public or separate schools of the municipality in which the child resides, in the same manner as the child of any ratepayer.

If any child hereafter so brought into the Province of Ontario, within three years thereafter, becomes dependent on public or private charity, the society or agent, if so ordered by the inspector, shall pay to the Province or to any person maintaining the child, the cost of the maintenance of the child, and may be required to return the child to the place from which he came into this Province.

Any society or agent who brings into the Province any child, who from defective intellect or disease or physical infirmity, or any other defect, is unable to follow any trade or calling, or any child of known vicious tendencies, or any child who is known to be an habitual criminal, or whose par-

ents have been criminals, lunatics or idiots, or weakminded or defective constitutionally, or confirmed paupers or diseased, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than $100 or less than $10, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned for any period not exceeding three months.

Horse Power for Threshing Machines.

R. S. O., 1897, Cap. 265, provides that all persons owning or running any threshing machine, wood-sawing or other machine, which is connected to a horepower by means of a tumbling rod or line of shafting shall cause each of the knuckles, couplings and joints, etc., of such tumbling rod or line of shafting to be safely boxed or secured while running, with wood or leather or mental covering, in such manner as to prevent injury to persons passing over or near such tumbling rod, etc., and shall cause all oiling cups attached to arbors or journals to which driving belts are attached, to be furnished with tubes of tin or other material, which shall extend above the belt so as to prevent damage from oiling when the machine is in motion; and shall further cause a driver's platform to be placed on any horse-power used for driving machinery, of such size as to cover the gearing and to prevent accident to any person from contact with said gearing.

Any person who refuses to comply with the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than $1 nor more than $20, over and above the costs of prosecution, and in defult of payment shall be imprisoned in the nearest common gaol for a period of not less than two or more than twenty days.

Technical Schools.

R. S. O., 1897, Cap. 301, provides that the trustees of any high school or board of education may, by resolution passed at a special meeting, called for the purpose, establish a technical school, or may change any high school already established into a technical schol, providing that such resolution shall not take effect until ratified by by-law of each municipality composing the high school district, and also by the county council (if any) required by the High School Act to contribute the equivalent of the legislative grant towards the maintenance of such high school.

The provisions of the High School Act shall apply to technical schools, subject to any regulations of the Education Department, with respect to fees, etc.

Technical Schools for Adults.

It shall be lawful for the municipality corporation of any city or town to appropriate such sums of moneys as may be deemed expedient for the establishment of a technical school for adults within the meaning of this Act.

The general management of the schools for adults shall be vested in and exercised by a board of management, to be appointed as provided in section 9 of the Public Libraries Act. In cities and towns where there is a Puble Library, technical schools for adults shall be under the control of the board of such library.

Employment of Prisoners.

R. S. O., 1897, Cap. 316, provides that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time direct the employment upon any work or duty, the nature of which is to be specified, beyond the limits of any com-

mon gaol, of any prisoner who is sentenced to hard labor under the authority of any statute of Ontario, or for breach of the by-laws of any municipal corporation in this Province. Every prisoner shall during such employment be subject to the rules and regulations of the gaol so far as applicable. No prisoner shall be so employed, save under the strictest care and supervision of officers appointed to that duty.

An account shall be kept of the amount earned by the labor of prisoners, and shall be divided between the Province and the county in proportion to the amount contributed by them respectively towards the maintenance of such prisoners.

ON APRIL 4th, 1900, THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION WAS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO.

Resolved, that in the opinion of this House all Government contracts shall contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto; and it is hereby resolved that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by a grant of provincial public funds, and that the aforesaid policy shall be forthwith applied to every department of the public service, and to all parties now performing services for the Government. That this House is further of the opinion that in all appropriate cases the legislation of this House should be in harmony with this resolution.

S. O. 1900, Cap. 14. An Act Respecting the Bureau of Labor.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows :

1. There shall be attached to the Department of the Commissioner of Public Works a bureau, to be styled "The Bureau of Labor."

2. The Lieutenant-Governor may appoint a Secretary of the said Bureau and may also appoint such other officers as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the Bureau.

3. It shall be the object of the Bureau to collect, assort and systematize and publish information and statistics relating to employment, wages and hours of labor throughout the Province, co-operation, strikes, or other labor difficulties, trades, unions, labor organizations, the relations between capital and labor, and other subjects of interest to workingmen, with such information relating to the commercial, industrial and sanitary condition of workingmen, and the permanent prosperity of the industries of the Province, as the Bureau may be able to gather.

An Act Respecting Aid to Certain Railways, S.O., 1901, Chap. 22

Contains clauses for the protection of workmen engaged thereon, as follows:

8. The workmen, laborers or servants employed on or about the construction of the said railway, each of them shall be charged fair and reasonable prices for any board, provisions, clothing and other necessaries of life and reasonable comfort, supplied by the company, their agents or any person or

persons authorized by the said company to supply such goods and accommodation, and upon the breach of any of the provisions of this section or in the event of exorbitant charges being made by the railway comapny, their agents or other person or persons authorized by the railway company, there may be deducted and retained from moneys payable in respect of such unearned subsidy, or hereafter to be granted subsidy, such amount as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may think proper.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may instruct the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health to enforce such reasonable sanitary regulations on the works and in the camps connected therewith during the construction of the said railways, as may be deemed necessary to maintain proper sanitary conditions and accommodation, and contractors shall have at such camps a tent and store, where in case of emergency a patient suffering from a contagious disease may be isolated at once, so as not to endanger the men in the camp.

18. All the provisions of the "Act to secure payment of wages for labor performed in the construction of public works," of the "Act respecting subsidies to railways and to encourage the manufacture of railway steel and iron in the Province," and of "The Ontario Railway Act," shall apply to the subsidies granted by this Act, and the wages paid on any of the said works shall be such as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the respective districts where such railways are to be constructed.

AN ACT RESPECTING SANITARY REGULATIONS IN UNORGANIZED TERRITORIES.

S. O., 1901, chap. 34, provides that the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time make regulations applicable only to those parts of the Province which are without municipal organization.

(1) Respecting any particular industry, and the conditions under which the same may be carried on, for the purpose of preventing nuisances and the outbreak or spread of disease.

(2) For the cleansing, regulating and inspection of lumbering camps, mining camps, and railway construction, and other places where labor is employed.

(3) For providing for the inspection of houses and premises.

(4) For providing for the employment of duly qualified medical practitioners by employers of labor in lumber and mining camps and railway construction and other works where labor is employed, and for the erection of permanent or temporary hospitals for the accommodation of persons so employed.

S.O., 1901, CAP. 36. AN ACT TO AMEND THE ONTARIO SHOP REGULATIONS ACT.

1. Section 13 of the Ontario Shops Regulation Act is amended by adding thereto the following sub-sections:

(3) The owner of every shop shall be held responsible for the providing of the sanitary conveniences provided under sub-section (2) of this section, and on failure or refusal to provide the same within two months after receiving written notice from the inspector, shall be liable on conviction to a fine of not more than $500; or in default of payment of the same, shall be imprisoned for a period of not more than twelve months.

(4) Where grinding, polishing or buffing is carried on in any shop, the provisions of section 16 of the Ontario Factories Act shall apply to such shop.

2. Section 39 of the Ontario Shops Regulation Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor :

39. No person shall require, permit or suffer any employee in any bake shop to work on Sunday, nor for more than twelve hours out of every twenty-four hours, computed from the time when the employee commences to work, nor more than sixty hours in any one week, to be computed as commencing on Monday and ending on Saturday, both days inclusive, except by permission of the inspector given in writing to the employer; and a copy of such permission shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the bake shop.

Barber Shops.

3. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following as sections 45 and 46.

45. No employer shall require, permit or suffer any employee in any barber shop to work on Sunday, and no proprietor of any barber shop shall open his barber shop or permit the same to be opened to the public or carry on any business or work therein at any time between the hours of 12 o'clock on Saturday night and 12 o'clock on Sunday night.

46. Any employer or any proprietor of a barber shop who violates the provisions of the preceding section shall on conviction thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than $20, besides costs, and not more than $50, besides costs, and in default of payment of the same, shall be imprisoned for a period of not less than thirty days and of not more than six months.

REPORT

OF THE

ONTARIO

Game Commission

FOR THE YEAR

1904.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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1905.

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To His Honour WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK, K.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned has the honor to present to your Honour the report of the Ontario Game Commission for the year ended 31st December, 1904.

Respectfully submitted,

JOS. O. REAUME,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Toronto, March 1st, 1905.

REPORT OF THE

ONTARIO GAME COMMISSION

1904.

His Honor The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—We, your Commissioners, beg to present to you the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Ontario Game Commission.

The winter of 1903-4 will long be remembered for its length and severity, and the havoc it wrought among our Game Birds and Animals. In some localities quail were entirely swept out, and deer perished in large numbers through lack of food. Even that hardy little animal the wood hare succumbed to the severity of the weather and scarcity of food.

Finding in the spring that the breeding stock of quail was reduced to a minimum, your Commissioners asked for an Order-in-Council making the year 1904 a close season for quail. The order was granted, and very generally approved of by sportsmen in the Province. From the present outlook it may be considered expedient and wise to extend the close season over another year. After discussing different methods for the purpose of endeavoring to keep up a fair stock of quail in the country, your Commissioners have arrived at the conclusion that the best results are likely to be obtained by importing birds from the South in the spring and turning them down. And the Government will be asked to grant a sum of money annually for that purpose.

The shooting season of 1904 will not be looked back upon by the sportsman as a red-letter one. It being a close season for quail, he could not indulge in that grandest of all upland shooting; and ruffed grouse were very scarce in most localities. Woodcock were also scarce. These noble game birds are becoming scarcer year by year; this is to be accounted for by two reasons. One the destruction of their haunts and breeding-grounds, and the other the indiscriminate slaughter among them in their winter home in the Southern States.

Snipe afforded good sport during the season, and good bags were made; better than have been reported for several years past.

Duck were plentiful, and on some preserves good bags were made throughout the season; and from others came the report of indifferent sport. It is gratifying to know that the Mallard and Black Duck appear to be holding their own in numbers.

Deer and moose afforded good sport, and the numbers killed fell but a little short of the season of 1903. Our northern country is being visited by sportsmen in increasing numbers every year in quest of deer and moose, and your Commissioners feel that in the near future further restrictions must be placed on hunters. During the season 5,238 deer licenses and 132 moose licenses were granted: this speaks well for the popularity of Northern Ontario with the devotee of the rifle.

Our fur-bearing animals are becoming scarcer year by year, owing, no doubt, to a large extent, to the market value of their pelts.

Reference was made in our last report to the importation of a number of Capercailzie from Europe. The birds were turned down in the Algonquin Park, and from reports received from the park superintendent it is very gratifying to know that the birds are doing well, broods of young birds having been seen in different localities. Should the birds continue to increase in numbers, they will form a valuable addition to the game birds of the Province.

Your Commissioners beg to urge on the Legislature the advisability of enacting legislation against the use of automatic and repeating shot-guns. When we see our game birds becoming scarcer year by year, and those carrying fire-arms increasing in numbers, it becomes an absolute necessity to stay the hand of the slayer by legislation.

It affords your Commissioners great pleasure to express their appreciation of the faithful and painstaking manner in which the Chief Game Warden, Mr. E. Tinsley, continues to discharge the duties of his office. Through his vigilance the Department continues to show gratifying financial results year by year. During the year 1904, the receipts from all sources were $19,347.65, and the expenditure $11,765.17 ; leaving a net balance to the Province of $7,582.48.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MONTAGUE A. A. SMITH,
Chairman Ontario Game Commission.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF GAME WARDEN.

Toronto, January, 1905.

Montague A. A. Smith, Esq.,
Chairman Ontario Game Commission.

Sir,— In presenting this, the thirteenth annual report of the Ontario Game Commission, I do so trusting it will meet the approval of yourself and colleagues, and that the result of the year's work has been satisfactory to the sportsmen of the Province and the public in general.

The usual statement of convictions, copies of Orders-in-Council, lists of license issuers, non-resident sportsmen and deputy wardens, with other important matters will be found herein, which I venture to hope will be satisfactory.

Wardens.

The wardens in charge of districts have rendered most efficient service, as in the past; they have been energetic and fearless in the discharge of their somewhat onerous and manifold duties. They, and the Inspectors and Provincial Officers of the Attorney-General's Department, also the employees of the Crown Lands Department, deserve my warmest commendation for the effective and valuable assistance received from them in enforcing and carrying out the Game Laws of the Province.

Deputy Wardens.

There were 320 on the roll in my last report. Three have resigned during the year and one was drowned. Forty more have been appointed, the

number now on the roll being 356. Many of them have been very effective in their respctive localities, and have done far more to enforce the Game Laws than could rightly be expected in return for their uncertain remuneration.

Game Laws.

The Game Laws are becoming each succeeding year more respected as they become better understood by the general public, who now realize that it must be either protection or extermination, and wisely choose the former. I regret the necessity of again having to allude to a number of men in business in various parts of the Province who have so little respect for their characters as business men. These men, whom I am glad to say are few in number, are in collusion with law breakers and poachers. Storekeepers who knowingly purchase from poachers raw furs or game illegally procured are to a large extent in the same class as receivers of stolen property, and should be punished to a similar extent. These merchants' stores are the depots from which the agents of firms in other Provinces purchase illegal furs and game for export. To such an extent does this illegal traffic prevail that we have to meet all trains and all express matter at the principal railway stations. During the year 1904 upwards of 1,500 brace of partridge have been seized and confiscated, nearly all of which, had they escaped the vigilance of our Deputy Wardens, would have been sold in New York and Boston. The penalty for those caught engaged in such transactions should be imposed to the fullest extent, for the purpose of paying the cost of the espionage made necessary by their illegal actions.

With one or two unfortunate exceptions the large number of American sportsmen hunting in the Province have conducted themselves as gentlemen and sportsmen would be expected to do, respecting our game laws and proving their title of gentlemen and sportsmen and all these words imply. Many have expressed themselves to me in glowing terms of the enjoyment and satisfaction derived from their visit to the Province; many of them allude in kindest terms to the uniform courtesy extended to them by the Wardens, Deputy Wardens, and others with whom they came in contact. In miserable contrast to the conduct of the above mentioned gentlemen was the conduct of four young Americans who from their appearance were intelligent enough to have known better, and whose names I omit in regard for the feelings of their relatives and connections. These four men, from a well known coal and iron district of the United States, on their arrival in the Province represented themselves to be residents of Ontario, securing licenses for five dollars instead of twenty-five dollars each, thus defrauding the Government to the extent of eighty dollars. Not satisfied with that, they went into the woods, several days before open season commenced, and not only killed game during the close season, but wantonly shot cow and calf moose, leaving the remains to rot in the woods. Too much cannot be said of "the prohibiting of the sale of game" as an effective factor in game protection. It removes the object for killing game by the market hunter and to some extent puts him out of business.

It will be necessary to further prohibit for a number of years the sale or barter of snipe, woodcock, quail, English or Mongolian pheasants, all species of grouse, including ruffed grouse, better known by its local name of partridge. I regret to say the necessity for further protection of wild turkey in the province no longer exists. I do not believe that there is a single specimen of this grand game bird at this time in its natural wild state in the province. Although protected for a number of years they have disappeared

with the woods in the counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton, the last three counties in which they were found.

A large number of the best sportsmen in the province want the open season for ducks to commence September 15th instead of September 1st, a change I would strongly recommend. This change would result in all species of wild fowl except quail having the same open season. Sportsmen wanting this change allege that the ducks which reach our lakes and bays from the far northern breeding grounds during the latter part of August and early September, have not time to settle down and stay in our bays and marshes, as they would do if left undisturbed for two or three weeks after they arrive. It is further alleged that not only are the ducks driven away by this early shooting and never return, but that the ducks, after their long flight, are in poor condition, and to some extent unfit for food during the warm weather that prevails in the early part of September.

The action of the Legislature in reducing the open season for quail, and the order passed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, making the season of 1904 a close one for these little, but grand and useful game birds, has been strongly endorsed by field sportsmen.

It should be apparent to sportsmen who have given the question of game protection the consideration it deserves, that increased restrictive measures are necessary to meet the increased methods and weapons of destruction. To prohibit the use of four-bore guns and allow the use of far more destructive weapons would be unwise and inconsistent. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that the Browning automatic and repeating shot guns, for the killing of game in the Province of Ontario, be prohibited.

The use of steam yachts, sail boats and power launches should not be allowed in connection with the hunting and shooting of water fowl. The large increase in the number of power launches enable many duck hunters to have the ducks chased by these boats over the hides and submerged boats of these shooters. It is also alleged by the large number of sportsmen not able to indulge in the luxury of steam yachts or power launches that this system of harrassing the ducks drives them from the localities where such practices prevail. The use of these boats controlled by confederates acting in collusion with poachers enable the latter to escape when detected by our wardens.

Ducks have been as numerous as usual, but, owing to the prevailing mild weather during the open part of the open season and the early freezing of the marshes later on, the shooting on preserves was far from satisfactory. Those shooting in open waters, and market hunters, as a rule, had a successful season.

Ruffed Grouse, or Partridge, have been abundant in the backwoods, but are becoming scarce in the older settled portions of the province. This is to some extent due to the woods being depleted, destroying both cover and food, so essential to these valuable game birds.

Quail—It will require a strong and united effort of all interested in these beautiful and useful little birds to overcome the disastrous effects of wet breeding seasons and severe winters. It will be of no avail for the Government and private parties to import these birds for propagating and restocking the somewhat depleted quail grounds unless the sportsmen in general practise self-denial and be satisfied with three or four brace per day instead of twelve or fifteen brace until the quail again become as numerous in the province as they were a few years ago.

The improved system of farming that is making such rapid progress in the western counties and the substituting of wire fences for the old-time

rail and pine stump fences has destroyed both food and cover so necessary for them during long and severe winters.

With the intention to some extent of meeting and overcoming these changed conditions, I respectfully request the active co-operation of all local sportsmen in the quail district in perfecting some plan by which the quail may to some extent be fed and protected during severe winters. I feel sure in making this appeal to the large-hearted genuine sportsmen who realize the necessity for concerted action, it will not be made in vain. The object of all true sportsmen should be to perpetuate, not exterminate, so that we may again have the pleasure, so dear to the hearts of sportsmen, of hearing the cheering call of "Bob-white" as frequently as of yore.

Snipe.—The somewhat difficult and exciting sport of snipe shooting was more satisfactory during the past open season than for many seasons preceding it, excellent sport having been reported from the various resorts of these elusive birds.

Woodcock.—I regret having to report that each successive year brings less of these grand game birds to the province. The extermination of these the most valued of all American game birds can only be prevented by the contemplated action of the U. S. Federal Government, which, it is rumored, is to make an attempt to do what single states have failed to accomplish. Unless prompt action is taken to prevent the present unwise and unrestricted slaughter in their winter home in the Southern States, the time is not long distant when the woodcock will be seen only in museums.

Deer and Moose.—The long and severe winter of 1903-1904, with the unprecedented fall of snow, covering a large portion of the northern districts of the province to a depth of four feet on the level, covering the usual winter food of the deer, also making it impossible for them to leave the yards in search of food, had a disastrous effect upon large numbers of yearlings, causing them to succumb to this unfortunate combination. Many carcases were found in the spring, but, fortunately, not nearly so many as anticipated. Large numbers were compelled, through being deprived of their usual food, to approach the lumber camps, where they were allowed to feed on the hay stored for the horses. Some of our deputy wardens made frequent trips to deer yards in their respective localities and cut down cedar and other trees for browse, large numbers of deer being saved by these methods.

Under such conditions it is surprising to learn that the number of deer killed during the last open season was little short of the number killed in the open season of 1903. The number carried by the express companies in 1903 was 3,366 and in 1904 3,040, a difference of 326. Heads of 73 moose were carried as baggage and by express companies, not as many as in 1903, no doubt owing to the elections taking place in the United States and Dominion during the open season. Some very fine moose heads were procured, Mr. John Hunter, of Hamilton, Ont., having one with a spread of horn 63 inches, the moose being killed near Sturgeon Falls.

Capercailzie.—From reports received from Mr. Bartlett, superintendent of Algonquin Park, where sixty of these imported birds were liberated, we have reasons for concluding that these, the largest of the grouse family, are here to stay and that the venture has been successful. They were liberated in the fall of 1903 and withstood the ensuing severe winter. A number of them were seen last spring forty miles from where they were released. During the summer two broods of young birds were seen in different localities many miles apart. The supposition is that these birds, being found so far from where released, is that they are retiring to the dense, uncut pine woods more suitable to their requirements.

Fur-bearing animals.—From reports received otter are not increasing to the desired extent, due to the value obtained for the skins, prices ranging from $15 to $20 per skin, prove to be a strong inducement to Indians and others to trap them.

Beaver are making satisfactory increase, being numerous in many localities suitable for their requirements. An extensive business in the more common variety of furs is done in all parts of the province.

Insectivorous Birds.—Fifty-six permits to take insectivorous birds and their eggs have been issued during the year. I regret having to state that large numbers of these summer visitors, that make the lawns and gardens so attractive in the cities and towns of the province, are illegally killed by boys. Police officers and constables in their respective municipalities should be instructed to do everything possible to stop such wanton destruction and have the offenders punished. It will be readily understood that it is impossible for the Government to appoint deputy wardens for every city, town and village to protect insectivorous birds.

Licenses.—5,238 deer licenses, 275 non-resident licenses, 132 moose licenses, and 2,692 settlers' permits have been issued during the year. These returns are not complete, several issuers having failed to send in their returns.

All of which is respectfully submitted by,

Your obedient servant,

E. Tinsley,
Chief Game Warden.

Belleville, December 31st, 1904.

E. Tinsley, Esq.,
Chief Warden.

Sir,—Herewith I beg to submit my annual report concerning the condition of game and fur-bearing animals in this district.

Regarding moose I have very little information, but such as I have would indicate that they are not increasing to any appreciable extent in this district, due, no doubt, to the advance of settlement and the lumbering operations, retiring to the greater solitudes of the forest farther north, where, from all accounts, they are exceedingly plentiful.

Owing to the severity of the last winter red deer were somewhat scarce on the most southerly ranges, but quite plentiful farther north, the annual kill being larger than anticipated, due in a large measure to the extension of the hunting season, on account of the Dominion elections being held during the first week, which privilege was greatly appreciated by the sportsmen generally.

Partridge were numerous in many localities, but I regret having to report that settlers, storekeepers and pedlars in the back country have little or no regard for the law forbidding the sale and exportation of game, large quantities having been seized in course of transportation and confiscated, resulting in the prosecution of the shippers when known, many, however, escaping on account of our not being able to find out who the shippers were, no names being given in many cases and assumed ones in others, thus rendering prosecution impossible. I may say, however, that the different express and carrying companies have given us every assistance possible in our efforts to enforce the law.

Ducks seem to be about in the same condition as in past years, but the early freezing up of the marshes in this district curtailed the shooting to a large extent.

Regarding the fur-bearing animals I may say that while muskrats are fairly numerous, beaver and otter show no signs of increasing, notwithstanding the protection given them for the past 12 years, Indians and trappers evidently thinking them their peculiar prey wherever they can get them, and encouraged by the buyers, who buy the pelts under all circumstances, and ship them in trunks and valises, and, in fact, by every other method one could think of, in order to get them out of the reach of the officers. Some heavy fines lately imposed, however, may have the effect of assisting them to make up their minds to observe the law better in the future.

As the continuous close season for beaver and otter will expire on the 31st of October, 1905, I would strongly recommend that the taking of them be prohibited for a further term of five years; otherwise without doubt, they will be exterminated in the older portions of the province.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. K. Smith.

E. Tinsley, Esq., Beaumaris, 31st Dec., 1904.

Chief Game Warden, Toronto.

Sir,—I have the honor of submitting my annual report in respect to game in that portion of the Province over which I have charge.

Not having received any return from the express or transportation companies, it is difficult to estimate the number of deer which were taken out during the past open season, but from personal observation there is a great falling off in places where a few years ago deer were numerous, and I think the closing off of certain sections for two or three years would be a means of restocking these almost depleted sections. I would suggest that portion of territory south of the Canada Atlantic Railway, with the exception of the District of Haliburton, in the northern portions of which deer are still numerous.

The severe weather experienced during the last winter proved most disastrous to thousands of deer. I have no hesitation in stating that more perished than would be killed in two or even three years' hunt. I had no idea of the numbers which died until recently when on a trip through Commanda, Loring, Restoul, etc., on making enquiry and hearing from reliable sources, of different parties finding such and such a number of dead deer within such and such a distance, and in reckoning that these conditions existed over the greater part of our deer country, I do not consider the above estimate excessive. I am however pleased to report that in the neighborhood above named, there are still any number of deer, the roads in places having more the appearance of sheep yards than public highways, from the way in which they were padded down by the deer.

I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the privileges enjoyed by residents of unorganized townships are in many cases much abused, and would strongly recommend that section 32 of the Act be expunged. This provision in favor of such settlers north of say the C. P. Ry. line may be all right, but south of this line in many cases the settlers in the unorganized portions are far better off than many in the organized townships, and still enjoy privileges denied to the latter. At all events

they should be forbidden to kill deer between the 1st January and the 15th July, during which time neither the meat or hide is good for anything.

The construction of the James Bay Railway is about to open out the best deer ground in Canada; in fact, I may say in the world, and I would beg to point out the absolute necessity of having a special man on the construction north of Byng Inlet, and another south of that place, as should this be neglected, I am afraid our game will suffer from the hundreds of employees now engaged on the work.

It is most gratifying to note the abundance of partridges in most places this fall. The absence of a crust on the snow last winter is no doubt a factor to this end. The laws have been well observed, the prosecutions being mainly for hunting out of season, illegal possession of game, etc.

I am pleased to report that the beaver in many places are on the increase.

There has been a marked scarcity of the red squirrel this fall. I am afraid the severity of last winter proved disastrous to many of these pretty little animals.

Wolves have been numerous in places and I am afraid that much of our fur-bearing animals are destroyed through eating the poisoned baits set out for these pests; principally marten, mink, etc. Our thanks are due to the general public for the increased interest they evince in our game, and their valuable assistance in seeing that the laws are observed, and I would mention in particular the humane manner in which many lumbermen behaved last winter; even feeding some of the poor starving deer on hay which in many cases was difficult to procure and transport even for their own purposes.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. WILLMOTT,
Game Warden.

DUNNVILLE, Dec. 30th, 1904.

E. TINSLEY, ESQ.,
Chief Game Warden, Toronto, Ont.

SIR:—I have again the honor of submitting to you my annual report concerning the state of the game animals and birds within the five counties of the south-eastern part of Ontario, under my charge during the year 1904.

Ducks on the whole have been in fair supply, those breeding in the woods and lowlands were found to be not fully matured on the first opening of the season, but later on attained good condition and offered fine sport. It is a great pity the open season could not be changed to the fifteenth at least in this portion of Ontario. The majority of sportsmen ask me to point out the advisability of this. The greatly increasing number of young sportsmen and boys who are annually taking to gunning at this time of the year makes the above named change imperative, if the game is to be kept even up to its present supply.

Partridges I have found less numerous than last year, which I think is owing to the severity of the past winter, but all that have been taken were found in good condition.

Quail have been almost exterminated by the very deep snow, severe storms and drifting, which were almost continuous last winter, and their

natural shelters are decreasing very quickly in this district. Being an easy bird to hunt it is difficult to protect them properly. I find the opinion is general in this district that they should be put on the closed list for five years if possible.

Wild geese continue to hold their own, in large numbers this year. Many fine specimens have been taken.

Woodcock are not seen as much now as in the past. This bird can only be found in two small sections of this district.

Plover have been scarce this year in the centre of this district, being found in only two places in numbers at all worth hunting.

Snipe have been in fair numbers in a few localities.

Squirrels, black and gray, have been much less in evidence than last year. I fear they have reached the turning point and are gradually about to retire from their old haunts. The reason I think is the increasing number of boys or very young men who hunt them closely each season. Also their natural food and shelter, nuts and forest, are gradually disappearing.

Wood, cotton hare continue quite plentiful, but not destructive as some claim. I have failed to find a single fruit tree destroyed by cotton hare in their wild state during ten years' search in this district, but I have found hundreds of good trees destroyed by field mice. The cotton hare is badly libelled in this respect. The Canadian white hare are still very scarce.

Muskrats are in as good supply as ever with no sign of growing scarcity.

The game laws in this district have been most carefully observed, it being hard to find many breaches capable of proof. Much more so than usual.

Thanking you, Sir, for past advice, instructions and courtesies during the past year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. A. GILL,
Game Warden.

WINDSOR, Dec. 31, 1904.

MR. EDWIN TINSLEY,
Chief Game Warden, Toronto.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to submit my annual report as warden of the western district for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1904.

Quail.

In some portions of Essex, Kent and Lambton largely due to the close season of 1904, there is a number of quail left for next season's crop. In other portions of these counties there is very few left. The action of resident sportsmen and farmers cannot be too highly commended. Many of them at considerable expense and trouble fed the quail during the long and severe winter of 1903-1904. A large nuumber of quail were imported and liberated last spring by the western sportsmen, which in some measure accounts for the number of birds left in certain localities.

Duck Shooting.

Ducks at the different resorts in my district have been as abundant as in past seasons. But owing to the long continued fine weather during the greater part of the open season not near so many ducks were killed as in other seasons. The dividing line on the Detroit River between the Province and the State of Michigan should be more clearly defined to enable me to convict a certain class of poachers who have so far escaped by falsely swearing they were in American waters.

Fur-bearing Animals.

Muskrats and mink are numerous as usual, large numbers of both being killed in the marshes and low lands of the western counties. It has been necessary for some of the townships to have the muskrats destroyed during the close season to protect the numerous drainage works constructed in these counties.

Swans and Geese.

These game birds were very plentiful last spring and fall, large numbers of both species being killed. Some of the farmers make a business of breeding wild geese for the purpose of selling and using them for decoys.

Wood Hares

Known as cotton-tails are found in large numbers on the shores of Lake Erie, and are blamed in many cases for the damage done by field mice. Some fine orchards were completely destroyed by the mice last winter, while little damage was done by the so-called cotton-tail rabbits.

Deer in Essex.

It is claimed that the deer are not increasing to the extent they should have done from the number of years they have been protected. However I will make a number of trips to the large woods they inhabit during the winter and will let you know the result.

Partridge

Have been fairly plentiful in the portions of my district where the woods have not been cut down, some very good bags having been made.

The game laws with but few exceptions have been well observed during the past year.

I have received all possible assistance from the customs officials and provincial officers in the discharge of my duties, for which I extend to them my sincere thanks.

Trusting this will be satisfactory,

I am your obedient servant,

CHARLES QUALLINS.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the 2nd September, 1904.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works the Committee of Council advise that the killing or capture of Quail in the Province of Ontario be prohibited until the 1st day of November, 1905.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the 2nd September, 1904.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works the Committee of Council advise that in pursuance of the provisions of section 18 of *The Ontario Game Protection Act*, the hunting, taking or killing of deer on the Bruce Peninsula, with the exception of Cove Island, be prohibited for a period of three years from the 1st day of November next.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1904.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that Mr. H. S. Osler, K. C., of Toronto, and Mr. W. B. Wells of Chatham, whose term of office on the Ontario Game Commission expired on the 1st day of April, 1904, be reappointed members of the Ontario Game Commission for another term.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 7th day of October, A. D. 1904.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that pursuant to the provisions of section 7, sub-section 1 of the *Ontario Game Protection Act*, the open season for Moose, Reindeer or Caribou and Red Deer in all that portion of the Province lying to the north and west of French River, Lake Nipissing and Mattawa River be extended to the twentieth day of November in the year 1904 only.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

List of Issuers of Hunting Licenses, 1904.

J. H. Willmott, Beaumaris.
J. B. McWilliams, Peterboro.
J. H. Brickwood, Kingston.
A. H. Taylor, Ottawa.
W. A. Quibell, Sault Ste. Marie.
J. J. Bampfield, Niagara Falls.
B. J. Gilligan, Mattawa.
F. C. Quallins, Windsor.
H. K. Smith, Belleville.
R. K. Johns, Gravenhurst.
Thomas Kennedy, Parry Sound.
Arthur Monteith, Rosseau.
John Hines, Barrie.
J. A. Orr, Sudbury.
S. A. Huntington, North bay.
W. G. Armstrong, New Liskeard.
John A. Gill, Dunnville.
C. J. Hollands, Fort Frances.
L. H. Timmins, Mattawa.
W. J. Harris, Day Mills.
Neil McDougall, Port Arthur.
S. C. McIlwain, French River.
William Kirk, Bracebridge.
James Sharpe, Burk's Falls.
William Climie, Listowel.
John Nott, Port Perry.
William Fielding, Minden.
George Eady, Renfrew.
Thomas Beasley, Hamilton.
A. G. Brown, Stouffville.
William Prust, Haliburton.
J. D. Cockburn, Sturgeon Falls.
Richard Barrett, Powassan.
W. J. Leatherdale, Coldwater.
John Short, Lindsay.
A. D. Carley, King.
J. Y. Hammond, St. Thomas.
George Packham, Alliston.
James McLeod, Almonte.
G. M. Beecher, Brockville.
Henry Taylor, Perth.
A. E. Sarvis, Sarnia.
James Martin, Hillsdale.
G. A. Pollock, Aurora.
A. McDonald, Sundridge.
Richard Cole, South River.
James Tedford, Dundalk.
P. K. Newton, Tweed.
S G. Best, Magnetawan.
D. McFarlane, Midland.
W. J. Taylor, Woodstock.
J. S. Rogers, Toronto.
Karl Harttung, Berlin.
John Stark, Hespeler.
William Panton, Milton.
Patrick Howard, Collingwood.
John Regan, Orillia.
A. McFadyen, Huntsville.
Charles Pringle, Baldwin.
John Allard, Sault Ste. Marie.
W. P. Hinton, Ottawa.
Lincoln Hutton, Bolton.
S. L. Doolittle, Berlin.
W. H. Stafford, Deseronto.
F. Motheral, Plattsville.
William Watters, Drumbo.
R. H. Menzies, Burk's Falls.
William Higgins, Thessalon.
J. A. Skelding, Shelburne.
John F. Russell, Loring.
Andrew Crawford, Penetang.
C O. Beam, St. Catharines.
Robert Jordan, Byng Inlet.
R. M. Effrick, Niagara Falls.
Nathaniel Shunk, Maple.
William Smeaton, Inglewood.
W. A. Brodie, Unionville.
John George, Eganville.
T. LaChapelle, Embrun.
H. E. Snell, Toronto Junction.
L. Loughrin, Temagami.
Thomas Sullivan, Bruce Mines.
A. W. Cohoe, So Woodslee.
James Henderson, Warren.
J. A. Johnson, Parry Sound.
W. H. Lawson, Park Head.
William Matheson, Havelock.
S. M. Johnston, Arnprior.
F J. Moore, Lakefield.
Thomas Fraser, Norwood.
B. O'Hara, Madoc.
J T. Robinson, Bobcaygeon.
Col. T. H. Lloyd, Newmarket.
T. G. Eastland, Apsley.
W. A. Field, Lanark.
Austin Moran, Dacre.
Peter Munshaw, Eugenia.
Fred. Long, Kolapore.
E. Mosgrave, Kirkfield.
John H. Ramer, Markham.
J. D. Rowe, Trenton.
Stephen Lake, Westlake.
B. C. Hubbell, Marmora.
H. W. Huff, Napanee.
Marshall, Maybee, Madoc.
Samuel Harryett, Bancroft.
Charles Hart, Barrie.
A. R. Ewing, Waterford.
Esli Terrill, Wooler.
J. F. Gillespie, Picton.
D. Woodward, Cannington.
D. McMillan, Beaverton.
J. E. Gould, Uxbridge.
A. Leach, Millbrook.
E. J. Breen, Uxbridge.
H. B. Harrison, Owen Sound.
O. Bascom, Kemptville.
John Wright, Flesherton.
N. D. McCallum, Carleton Place.
David Williams, Gooderham.
John Hill, Bradford.
A. H. Brandon, Kinmount.
Peter Stewart, South Indian.
J. B. Sanche, Mayerville.
Hugh Rankin, Prescott.
Thomas Upton, Sprucedale.
Andrew Hunter, Moorewood.
W. R. Craig, Russell.
B. B. Miller, Wiarton.
F. Iveson, Metcalf.
F. N. Macfie, Dunchurch.
J P. LaBrash, Maple Island.

List of Issuers of Hunting Licenses, 1904.—*Continued.*

G. G. Thrasher, Stirling.
William Dafoe, Avon.
James Packham, Brampton.
George Bilton, Newboro.
M. W. McEwen, Brantford.
W. H. Blair, Arthur.
C. E. Clancey, Enterprise.
W. H. Johnston, Havelock.
P. D. McKercher, L'Orignal.
T. W. Jackson, Orono.
J. B. Shrigley, Dorset.
R. McConkey, Kearney.
George Morrison, Callander.
Edmund Molloy, Fournier.
Chris Nixon, Elmvale.
R. H. McKay, Wingham.
J. R. Gibson, Mallorytown.
J. C. Gilchrist, Woodville.
Nap Longtin, The Brook.
William Martyn, Mitchell.
Harvey Rogers, Cambray.
C. C. Gilbert, Seeley's Bay.
W. C. VanLoon, Hagersville.
W. G. Otto, Vars.
Walker Unwin, Bannockburn.
E. A. Garnham, Straffordville.
B. S. O'Loughlin, Yarker.
A. Montgomery, Sebright.
C. W. Davidson, Mount Albert.
H. P. Dwight, Toronto.
John Geraldi, Sharbot Lake.
Harry Johnston, Coe Hill Mines.
F. J. Barber, Georgetown.
J. H. Lewis, Smith's Falls.
J. A. Ellis, Fenelon Falls.
R. A. Arksey, Port Carling.
James Wamsley, Wiarton.
C. S. Gillespie, Campbellford.
E. R. Emery, Eden Grove.
Gus McKay, Carp.
A. Ronald, Minesing.
E. M. York, Verona.
William Whetstone, Lakeside.
James Myers, Orchard.
R. E. Hamilton, Grand Valley.
Hiram Hales, Bridgden.
W. D. Black, Parham.
W. F. Gibson, Grimsby.
E. Bell, Marmora.
George Hogg, Barrie.
W. J. Gallagher, Frankford.
George W. Hare, Tillsonburg.
Thomas Nichols, Hall's Bridge.
Isaac Allen, Mississippi Station.
F. M. Selveright, Burk's Falls.
S. R. McKewen, Tehkummah.
John Malone, Brechin.
John Hewitt, Brussels.
D. Somerville, Stayner.
E. T. Palmer, Guelph.
A. J. Cross, Vankleek Hill.
J. A. Boadway, Norland.
Arthur, Quantz, Langstaff.
G. T. McKague, Bexley.
Thomas White, Calabogie.
A. Almas, Folden's Corners.
John P. Evans London.
Warrington Scott, Wooler.
E. G. Mitchell, Pembroke.
John A. Newton, Dead Creek.
C. T. Smith, Maxville.
J. A. Anderson, Seaforth
William McKay, Madawaska.
H. J. Snider, Harrowsmith.
Junius Bradley, Aylmer.
J. A. Sykes, Oshawa.
J. Chanonhouse, Eganville.
William Brill, Sand Point.
Alex Fraser, New Hamburg.
O. E. Bagshaw, Vallentyne.
J. N. Stong, Woodbridge.
John Lunn, Galt.
A. W. Shields, Angus.
W. H. C. Roblin, Ameliasburg.
J. D. Maitland, Elora.
O. V. Goulette, Gananoque.
H. Bingham, Crysler.
A. W. Wood, Plevna.
C. T. Cleland, Osgoode Station.
P. McHugh, Eganville.
E. C. Bennett Ahmic Harbor.
W. L. Tyson, Thornbury.
J. E. H. Miller, Combermere.
Harry Ketchum, Ottawa.
F. T. Pattison, Bridgeburg.
Edward Lynch, Hastings.
T. H. Smith, Restoule.
T. A. Gourlay, Killaloe Station.
J. H. Armstrong, Kinloss.
William Leavitt, Temiskaming.
J. J. Hadley, Hadlington.
C. E. E. Ussher, Montreal.
G. E. Holmes, Clinton.
J. A. Devenny, Whitney.
Alfred Leader, Meaford.
James Lochore, Blind River.
E. F. Cowan, Novar.
Newton Wilson, New Lowell.
A. C. Pratt, Toronto.
J. T. Ireland, Harriston.
L. J. Bennett, Strathtay.
Michael Corkery, Trout Creek.
C. A. Richards, Tara.
G. A. Dawson, Richmond.
E. C. Trinn, Atikokan.
L. D. Barchfield, Beamsville.
J. E. Armstrong, Biscotasing.
M. T. Keeley, Spragge.
Neil Currie, Thessalon.
Andrew Black, Richard's Landing.
A. Brouillard, Port Severn.
Moses Lessard, Flinton.
J. J. McGowan, Burridge.
Thomas Flesher, Cutler.
J. D. McIntosh, Point Au Baril.
James Reeves, Eganville.
John Critchley, Harlowe.
W. P. Bender, Long Lake.

List of Issuers of Hunting Licenses, 1904.—*Concluded.*

A. E. Storie, Webbwood.
H. Todd, Randolph.
F. W. Lyons, Toronto.
H. D. Merewether, Guelph.
Dr Walters, East Toronto.
John Gardiner, Wahnapitae.
F. W. Dunn, Barry's Bay.

Licenses Issued to Non-Resident Sportsmen, 1904.

D. Robertson, Montreal.
P. McKenzie, Montreal.
C. Meredith, Montreal.
F. L. Wanklyn, Montreal.
A. J. Dawes, Montreal.
John Nichols, Montreal.
H. W. Williams, Chippewa Bay, N.Y.
C. M. Englis, Chippewa Bay, N.Y.
J. T. Davies, Chippewa Bay, N.Y.
John Doe, Chippewa Bay, N.Y.
F. G. Bourne, Chippewa Bay, N.Y.
Percy Chubb, New York.
E. J. Worst, Ashland, Ohio.
I. W. Copeland, Ashland, Ohio.
F. W. Eddy, Detroit, Mich.
E. P. Lord, Pittsburg, Pa.
C. P. L. Robinson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
E. T. Lord, Pittsburg, Pa.
Capt. F. A. C. Hamilton, London, Eng.
R. O. Carrell, Newport, R.I.
R. H. Stevenson, Boston, Mass.
Louis Cabot, Boston, Mass.
C. A. Griscom, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. C. Knight, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. L. Welsh, Philadelphia, Pa.
Henry M. Sage, Albany, N.Y.
T. S. Hathaway, New Bedford, Mass.
C. A. Matthews, Johnstown, Pa.
B. F. Wendell, Johnstown, Pa.
Dr. A. C. James, Springfield, Ill.
C. P. Scovill, Cleveland, O.
S. F. Haserot, Cleveland, O.
G. A. Farmer, Montreal.
P. Hasbrouck, Alexandria Bay, N.Y.
G. S. Hasbrouck, Alexandria Bay, N.Y.
T. M. Nelson, Chambersburg, Pa.
J. M. Barnett, Chambersburg, Pa.
T. M. Nelson, jr., Chambersburg, Pa.
M. B. Chidester, Bowling Green, Ky.
F. H. Ellis, Philadelphia, Pa.
A. J. Brown, Berea, O.
C. W. Nokes, Cleveland, O.
E. B. Brown, Cleveland, O.
Wm. M. Barnum, New York.
G. H. Richards, Boston, Mass.
F. M. Stephenson, Menominee, Mich.
William Kent, Chicago, Ill.
C. H. Wickham, Bermuda.
A. W. Gates, Chicago, Ill.
A. R. Gates, Chicago, Ill.
M. R. McKinnon, Chicago, Ill.
W. F. Leushner, Buffalo, N.Y.
E. T. Watson, Dayton, O.
C. J. Heinold, Buffalo, N.Y.
A. J. Fawcett, Cleveland, O.
G. C. Sheffler, Rising Sun, O.
J. P. Evans, Bradner, O.
B. F. Huffman, Toledo, O.
Fred. Sheffler, Bradner, O.
W. B. Dickerman, New York.
Spencer Kellogg, Buffalo, N.Y.
Howard Kellogg, Buffalo, N.Y.
G. R. Pisek, New York.
W. Z. King, Elwood, Ind.
G. A. Bronder, New York
W. P. Clement, New York.
R. S. Rhoads.
A. H. Huston.
Major Tolman, Chicago, Ill.
Robert Stuart, Chicago, Ill.
W. H. Nichols, New York.
H. Wilbur, Bethlehem, Pa.
H. Wilson, Bethlehem, Pa.
E. Wilbur, Bethlehem, Pa.
E. Boseley, Unionville, Mich.
E. Hoover, Unionville, Mich.
B. F. Streeter, Unionville, Mich.
T. W. Atwood, Cairo, Mich.
N. Strowbridge, Dayton, O.
George Mead, Dayton, O.
E. T. Platt, Dayton, O.
H. E. Talbot, Dayton, O.
John Waddell, Grand Rapids, Mich.
R. Barnhart, Grand Rapids, Mich.
John T. Byrne, Grand Rapids, Mich.
B. F. Hall, Belding, Mich.
L. E. Harring, Cedar Springs, Mich.
G. A. Cody, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
J. Shearer, Mendon, Mich.
J. C. Scheux, Buffalo, N.Y.
Eric Kreiger, Niagara Falls, N.Y.
H. Kaiser, Buffalo, N.Y.
Wm. Roth, Buffalo, N.Y.
Frank Killen, Buffalo, N.Y.
Ed. Reinski, Buffalo, N.Y.
G. C. Hall, Buffalo, N.Y.
D. Isaacs, Niagara Falls, N.Y.
A. W. Bayliss, Buffalo, N.Y.
A. J. Squires, Buffalo, N. Y.
H. L. Ames, Buffalo, N.Y.
W. G. Brownell, Rochester, N.Y.
F. M. Beck, Buffalo, N.Y.
V. H. Putman, Buffalo, N.Y.
L. Wickham, Buffalo, N.Y.
S. M. Smith, Conneaut, Ohio.
H. J. Walrath, Conneaut, Ohio.
F. B. Blood, Conneaut, Ohio.
H. G. Smith, Tarentum, Pa.
C. W. Miller, Allegheny, Pa.
J. H. Kinser, Allegheny, Pa.
C. W. Cochran, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. H. Mevers, Tarentum, Pa.
John Howker, Buffalo, N.Y.
Gen. W. M. Healey, New York.
William Gombert, La Salle, N.Y.
James Thompson, Tonawanda, N.Y.

LICENSES ISSUED TO NON-RESIDENT SPORTSMEN, 1904. (*Continued.*)

H. McLean, Tonawanda, N.Y.
H. P. Dain, Peekskill, N.Y.
Frank Tower, Wilson, N.Y.
H. Horton, Wilson, N.Y.
N. Mead, Buffalo, N.Y.
P. A. Hartman, Harrisburg, Pa.
C. S. Prince, Harrisburg, Pa.
R. Owslager, Harrisburg, Pa.
W. S. Ray, Harrisburg, Pa.
J. N. Davidson, Harrisburg, Pa.
C. H. Voight, Harrisburg, Pa.
J. Witherspoon, Harrisburg, Pa.
J. W. Grove, Harrisburg, Pa.
S. H. McKee, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
A. W. Pollock, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
James McAfee, Pittsburg, Pa.
Hugh McAfee, Pittsburg, Pa.
Wm. Slocum, Wilson, N.Y.
L. Bigelow, Wilson, N.Y.
B. V. Cavert, Lockport, N.Y.
J. J. Marshall, Lockport, N.Y.
J. Sullivan, Dunkirk, N.Y.
W. D. Hill, Pittsburg, Pa.
F. B. Young, Pittsburg, Pa.
John Pink, Pittsburg, Pa
G. T. Bell, Williamsport, Pa.
G. Carson, Buffalo, N.Y.
E. J. Murphy, New York.
T. N. Thompson, New York.
C. P. Blizard, Jeffersonville, Ind.
J. B. McKay, Detroit, Mich.
M. M. Stanton, Detroit, Mich.
M. L. Stanton, Detroit, Mich.
W. J. Higman, Detroit, Mich.
Jerome Bishop, sr., Detroit, Mich.
Jerome Bishop, jr., Detroit, Mich.
R. L. Bailey, Detroit, Mich.
Arthur Clark, Wyandotte, Mich.
Frank Mark, Wyandotte, Mich.
T. Schmidt, Detroit, Mich.
F. L. Smith, Detroit, Mich.
J. A. Mercier, Detroit, Mich.
Joe Sears, St. Clair Flats, Mich.
A. Humphrey, St. Clair Flats, Mich.
Charles Kiddle, St. Clair Flats, Mich.
Wm. Tristem, Detroit, Mich.
F. E. Beal, Detroit, Mich.
H. G. Meredith, Detroit, Mich.
S. Hendrie, Detroit, Mich.
F. H. Walker, Detroit, Mich.
Theodore Sears, St. Clair Flats, Mich.
S. L. Smith, Detroit, Mich.
Gus. Baumler, Detroit, Mich.
A. N. Rantoul, Boston, Mass.
E. Wilbur, Alexandria Bay, N.Y.
S. G. Roach, New York.
Belden Roach, New York.
G. N. Smalley, Boston, Mass.
E. V. Stoddard, Rochester, N.Y.
C. Marshall, New York.
E. S. Peck, Willow, Ohio.
J. E. Knepschell, Leechburg, Pa.
Albert Hubbard, East Aurora, N.Y.
S. Hubbard, East Aurora, N.Y.
R. G. Holmes, Beaver Falls, Pa.
J. Beck, McKee's Rock, Pa.
W. E. Haines, Medina, Ohio.
J. S. Warner, Medina, Ohio.
C. D. Freeman, Medina, Ohio.
C. E. McDermott, Medina, Ohio.
J. W. Blakeslee, New York.
Dr. G. Fuerth, Detroit, Mich.
Wm. J. Bott, Buffalo, N.Y.
H. G. Schalfer, Buffalo, N.Y.
N. B. Stein, Buffalo, N.Y.
David Tice, Lockport, N.Y.
J. H. Wilson, Lockport, N.Y.
A. C. Seffner, Marion, Ohio.
J. T. Hoyles, Marion, Ohio.
J. O. Curtis, Marion, Ohio.
J. B. Fisher, Marion, Ohio.
John Frame Marion Ohio.
Frank Switzer, Marion, Ohio.
John Hoffman, Venango, Pa.
J. S. Sherred, Venango, Pa.
E. B. Blystine, Venango, Pa.
F. Myers, Buffalo, N.Y.
L. H. Sutton, Buffalo, N.Y.
E. C. Sutton, Buffalo, N.Y.
E. Striffler, New York.
H. T. Wilson, Lewisburg, Ohio.
J. W. Maines, Lynn, Ind.
D. W. Johnston, Lynn, Ind.
H. F. Birkett, Fostoria, Ohio.
W. C. Stull, Boston, Mass.
W. A. Rollins, Boston, Mass.
C. A. Hopkins, Boston, Mass.
W. W. Wilt, Linesville, Pa.
R. C. Jackson, Linesville, Pa.
A. B. Wilt, Franklin, Pa.
J. W. Shephard, Linesville, Pa.
J. B. Butler, Andover, Ohio.
L. M. Howden, Hamburg, N.Y.
F. Preiss, Buffalo, N.Y.
Louis Tries, Buffalo, N.Y.
C. Ortner, Buffalo, N.Y.
M. Lutz, Buffalo, N.Y.
G. A. Floss, Buffalo, N.Y.
G. R. Rappich, Buffalo, N.Y.
W. A. Rappich, Buffalo, N.Y.
John Hilburger, Buffalo, N.Y.
R. H. Potter, Buffalo, N.Y.
J. McP. Brownell, Rochester, N.Y.
Morris D. Stepp, Cleveland, O.
C. J. Aldrich, Cleveland, O.
Alice E. Ely, jr., Schenectady, N.Y.
Wm. G. Ely, jr., Schenectady, N.Y.
C. D. Cooke, Paterson, N.J.
A. N. Wirls, Cleveland, Ohio.
Adam Wilbert, Rocky River, Ohio.
H. W. Johnson, Cleveland, Ohio.
W. E. Joiner, Wayne, Pa.
F. B. Joiner, Wayne, Pa.
W. B. Harris, Rocky River, Ohio.
Wm. Bryce, jr., New York.
W. H. Merrill, Peperill, Mass.
A. F. Bowker, Wilson, N.Y.
A. W. Kumler, Cleveland, Ohio.
J. F. Palmer, Cleveland, O.
W. H. Harrison, Cleveland, O.
S. B. Palmer, Rochester, N.Y.
C. C. Hall, North East, Pa.

LICENSES ISSUED TO NON-RESIDENT SPORTSMEN, 1904.—*Concluded.*

Henry Ehlers, Chicago, Ill.
D. F. Allan, New York.
John F. Linz, Lockport, N.Y.
J. M. Ritchie, Gasport, N.Y.
W. E. Rice, Warren, Pa.
Thomas Dugan, Indiana, Pa.
A. Reihing, Toledo, Ohio.
O. J. Carter, Toledo, Ohio.
F. A. Cooper, Oakmont, Pa.
T. A. Hunter, Oakmont, Pa.
A. Lanabaugh, Oakmont, Pa.
S. V. Thompson, Oakmont, Pa.
W. C. Kletzley, Oakmont, Pa.
J. M. Yocum, Mendon, Ohio.
F. E. Small, Mendon, Ohio.
James Herod, Uniopolis, Ohio.
C. E. Dingler, Wapakoneta, Ohio.
E. Voke, Mendon, Ohio.
C. Severns, Mendon, Ohio.
W. A. Bedell, Mendon, Ohio.
J. A. Dunham, Mendon, Ohio.
J. N. Jarvis, Pittsburg, Pa.
C. Harrison, Chicago, Ill.
S. Avery, Port Huron, Mich.
Dr. O. Stewart, Port Huron, Mich.
H. H. Hunter, Oakmont, Pa.
Frank Over, Pittsburg, Pa.

LIST OF DEPUTY WARDENS BY COUNTIES.

Algoma.

Allard, John, Sault Ste. Marie.
Black, Andrew, Richard's Landing.
Burgess, W. H., Cartier.
Clarke, R. H., Hymers.
Constantine, Endore, Blind River.
Curran, T. J., Murillo.
Emmons, Maurice, Rat Portage.
Green, Thomas, Beaver Mills.
Harris, W. J., jr. Day Mills.
Kennelly, Daniel, Ft. William, West.
Kydd, George, Emo.
Mansfield, Walter, Carterton.
Marzette, J. T., Stratton Station.
Morton, E. A., Fort William.
McKewen, S. R., Tehkummah.
McKirdy, William, Nepigon.
Norquay, Thomas, Manitowaning.
Piper, Thomas, Slate River.
Reid, Alexander, Murillo.
Rowan, William, Thompson.
Rush, Robert, Echo Bay.
Sim, John, Barwick.
Travers, Charles, Worthington.
Tripp, E. C., Atikokan.
Whalen, James, Port Arthur.

Addington.

Clancey, C. E., Enterprise.

Bruce.

Amos, William, Dyer's Bay.
Armstrong, Joseph, Kinloss.
Henderson, James, Kincardine.
Hogg, George, Paisley.
McDonald, Donald, Ripley.
McFarland, D., Red Bay.
McIver, John, McIver.
McLeod, Kenneth, Tobermory.
Pratt, John, Kincardine.
Richards, C. A., Tara.

Brant.

Montgomery, C. A., Brantford.
Telfer, W., Paris.

Carleton.

Cleland, C. T., Osgoode Station.
Dawson, Geo. A., Richmond, W.
Loveday, E. T., Ottawa.
Milford, Robert, Carp.
Taylor, A. H., Ottawa.

Dufferin.

Boomer, Robert, Peepabun.
Hubbard, J. J., Orangeville.
Skelding, J. A., Shelburne.

List of Deputy Wardens by Counties.—*Continued.*

Dundas.

Barclay, J. C. W., Inkerman
Cameron, Lachlan, Iroquois.

Durham.

Hammond, Archibald, Orono.
Jackson, T. W., Orono.

Elgin.

Chute, E. A., Lakeview.
Dafoe, William, Avon.
Fairbrother, W. T., St. Thomas.
Fowler, Jacob, Fingal.
Hopkins, John, St. Thomas.
Huffman, J. M., Aylmer.
Miller, Robert, Lawrence Station.

Essex.

Banks, Anthony, Harrow.
Cornette, C. F., Belle River.
Gignac, Louis, Gordon.
Girardin, Francis, Leamington,
Hugill, William, Staples.
King, George, Ruthven.
Lindsay, William, Comber.
Price, J. E., Pike Creek.
White, J. H., Pelee Island.

Frontenac.

Brickwood, J. H., Kingston.
Dowker, William, Harrowsmith.
Gates, George, Westbrook.
Woodman, W. G., Allen.
Walker, Nelson, Cataraqui.

Grey.

Campbell, Malcolm, Hanover.
Carson, James, Durham.
Geddes, John, Camperdown.
Leader, Alfred, Meaford.
McKnight, Thomas, Dornoch.
Munshaw, Peter, Eugenia.
Myers, James, Orchard.
Seigmann, Louis, Neustadt.
Simmons, M. H., Oxenden.
Tedford, James, Dundalk.
Weber, John, Vandeleur.

Glengarry.

Clark, James, Dominionville.
Dickson, D. A., Williamstown.
Dunn, Ambrose, So Lancaster.
McLean, John A., Lancaster.
Raymond, Israel, Bainsville.
Ross, Gordon, Lancaster.

Grenville.

Dunlop, Thomas, Groveton.

Haldimand.

Farrell, John, Cayuga.
Thompson, Wellington, Port Maitland.

Haliburton.

Ashbaugh, Geo. A., Dorset.
Rose, Alonzo, Gooderham.

Halton.

Crawford, Murray, Campbellville.
Panton, William, Milton.
Racey, C. S., Milton.

List of Deputy Wardens by Counties.—*Continued.*

Hastings.

Brown, Harry, Belleville.
Foster, Alexander, Egan Creek.
Hubbell, B. C., Marmora.
Reid, George, Madoc.
Unwin, Walker, Bannockburn.

Huron.

Anderson, J. A., Seaforth.
Creech, James, Exeter.
Currie, John, Goderich.
Gill, John, Exeter.
Hewitt, John, Brussels.
McKay, Peter, Chiselhurst.
McKay, R. H., Wingham.
Naftal, C. J. S., Goderich.
Rider, Joseph, Clinton.
Sands, John, Saltford.
Scott, Alexander, Westfield.

Kent.

Boles, T. Gordon D., Chatham.
Causgrave, Michael, Selton.
Dagneau, David, Chatham.
Dewar, R. G., Mitchell's Bay.
Eberts, F. G., Chatham.
Fisher, Byron, Wallaceburg.
Gardiner, Herbert, Morpeth.
Johnston, W. J., Chatham.
Kime, George, Big Point.
MacGregor, J. D., Chatham.
Smith W. T. Tilbury.
Southgate R. M. Wallaceburg.

Lambton.

Chambers Thomas, Muir's Landing.
Hales, Hiram, Bridgden.
Kennedy, Joseph, Port Lambton.
Meyers, S. H., Port Lambton.
Mitchell, Frank, Sarnia.
Morris, T. P., Warwick.
Sarvis, A. E., Sarnia.
Smith, James, Camlachie.
Taylor, J P.. Watford.
Witty, George H., Wyoming.

Lanark.

Farnall. William, Smith's Falls.
Finlayson. William, Harper.
Gardner, W., McDonald's Corners.
Mair, David, Lanark.
Manhard, H. S., Smith's Falls.
Patterson, J. E., Christy's Lake.

Leeds.

Bilton, George, Newboro.
Bisnett, Henry F., Brockville.
Gibson, John R., Mallorytown.
Griffin, William, Sand Bay.
Mathen, Henry, Brockville.
Murchie, Robert, Gananoque.
Smith, Justus B., Charleston.

Lennox.

Huff, Hiram W., Napanee.

Lincoln.

Kemp, Wm. E., Beamsville.
Kennedy, C. A., Smithville.
McPherson, James, St. Ann's.
Randall, W. L., Grimsby.
Raynor, John, Niagara.

Middlesex.

Fifield, William A., Putnam.
Gibson, John W., Strathroy.
Jury, Robert E., London.
Paisley, Leonard, Ilderton.
Sadler, William, London.

List of Deputy Wardens by Counties.—*Continued.*

Muskoka.

Armstrong, J. A., Morrison Lake.
Berry, William, Walker's Point.
Brooks, Edgar J., Huntsville.
Butler, C. T., Point Kaye.
Draycott, F. W., Aspdin.
Grenke, Gustav, Rosseau.
Killen, William, Port Carling.
Laforge, Peter, Muskoka Mills.
Leader, Arthur, Bracebridge.
Myles, William, Grassmere.
Owens' David, Mortimer's Point.
Smith, J. D., Morrison's Lake.
Stevens, George, Shannon Hall.
Stromberg, Nils, Torrance.
Thornton, Richard, Huntsville.
Traves, John, Fraserburg.
Walker, James, Huntsville.
Weir, David, Utterson.

Nipissing.

Armstrong, W. G., New Liskeard.
Cahill, Thomas, jr., North Bay.
Commanda, Alexander, Sturgeon Falls.
Currie, Neil, Thessalon.
Donlevy, Garvey, Warren.
Fraser, W. A., Mattawa.
Harpe, William, Markstay.
Huntington, S. A., North Bay.
Jodoin, Louis, Sturgeon Falls.
Lee, James B., Warren.
Maloney, Theophile, Sudbury.
Shortt, David, New Liskeard.

Norfolk.

Dowswell, John, Lynedoch.
Ewing, A. R., Waterford.
Kramer, Conrad, Delhi.
Lambert, P. N., Simcoe.

Northumberland.

Cock, Louis, Campbellford.
Diamond, Thomas, Cobourg.
Field, Cyrus W., Cobourg.
Merriam, H. N., Harwood.
Potts, George S., Campbellford.
Terrill, Esli, Wooler.

Ontario.

Donovan, Timothy, Longford Mills.
Frankish, F. M., Uxbridge.
Goodman, C. H., Cedardale.
Miller, Arthur, Seagrave.
Pettet, George W., Port Perry.
Schell, Samuel, Port Perry.
Steele, John, Uptergrove.
Sutcliffe, James, Prince Albert.
Whan, Frank, Longford Mills.

Oxford.

Almas, A., Folden's Corners.
Forman, J. J., Ingersoll.
Hill, F. S., Woodstock.
Huntingford, Henry, Woodstock.
Thornton, J. B., Woodstock.
Watters, William, Drumbo.

Parry Sound.

Blea, Daniel, Uplands.
Cummins, M. J., Sand Lake.
Floyd, John, Nipissing.
LaBrash, J. P., Maple Island.
LaBrash, W. E., Maple Island.
McAmmond, William, Dunchurch.
McDonald, A., Sundridge.
McGhie, Robert, Whitestone.
McRory, John, Starratt.
Mitchell, Robert, Cecebe.
Russell, John F., Loring.
Simpson, Joseph, Byng Inlet.
Welch, C. H., Sundridge.
White, Henry, Parry Sound.
Wraight, Henry C., Powassan.

Peel.

Rayburn, John, Caledon.
Smeaton, William, Inglewood.

Perth.

Climie, William, Listowel.

List of Deputy Wardens by Counties.—*Continued.*

Peterboro.

Boate, J. R., Fowler's Corners.
Moore, D. H., Keene.
Moore, F. J., Lakefield.
Nichols, Thomas, Hall's Bridge.

Prescott.

Barrett, John, Fournier.
Cross, A. J., Vankleek Hill.
Gordon, Samuel, Riceville.
Lefaivre, Hercules, Lefaivre.
LeRoy, Ralph, Vankleek Hill.

Renfrew.

Brill, William, Sand Point.
Dunn, F. W., Barry's Bay.
Ferneyhough, George, Pembroke.
Grier, William, Eganville.
Johnston, S. M., Arnprior.
Kennedy, John, Pembroke.
Schutt, Frank, Pembroke.
Stewart, Alexander, Sand Point.
Yuill, Walter, Calabogie.

Russell.

Casselman, Charles A., Casselman.
Longtin, Nap., The Brook.
Stewart, Peter, South Indian.

Simcoe.

Coombs, John, Lovering.
Crawford, Andrew, Penetang.
Doner, J. B., Creemore.
Hines, John, Barrie.
Hogg, George, Barrie.
Howard, Patrick, Collingwood.
Kean, Boulton R., Orillia.
King, John, jr., Penetang.
Loudon, H. J., Penetang.
McFarlane D., Midland.
Powell, John, Sebright.
Pratt, William, Penetang.
Primrose, Alexander, Apto.
Regan, John, Orillia.
Ronald, A., jr., Minesing.
Ross, Joseph, Cookstown.
Shields, A. W., Angus.
Somerville, D., Stayner.
Todd, H. G., Randolph.
West, W. F., Midland.
Wilson, Newton, New Lowell.

Victoria.

Campbell, John, Ragged Rapids.
Junkin, W. T., Fenelon Falls.
Robinson, Alexander, Kirkfield.

Waterloo.

Colvin, A. J., Galt.
Fraser, Alexander, New Hamburg.
Gress, Philip, Blair.
Hall, James, Hawksville.
Harttung, Karl, Berlin.
Lunn, John, Galt.
Menger, William, St. Jacob's.
McMaster, Thomas, Hespeler.
McVittie, John, Ayr.
Stark, John, Hespeler.
Whitehead, H. M. Berlin.

Welland.

Cook, B. A., Niagara Falls.
Effrick, R. M., Niagara Falls.
Griffin, Richard, Fort Erie.
Michener, C., Ridgeway.
Moore, D. N., Perry Station.
Neff, Peter, Marshville.
Nixon, J. C., Welland.
Thompson, Benjamin, Niagara Falls.

List of Deputy Wardens by Counties.—*Concluded.*

Wellington

Barber, R. H., Guelph.
Gourlay, Thomas, Damascus.
Hanson, John, Damascus.
Howes, Alonzo, Damascus.
Ireland, Dr. J. T., Harriston.
Landonie, Louis, Dracon.
McCulloch, W. H., Fergu
McCullough, Gordonville.
Palmer, E. T., Guelph.
Robertson, Colin, Hillsburg.
Smith, George, Eden Mills.
Stewart, Donald, Crieff.
Warden, Richard, Erin.

Wentworth.

Dilts, William, W., Attercliffe.
Fletcher, Robert, West Flamboro.
Graham, Harry, Hamilton.
Hazell, John, Hamilton Beach.
Morden, Eli L., Greensville.

York.

Brown, John T., Doncaster.
Brown, Henry F., Doncaster.
Nash, C. W., Toronto.
Rout, J. H., Holland Landing.
Smith, C. J., Toronto.
Tidsberry, J. L., Coleman.
Todd, T. R., Toronto.

Quebec.

(*) Crowley, E. B., Montreal.
(*) Finnie, Dr. J. T., Montreal.

(*) These men have been especially appointed to enforce the game laws on Lake St. Francis, which is partly in Ontario and partly in Quebec.

REPORT ON CASES

District or County	Name of Prosecutor.	Date. 1903.	Name of Offender.	Address	Offence Charged.
Algoma	Robert Rush.....	July 13	Frank Rothacot ..	Echo Bay.....	Illegal possession of moose hides .....
	John Allard	April 11	Frank Day	Sault Ste. Marie	Killing deer .....
	do	do 11	John S. Kahill ..	"	Killing deer .....
	Andrew Black	.....	Thomas White....	St. Joe's Island.	Killing deer out of season ....
Bruce	J. H. Armstrong ...	May 21	A. B. Campbell ..	Pinkerton	Putting sawdust in river ....
	do ..	June 18	Wm. Graham	Glamis	Setting out poison...
Carleton	E. T. Loveday.....	April 26	Henry Cole	Ottawa	Illegal possession of beaver skins .....
	do	May 6	Neil Cameron	Killaloe.....	Illegal possession of beaver and otter skins ....
Essex	F. C. Quallins.....	March 27	Eugene Martin....	Dover	Shooting on Sunday
	do	April 22	A. St. Pierre	"	Shooting quail .....
	do	Sept. 1	E. C. Shutfield....	Wyandotte, Mich	Shooting without license ....
	do	Nov. 22	Hugo Seloff	"	Shooting on Sunday
	do	do 22	H. Hurstmann...	Delray, Mich.....	Shooting on Sunday
	do	do 25	John Marcum	Detroit, Mich. ...	Shooting without license ....
Frontenac ...	J. H. Brickwood ...	Jan. 5	C. B. Coldrige	Parham	Deal'g in partridge
	do ..	April 13	C. A. Moore	Hartington.....	Killing blue herons
Hastings	H. K. Smith	Jan. 16	A. Choinard	Fort Stewart	Hunting deer in close season .....
	do	do 16	L. D. Towns	"	Hunting deer in close season .....
	do	do 16	Lyon Whetmore ..	"	Hunting deer in close season .....
	do	do 16	Samuel Loney	"	Hunting deer in close season .....
	do	do 16	Peter Caverley ..	"	Hunting deer in close season .....
	do	do 16	William Ead	"	Hunting deer in close season .....
	do	do 16	Wm. E. Inwood ..	"	Hunting deer in close season .....
	do	do 16	J. Parkhurst	"	Hunting deer in close season .....
	do	do 16	E. T. Lumb	"	Having venison in possession ....
	do	do 16	A. McChesney	"	Hunting in close season ....
	do	do 23	Henry Boyle	Maynooth	Hunting in close season ....
	do	do 23	Wellington Boyle..	.....	Hunting in close season ....
	do	d 23	Thomas Boyle	"	Hunting in close season ....
	do	do 23	William Riley ..	"	Having venison in possession ....
	do	do 23	Albert Riley	"	Hunting deer in close season .....
	do	Feby. 9	Wm. Haskins	Madawaska.....	Killing deer in close season .....
	do	do 9	Fred. Haskins	"	Killing deer in close season .....

FOR THE YEAR 1903.

Arrested, or Summoned	Where Tried.	Name of Magistrate.	Result of Case.	Firearms, Traps, Skins, etc., etc., se ized during year.
Arrested	Echo River	Alex. Findlay	Dismissed.	
"	Sault Ste Marie	W. A. Quibell	do	
"	"	"	Fined $5	Seized two deer skins.
Summoned	St. Joe's Island	J. G. Reesor	do 20.00 & costs	
"	Glamis	J. Cunningham.	do 1.00 & costs	
"	"	"	do 8.00 & costs	
"	Ottawa	George O'Keefe.	do 50.00 & costs	Seized 13 boxes partridges, 1 box hares, 1 box moose.
"	"	"	do 60.00 & costs	2 boxes caribou, 1 box venison & furs valued at $600.
"	Dover	William Grant	do 10.00 & costs	
"	"	"	Dismissed.	
Arrested	Windsor	S. Bartlett	Fined $10 & costs.	
"	"	"	do 5 & costs.	
"	"	"	do 5 & costs.	
"	"	"	Dismissed.	
Appeared	Kingston	H. K. Smith	Fined $10	Seized a number of rat traps & a quantity of partridge.
"	"	"	do 10.	
Summoned	Fort Stewart	S. Harryett	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	Maynooth	"	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	Madawaska	Willmott& Smith	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	

REPORT ON CASES

District or County.	Name of Prosecutor.	Date. 1903.	Name of Offender.	Address.	Offence Charged.
Hastings.—*Con*	H. K. Smith	Feby. 9	John Haskins	Madawaska	Killing deer in close season
	do	do 9	Wesley Haskins	"	Killing deer in close season
	do	do 10	Ephraim Towns	Combermere	Killing deer in close season
	do	do 12	George Laycock	Arnprior	Illegal possession of beaver skins
	do	do 15	G. P. Hart	Carnarvon	Selling partridge
	do	March 25	Robt. Marshall	Cavendish	Selling venison
	do	June 24	J. R. Hayhurst	Killaloe	Hunting deer in close season
	Walker Unwin	Nov. 24	E. Edmunds	Malone	Killing deer in close season
Kent	J. R. MacGregor	Oct. 13	Albert Emery	Dover (West)	Shooting ducks on Big Point Reserve
Lanark	Wm. Finlayson	Dec. 3	Harold James	Lanark, Twp.	Hunting deer out of season
	do	do 3	Alfred James	"	Hunting deer out of season
	do	do 3	Frances Lester	"	Hunting deer out of season
	do	do 3	Richard Tennant	"	Hunting deer out of season
	do	do 3	Thos. Bolton	Drummond	Hunting deer out of season
	do	do 3	James Carberry	Lanark, Twp.	Illegal possession of venison
	do	do 3	Robt. Ireton	"	"
	H. S. Manhard	Nov. 20	L. Foote	Smith's Falls	Trapping muskrats in close season
Leeds	Wm. Griffin	April 1	Albert Vandoser	Sand Bay	Breaking muskrat house
	do	do 8	T. Patience	"	Hunting on Lord's Day
	R. Murchie	Oct. 12	Orin Lackey	Alex. Bay, N.Y.	Killing muskrats
Muskoka	J. H. Willmott	Feby. 11	J. McGee	Parry Sound	Illegal possession of otter skin
	do	do 11	J. Holmstead	"	Illegal possession of otter skin
	do	do 16	R. Robinson	Burton Twp.	Having venison in camp
	do	do 26	J. Keenan	Vespra	Hunting out of season
	do	do 26	C. Kavanagh		Hunting out of season
	do	do 26	A. McKee	"	Hunting out of season
	do	do 26	J. Tomlinson	"	Hunting out of season
	do	do 26	A. Tomlinson	"	Hunting out of season
	do	March 5	John Dale	Dorset	Illegal possession of venison
	do	do 5	F. Hungerford	"	Illegal possession of venison
	do	do 5	John Renny		Illegal possession of venison

FOR THE YEAR 1903—.—*Continued.*

Arrested or Summoned.	Where tried.	Name of Magistrate.	Result of Case.	Firearms, Traps, Skins, etc., etc., seized during year.
Summoned....	Madawaska	Willmott & Smith.	Fined $20.00.	
" ...	" ...	" "	do 20.	
" ...	Combermere	H. K. Smith	do 20.	
" ...	Arnprior	John Tierney ...	do 20.	
" ...	Minden	Wm. Fielding ...	do 10.	
Settled		H. K. Smith	do 20.	
.....		"	do 20.	
Summoned ...	Madoc	A. F. Wood.....	do 40 & costs.	
" ...	Dover	William Grant...	do 5 & costs.	
" ...	Perth	Henry Taylor ...	Susp'ded sentence.	
" ...	"	" ...	Fined $5 & costs.	
" ...	"	" ...	do 5 & costs.	
" ...	"	" ...	do 5 & costs.	
" ...	"	" ...	do 10 & costs.	
" ...	"	" ...	Susp'ded sentence.	
" ..	"	" ..	do	
" ...	Smith's Falls.....	G. H. McKinnie.	Fined $5 & costs.	Seized two bags raw furs.
Appeared.....	Sand Bay	B. Herbison	do 5.	
Summoned ...	Lansdowne.....	H. Mulvagh	do 5.	
Appeared.....	Gananoque.....	Philip Heaslip...	do 10 & costs.	
Settled	Parry Sound.....	J. H. Willmott...	do 10.	
"	"	" ..	do 10.	
Summoned ...	Maple Island.....	" ...	do 60.	
" ...	Barrie.....	Smith, Willmott and P. M. Ross	Dismissed.	
" ...	"	"	do	
" ...	"	"	do	
" ...	"	"	Fined $20.	
" ...	"	"	Susp'ded sentence.	
" ...	Dorset	Smith &Willmott	Fined $80 & costs.	
" ...	"	"	do	
" ...	"	"	do	

REPORT OF CASES

District or County	Name of Prosecutor.	Date. 1903.	Name of Offender.	Address	Offence Charged.
Muskoka—*Con.*	J. H. Willmott	March 5	Richard Salmon ..	Dorset.....	Illegal possession of venison ....
	do ..	do 5	R. J. Crump	"	Illegal possession of venison ....
	do ..	do 5	Gideon Burk	"	Illegal possession of venison ....
	do ..	do 5	F. Cunnington	"	Illegal possession of venison .....
	do ..	do 5	William Burk	"	Illegal possession of venison ....
	do ..	do 28	Sturgeon Falls Pulp Co....	Sturgeon Falls...	Illegal possession of moose meat .....
	do ..	do 28	J. Soucie	...	Illegal possession of moose heads .....
	do ..	do 28	T. Quinn	Parry Sound.....	Killing more than 2 deer ....
	do ..	do 30	W. Webster, Jr ..	Orillia	Illegal possession of moose head .....
	do ..	May 13	W. C. Goffatt	"	Illegal possession of moose head .....
	James Weir	.....	.....	.....	....
Nipissing.....	S. A. Huntington..	Sept. 31	T. J. Greni	Newark, N.J.....	Illegally kill. game
	do ..	do 31	D. J. Gilnon	"	....
	do ..	do 31	N. Tempi	"	....
	do ..	do 31	T. Corcoran	"	....
	do ..	do 31	S. D. Hunter	"	....
	do ..	do 31	Peter McLeod	Beaucage Bay ...	Run. dogs illegally
	do ..	do 31	Isaac Beaucage	" ...	....
	do ..	do 31	Hugh Stephen	" ...	....
	do ..	do 31	H. Kirvin.....	" ...	....
	W. G. Armstrong..	Oct. 25	Angus Wabbie....	N. Temiscam'gue	Illegal possession of beaver skin .....
	William Harpe ..	.....	.....	.....	....
Parry Sound.	Jno. F. Russell ..	Jan. 16	Peddlar Brown ..	Ahmic Harbor...	Illegal possession of deer hides .....
	do ..	do 19	Anton Wagner.....		Illegal possession of deer hides .....
	J. P. LaBrash ..	Aug. ..	John Morgan	Unknown.....	Kill'g deer in close season ....
	do ..	Nov. 10	George Watt	"	Killing more than 2 deer ....
	H. C. Wraight....	Sep. 19	E. M. McDonald	Chisholm Twp....	Killing deer out of season ....
	do	do 19	E. McConnell.....	" ...	Killing deer out of season .....
Peel	Wm. Smeaton	.....	....	.....	....
	John Rayburn ..	Dec. 1	Daniel McLeod	Belfountain	Killing muskrats ...
Rainy River..	Maurice Emmons..	Jan. 19	R. S. Robinson ..	Wabigoon.....	Ship. beaver skins in close season ..
	do ..	Dec. 22	C. H. Jewell	Rat Portage	Illegal possession of muskrat skins.....
Renfrew	F. W. Dunn	Feby. 25	Joseph Prince.. ..	Barry's Bay	Setting poison .....
Victoria	Alex. Robinson ..	Sep. 22	Joe Bolwenzo	Kirkfield	Killing muskrat ...
York.....	E. Tinsley	Jan.	W. Hamilton	Spanish.....	Illegal possession of partridge ....
	do		Mr. Barker	Toronto.....	Illegal possession of partridge ....

FOR YEAR 1903—*Continued.*

Arrested, or Summoned	Where Tried.	Name of Magistrate.	Result of Case.	Firearms, Traps, Skins, etc., etc., seized during year.
Summoned....	Dorset	Smith & Willmott.	Fined $80 and costs....	
" ..	"	"	do	
" ..	"	"	do	
" ...	"	"	do	
" ...	"	"	do	
" ...	Sturgeon Falls...	"	Fined $80.	
Settled	"	"	do 40.	
" ...	Parry Sound.....	J. H. Willmott...	do 20.	
" ...	Orillia.....	Willmott& Smith	do 20.	
Summoned ...	"	Willmott, Smith and Booth	Dismissed.	
.....	.....	....	....	Seized 6 otter, 3 beaver and 8 rat traps.
Arrested	North Bay	J. Loughrin,S.M.	Fined $26.75.	
"	"	"	do 26.75.	
"	"	"	do 26.75.	
"	"	"	do 26.75.	
"	"	"	do 26.75.	
"	"	"	Susp'ded sentence.	Held as witnesses.
"	"	"	do	"
"	"	"	do	"
"	Callander.....	G. Morrison, J.P.	do	"
On View	New Liskeard ...	W. G. Armstrong	Fined $5.	
....	.....	.....	....	Seized two beaver traps.
Arrested	Settled out of Ct.	.....	Fined $10.	
Summoned ...	Loring	A. W. Sinclair ...	do 10.	
" ...	Deer Lake	J. P. LaBrash ...	do 20.	
" ...	Maple Island.....	Wm. Robertson.	do 20.	
" ...	Chisholm.....	P. Bogue	Dismissed.	
" ...	"	"	do	
.....	.....	.....	....	Seized 9 beaver traps in Nipissing.
Appeared.....	Belfountain	Mr. Brock	Fined $5.	
Summoned ...	Wabigoon	William Young..	do 240.	Confiscated 12 beaver skins.
Arrested	Rat Portage	James Robinson	do 75.	Confiscated 700 rat skins.
Summoned ...	Barry's Bay	F W. Dunn	do 25 and costs.	
" ...	Kirkfield	Mr. Folliot.....	do 2.	
" ...	Toronto.....	Col. G.T.Denison	do 25.	
"	"	E. Tinsley	do 25.	

REPORT ON CASES

District or County,	Name of Prosecutor.	Date. 1903.	Name of Offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
York	E. Tinsley	Jan	Mallon & Co	Toronto	Illegal possession of [illegible]
	do		John Hallam	"	Illegal possession of [illegible]
	do	June 6	King Edward Hotel Co.	"	Illegal possession of [illegible]
	do	Aug.	Thos. Macdonald	"	Illeg'ly kill. plover
	do	do 28	Mine Centre Supply Co	Mine Centre	Illegally sell'g beaver skins
	do	do 28	R. Reid	Rainy River	Illegally sell'g beaver skin

FOR THE YEAR 1903.—*Concluded.*

Arrested or Summoned.	Where tried.	Name of Magistrate.	Result of Case.	Firearms, Traps, Skins, etc., etc. seized during year.
Settled	Toronto	E. Tinsley	Fined $12.50.	
"	"	"	do 25.	
"	"	"	do 50.	
Summoned	"	Col. G.T.Denison	do 5.	
Settled	"	E. Tinsley	do 115.	
"	"	"	do 20.	

Sixth Annual Report

OF THE

Department of Fisheries

OF THE

Province of Ontario

1904

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
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1905

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Black Bass—Black Stone Lakes. "Highlands of Ontario."

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To His Honour
The Honourable William Mortimer Clark,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario,
Etc., Etc.

May it Please Your Honour,—

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Honour and the Legislative Assembly, the Sixth Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries of this Province.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

J. O. REAUME,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

Toronto, 25th March, 1905.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

1904

To the Honourable
THE COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES FOR ONTARIO:

The undersigned has the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries for the year ending 31st December, 1904.

Notwithstanding that the fishing season was late in opening, being from two weeks to one month later than usual, owing to the long and extremely severe winter of 1903-4, it is gratifying to be able to report that the fishermen have had a very prosperous year, judging from the returns, which show that the catch was 2,815,765 pounds greater than in 1903, and from the prices paid, which for all kinds of fish have ruled high during the whole season.

The total quantity of fish taken was 24,009,970 pounds, the estimated value of which was $1,793,229. The amounts of the different kinds taken were Lake Trout, 6,275,430; Whitefish, 3,474,300; Herring, 4,252,580; Pickerel (Dore), 2,632,540; Pike (including Blue Pickerel), 1,775,700; Coarse Fish, 2,087,900; Perch, 922,600; Eels, 45,500; Tullibee, 5,800; Catfish, 520,150; Sturgeon, 485,200 pounds; and of caviare, 29,170.

Licenses to fish with 3,490,036 yards of gill net, 514 pound nets, 473 hoop or fyke nets, 120 seines, 75 dip nets, and three machines, besides several thousand hooks, have been issued.

The occupation has given employment to 3,125 men; and 128 tugs and 1,477 other boats have been in use.

An estimated capital of $931,097 is invested in the industry.

A list of the Overseers with the territory under the jurisdiction of each will be found at p. 50.

Statements have been prepared showing:

1. The revenue derived from each division (p. 58);
2. The number in detail of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, quantity and value of fishing material, and the kinds and quantity of fish caught (pp. 60-75);
3. The gross yield of the different kinds of fish in each division in 1903 and 1904, and the increase or decrease (pp. 78-9);
4. The total quantity of each kind of fish taken, as compared with the quantity taken in 1903, and the increase or decrease (p. 80);
5. The value of the different kinds of fish taken (p. 80);
6. The number of tugs, men, boats, etc., engaged in the industry, the quantity of nets licensed, and the value thereof (p. 80);
7. The value of the Ontario Fisheries from 1870 to 1904, inclusive, (p. 81); and
8. The quantity of fry distributed by the Federal Government in the Province since Confederation (p. 81);

The Commercial Fisheries.

The appeals of the fishermen for an extension of the fall fishing season urged upon the Federal authorities, who have exclusive jurisdiction in the matter, were again successful. No doubt their efforts in this direction, as in former years, have in some localities been justified by the inapplicability of the close season to the respective localities, and so long as this discrepancy exists a renewal of these applications may be expected from year to year. But the improvident habit of taking fish from the spawning beds when congregating for the purpose of performing their natural functions has been too long practised in the waters of our Great Lakes, both in Canada and the United States and a remedy must soon be found. It is about as shortsighted a means of gain as was the killing of the goose that laid the golden egg. The appointment of a commission by the Federal authorities, who, as it has been said, are charged with fixing the close seasons, was early in the year announced, and one of its objects was to take evidence upon the subject, but the naming of dates for the holding of the sessions to suit the convenience of all the commissioners appeared to be a matter of some little difficulty, and the Commission did not meet. The necessity for decisive action has become none the less apparent with delay, and the work of the Commission will probably be undertaken during 1905. Its scope should not, however, be confined to settling the question of close seasons; and it is doubtful whether it can be of any general utility even in this respect unless its personnel should comprise representatives from the neighboring jurisdictions, and conclusions applicable to International waters be arrived at and subsequently adopted, for the old and embarrasing cry that Canadians are being denied privileges which Americans are enjoying would be again raised. But, so far, it does not appear that any steps by the Dominion in the direction of an International Conference have been recently taken, or are contemplated.

The Conference arranged by this Province, and held in Detroit in March last, at which were present representatives of the United States Commission at Washington, and from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Ontario, marked an important era in the movement to establish uniform laws and regulations governing the great international waters, and the work so well inaugurated should not be allowed to lapse. Various resolutions were concurred in, all being contingent upon the whole being approved by the several jurisdictions interested, and all the delegates believed that the approval of their respective Legislatures in the resolutions passed could and would be obtained. It was unanimously agreed that with respect to the great lakes the only mutually satisfactory arrangement could be the adoption of identical laws and a uniform policy as to implements of capture to be authorized, and all felt sure that with the adoption of such laws and policy the benefits would soon be perceived. It was, however, conceded that any scheme of restoration must involve an increase in the artificial supply, and greater protection for natural production by limiting the period during which fishing may be carried on, and by the establishment of appropriate close seasons.

(With regard to black bass and maskinonge, a close season from 1st January to 15th June was considered absolutely necessary, if the destruction of these fish while in a gravid condition is to be prevented.)

If a sufficient number of fry are not annually planted, and a sufficient number of fish are not allowed to reach the spawning age, it will be im-

possible to increase from either source, and the depletion will continue. Americans, though well equipped with hatcheries, are experiencing the greatest difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of ova, and for some years have been obtaining large quantities from Canadian fishermen, our law that no trout or whitefish under two pounds in weight shall be taken allowing a greater number of these fish to mature and reproduce.

It was, however, made clear at the Conference that this Province could not longer justify limiting the number of licenses issued or the maintenance or enforcement of more stringent or even the present restrictions so long as indiscriminate fishing was permitted in adjacent waters, and under practically no restriction whatever; that there must, therefore, be no occasion for surprise if, in view of the fact that nearly the whole burden of restraint has heretofore fallen upon Canadian fishermen, they should be relieved from the observance of some of the restrictions which had hitherto been enforced; and that if the decline in the Great Lake fisheries was due to excessive fishing, the censure for it must rest principally, if not wholly, upon the American fishermen or authorities, as the failure to provide effective and protective measures and to regulate the fishing carried on had certainly been indefensible and unjustifiable. With the increasing number of fishermen operating in the lakes, and with the improved means of handling the nets which have of recent years been introduced, it is more than evident that if something is not immediately done to meet the effect of this increased attack, our lakes will soon be exhausted of their riches. But no sane people can expect that Canadians will enforce measures to prevent such a calamity which are not adopted or enforced by the Americans.

Domestic Licenses.

These licenses continue to be issued for some of the interior lakes, particularly in the eastern part of the Province, the Department being of the opinion that where game fish do not abound, it will be advantageous to resident settlers to receive licenses at a nominal fee for small quantities of gill net to take fish for their own consumption, but not for barter or sale.

Hoop Net Licenses.

It has also been considered advisable to grant hoop net licenses in certain lakes in which fishing has not heretofore been carried on, where it has been reported that the coarse fish were multiplying at the expense of the better classes. It is impossible to restore or increase the game fish unless the worthless kinds are first exterminated; and the hoop net is the only implement of capture with which this can be done effectively without injury to the better classes. As an illustration of this, it may be mentioned that an Overseer reports that a fisherman in his division caught and destroyed 2,700 dog fish during the season in his hoop nets. In some places where these nets have been fished for a number of years, it might be advisable to discontinue them for a period.

Spearing Licenses.

The privilege to spear coarse fish, carp, suckers and pike has been granted for a number of years to residents in the vicinity of Burlington Bay, and every year some 100 huts in which the spearing is done may be seen upon the ice. The fee charged for a license to spear has been but $1.00, suffi-

cient only to pay for the expense of issuing and delivering the same. An extension of the privilege to other sections of the Province during the same period may properly be considered.

New Ontario.

Many applications have been received for fishing privileges in the lakes of New Ontario, but the Department has been afforded no sufficient reason for reconsidering its policy that no licenses for commercial fishing should be granted within the agricultural belt. Intelligent settlers are not slow to investigate the natural resources of the locality in which they purpose settling, and they fully appreciate the fact that of these resources the waters in their vicinity must for many years be relied upon as an important source from which much of their food is to be derived. Indeed, for a considerable period this consideration will be of far greater importance than even the educational or social opportunities which the country may offer. Therefore, nothing should be permitted that is calculated to deprive these pioneers of such advantages, but rather that every practicable means should be adopted for their preservation and perpetuation. There is no doubt however that there may be many lakes in the vicinity of which the land is not suitable for tillage, and which do not contain game fish, in which licenses might be issued and a revenue derived therefrom.

Sturgeon.

The gradual decline in the catch of sturgeon has been referred to in former reports, and a comparison of the catch this year with that of last year is a further indication that there is no abatement in this decline, for the increase shown in some places can be attributed to more extensive operations having been carried on and not to an increase in supply, and if the destruction continues without regard to age or spawning season for a few years longer, its complete annihilation must, of course, follow. So alarmed at the prospect have Americans become that they have already been attempting artificial propagation, and though it has been demonstrated that this can be successfully done, yet the expense with which it is attended and the difficulty of obtaining the fish in proper condition would seem to indicate that its restoration can be accomplished more effectively by natural increase. Therefore, the resolution presented at the Detroit Conference that in its opinion the time had come when the taking of these fish in any manner for commercial purposes should be prohibited for a period of five years was unanimously adopted. A regulation was passed by the Dominion Government in 1903 that none should be taken during the month of May and June, and none under four feet in length, but this regulation has not been enforced until such time as the border States may pass similar legislation. This Province has been asked to do something towards stocking depleted waters, but under existing conditions expenditure on this account would be practically wasted.

Trap Nets.

These nets are prohibited in Ontario by Dominion Act, 49 Vict. chap. 95, sec. 14, s.s. 7, but are extensively used in the Georgian Bay and in the North Channel of Lake Huron, and notwithstanding that thousands have

been destroyed during the years in which a patrol service has been maintained by both the Federal and Provincial Governments for the purpose of their suppression. Their use is permitted in American waters, and no doubt much can be said in favor of their being legalized in Ontario. If a size limit is established for all kinds of fish, as there should be, it does not appear to the undersigned why any implements with which this may be observed should not be authorized. There are objectionable features in the trap net as at present constructed and fished, but these could be modified, or wholly removed and a net approved which would be quite satisfactory to the fishermen. Conditions for its identification could be imposed, and the locations where it should be set specified in the license as in the case of other nets. It is believed that less objection could be urged to the nets under license than under existing conditions, as those who would pay for a license would not permit others to fish without a license, and the Province would receive an annual revenue of from $15,000 to $25,000 per annum if all were to take out licenses, it having been estimated that there are from 600 to 1,000 nets fished, and the fishermen have manifested a willingness to pay a license fee of $25 for each net used.

Blue Fins.

The Blue Fin, a species of white fish, has been taken in considerable numbers in the lower end of Lake Superior, and has a ready sale in the home market, and especially in the rural districts where peddlers find a great demand for it. Its flavor and quality are said to be somewhat better than the lake herring. It is caught in very deep water.

Carp.

The privilege of taking these fish has been granted wherever it appeared that this could be done without injury to the better species, and the subject whether the privilege might be further extended with profit to the fishermen and with advantage to the fisheries should receive every consideration. With so many finer varieties of fish to be had, it is not strange that the carp is regarded in Canada with disfavor as an edible fish; but in some localities it has already become an important fish of commerce, meeting the demand of the poorer classes. By making provision for retaining them during the summer months, when the catch exceeds the immediate demand, much higher prices may be obtained. During the fall, nine cents per pound was paid for carp in the wholesale markets of New York City and Chicago; and the carp weighs well . In portions of Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair it has become very abundant; and it is being taken almost everywhere in the open waters of Ontario in greater or lesser quantities, even as far north as the Manitoulin Island. It is said that 200,000 pounds were recently shipped from New York to Germany, the country of its nativity, and where it is still the most highly esteemed of the food fishes. Whether the product of this country will be held in as high esteem as that of the Old Land remains to be seen.

American Hatcheries.

The request of the United States Fish Commission, and of some of the State Commissioners that permission be granted their representatives to arrange with Ontario fishermen for a supply of herring eggs, there being

no close season for herring in Ontario, has been again granted, it being stipulated and agreed that the fry therefrom should be deposited near the International boundary line. It is reported that 44,000,000 eggs were collected, and that over 23,300,000 fry were planted near or in Canadian waters. As herring are not propagated artifically in Ontario, the fry so deposited were a clear gain to the Province.

The Inland Fisheries.

Stocking.

Soon after the establishment of a Department of Fisheries for this Province, the attention of the undersigned was drawn to the fact that our beautiful lakes and rivers were fast becoming depleted of their finny inhabitants. The wide-spread popularity of Ontario as a summer resort had induced thousands from a distance to come here year after year for many seasons, to enjoy our exquisite scenery, salubrious climate, and phenomenal trout and bass fishing. Many American clubs, mostly composed of men of wealth, men of leisure, men who enjoy out-door life and sport, men who are in particular fond of fishing, had come, and many had brought with them their families and their servants, and all were very welcome. They spent their money freely and liberally. And while it is a matter of gratification that they did come, and are still coming, the enormous drain upon our game fish by these visitors in conjunction with our own people, which day after day and week after week had continued for these many years, and with little, if any, regard to size or number of fish taken, has been the undoubted cause of the result above indicated—the gradual disappearance of these fish; and the Department was enforced to recognize that if the fishing was not soon to be completely ruined, and the country deprived of the benefits arising out of the tourist trade, heroic measures would have to be adopted for their restoration. And this led to the consideration of the question how could this best be accomplished? Finding that the bass could be obtained in sufficient numbers, their transportation long distances appeared to be the most formidable difficulty to overcome. The use of teams for the purpose had but to be mentioned to demonstrate its impracticability, and it was at once perceived that if the work was to be entered upon with any degree of success or magnitude, the railway companies must be approached and interested in the matter, with a view to their co-operation. All of the railways communicated with quickly recognized the pecuniary benefits to themselves, as well as the immense public benefits which were to be conferred by such a work. But the Grand Trunk Railway, whose lines ran more closely to the waters considered of first importance to be stocked, entered most actively into the proposition. They equipped a car for the purpose of carrying the fish, and have in addition each year borne some share of the expense of the undertaking. During the first year (1901) 9,481 adult bass were deposited at some eighteen different points, a greater number than had theretofore been distributed in the whole history of the Province by all Governments; and the close of last season saw nearly 32,367 deposited in some forty different lakes and rivers. It is needless to say that it would have been absolutely impossible to have carried on the work with the same success without the aid of the car. The Canadian Pacific Railway has also fitted up a car with a view to similar work being done along its lines. The past year was in point of number of fish deposited the most successful since the work was begun, 12,955 bass having been distributed. With the greater

experience gained from year to year in handling and caring for the fish, the loss in transit has been considerably less than in former years, 98 per cent. of the whole having been successfully transported, one carload of 5,000 fingerlings from three to six inches in length, though eleven hours on the road, having been carried a distance of over 200 miles, with a loss of but five fish. The Department desires here to acknowledge its obligations to the railway companies for the assistance at all times promptly rendered by their employees, where water had to be changed, ice provided, and connections made with a minimum of delay. Notice of the arrival of the car is given by telegram as long ahead as possible, and, where conveyance by wagon from the car to the water has to be made, full instructions by letter are previously given as to the best means to be adopted for handling and caring for the fish in order to prevent injury and loss. Several points are sometimes reached with the one load. Applicants, in their desire for fish, should bear in mind, in order that results may be mutually satisfactory, that deposits should only be made in waters where the conditions are suitable for their reception. The small-mouthed bass require a large food range, cold water, and water deep enough that it will not freeze to the bottom in the coldest weather. Applications have come from many sections for bass to be put into rivers which some years ago were noted trout waters, but in which from increased temperature trout will not now thrive, and for this reason any effort to restock with trout has been discouraged. Trout may live for years in such water, but they will not reproduce in anything like the same ratio as formerly.

Rearing Ponds for Bass.

If, however, it is considered of sufficient importance that the work of restoring and establishing bass fishing in the rivers and small lakes of the Province, as well as in the larger bodies of water, should be proceeded with in a manner that will enable this to be accomplished more speedily, other means for obtaining stock may have to be adopted; the erection of ponds for breeding and rearing bass is a subject which may profitably receive consideration. There are many waters which it may be desirable to stock to which a few cans of fry or fingerlings could be sent, but under existing circumstances there is no certain means, except for a limited period, of obtaining these. Another advantage of rearing ponds is that the young fish may be kept until of a size that when liberted in the waters to be their future home they will be able to a greater extent to escape their natural enemies than they would be if deposited in the fry state. The cost of construction would be inconsiderable, and should not be an obstacle in the way if on the whole it is thought the necessity for such ponds exists, and that it is advisable they should be erected. The parent fish as at present taken can only be secured for a short time; but it is believed that the period might be extended with the adoption of other, though perhaps more expensive, means of capture, namely, by hook and line. This is the method used by some of the States, enabling the work to be carried on late into the fall.

Observance of the Law.

It is pleasing to record that in the work of protection the Overseers are receiving greater assistance and co-operation from the general public, particularly in the inland counties, where the immense benefits which good

fishing brings to the locality, are beginning to be appreciated. Of course, to do their work successfully, overseers should be on the alert at all times, not necessarily in patrolling their divisions, but by keeping their ears and eyes open for information.

On the Georgian Bay the "Gilphie" has kept up a constant and well directed patrol, and the sailing crafts have also done good work. The "Eva Bell" on the Rideau chain of lakes has commanded respect for the law in that part of the Province; and on the St. Lawrence, between Prescott and Amherst Island, where two launches were employed during the summer months, the benefits were demonstrated by a better observance of the law, and by an increased revenue from American rod fishermen.

The Department has co-operated with the Minnesota authorities in the protection of the sturgeon fisheries upon the Rainy River with good results. A number of nets and lines were lifted, and a large quantity of caviare confiscated in American territory. A camp which was carrying on operations with the Indians was broken up. The patrol covered about eighty miles of territory. The overseer was provided with a steam launch.

Fishermen, it is feared, are inclined to disregard the provisions of their licenses that no seines shall be operated or pound nets set within 500 yards of the mouth of a river or stream, which provision was, of course, inserted that the fish might have free access to these tributaries at all times, but more particularly during the spawning period. It is also important that residents along the course of the streams and rivers should not be deprived of the opportunity of getting fish which they would be if the mouth of the stream were obstructed. Overseers in sending in applications are expected to see that this provision of the license is kept in mind and, subsequently, is strictly observed.

The Departmental instructions have been that the laws are made for all classes alike, and that where these are violated offenders must pay the penalty; and while it is not the desire of the Department to impose harsh or unnecessary restrictions upon fishermen, yet such protective regulations and restraints must be insisted upon as are requisite to prevent the serious impairment of so important an industry as is the fishing industry, and the fishermen themselves, who have so much at stake, and the security of whose investments depends so vitally upon the insistence of such protective regulations and restraints as above indicated, should for their own protection, if for no other reason, be the very first to propose and vigilantly to enforce whatever is necessary to that end.

Prosecutions and Convictions.

The number of prosecutions have been somewhat fewer than during last year, there having been but 48 as compared with 105 in 1903, the principal offences being for illegal fishing, and the fines imposed amounting to only $518 as compared with $813 in 1903. Eighty-six trap nets, 115 gill nets, 10 jacklights, 5 dip nets, 29 night lines, about 10,000 hooks, 23 spears, 10 hoop nets, 4 boats, 7 seines, illegally used, and several hundred pounds of fish, were confiscated.

Protective Associations.

The organization of Anglers' Associations has been encouraged. These Associations are capable of rendering invaluable aid to the Department, and every town and village in a county at least in which there is rod fishing should have a live association to aid in moulding public sentiment, the

support of which is absolutely essential to a proper enforcement and observance of the law.

Shipping and Angling Permits.

The regulation requiring that foreigners desirous of taking home a sample of their catch should first obtain a shipping permit (the fee for which is $1.00), with coupon to be attached to the box or package containing the fish has, it is believed, demonstrated that it was a step in the right direction. Only the legal catch of two days' angling can now be taken away, and when accompanied by the person to whom the fish belongs. It was believed that the effect of this regulation, if generally enforced, would soon be manifested by better fishing. Before the enactment of the law, tons of bass and other game fish were taken or sent out of the Province, and sold, a handsome return being realized therefor. Indeed, not a few visitors boasted that the expense of their outing was fully made up in this way. There does not, however, seem to have been a very general desire to comply with the regulation, as the fees from such permits only amounted to $158, and, indeed, one or two deliberate attempts were made to evade the obligation. It is, therefore, a matter of consideration whether, in view of these facts, and of the large amounts which the Province is annually expending for the protection of its angling waters, and in the work of restocking, permits to angle should not be required from all foreigners on entering the Province irrespective of the fact that they employ Canadian guides or stop at Canadian hotels, which has relieved them from this obligation hitherto.

Sale of Game Fish.

The law prohibiting the sale of speckled trout, bass and maskinonge has been made to apply to these fish wheresoever caught, and it is now illegal to sell or have them in possession for sale at any time. It was believed that the old proviso, that they could be sold so long as evidence was produced that they had been obtained outside of the Province, was frequently violated, and that trout and bass alleged to have been caught in other Provinces, and even in the States, but really caught in this Province, sent to Buffalo or some other place and returned here, were from time to time exposed for sale; and, therefore, the prohibition was made absolute. The penalty for a violation of the law is so severe that the risk of apprehension is too great to be hazarded, and no violations have, therefore, been brought to the attention of the Department this year.

Exportation of Fish.

Owing to the frequent complaints of the scarcity of fish in the local market a circular letter was sent to every fisherman engaged in commercial fishing instructing him that he must make arrangements for supplying local needs and at the market price at the point of shipment, and that if such provision was not immediately made the Department would be compelled to insert in his license a condition that such provision must be made, and that the license would be subject to cancellation where the obligation was not fulfilled. The hope was expressed that this would not be necessary, and that no further cause would be given for the complaint that the people of our own province were not able to procure fish when ready and willing to pay the market price therefor; and the fishermen were enjoined to en-

deavor to retain the friendship rather than incur the hostility of their fellow countrymen. No complaints have since been received, and it is, therefore, hoped that the letter has accomplished the object for which it was written.

Regulations.

Another step in the direction of better preservation has been the passing of more stringent regulations, as follows :

FISHERY LAWS AND REGUATIONS.

The following is an extract from the *Canada Gazette* of Saturday, 11th June, 1904:

At the Government House at Ottawa.
Monday, the 30th day of May, 1904.

Present:

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased, in virtue of the provisions of section 16 of *The Fisheries Act*, chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, to order that the General Fishery Regulations for the Province of Ontario, established by the Order in Council of the 18th day of July, 1889, shall be and the same are hereby amended by adding thereto the following sections:—

9. No one shall fish for, catch or kill in any of the waters of the Province, in one day by angling, or shall carry away a greater number than eight small or large-mouthed black bass, four maskinonge, twelve pickerel (doré), or four lake trout.

10. No one shall fish for, catch or kill, in any of the waters of the Province, in one day by angling, or shall carry away a greater number of speckled trout or brook trout than in the aggregate shall weigh more than ten pounds, and no greater number than thirty speckled trout or brook trout, though said number weigh less than ten pounds.

No small or large-mouthed black bass less than ten inches in length; no speckled trout less than six inches in length; no pickerel (doré) less than fifteen inches in length or no maskinonge less than thirty inches in length, shall be retained or kept out of the water, sold, offered or exposed for sale or had in possession; but anyone who takes or catches any of the fish mentioned of less than the minimum measurement named,—which measurement shall be from the point of the nose to the centre of the tail,—shall immediately return such fish to the water from which it was taken, alive and uninjured.

12. The sale and export of speckled trout, black bass and maskinonge, is hereby prohibited for a period of five years from the date of this Order in Council, provided, however, that any person from a foreign country, fishing in the waters of the Province, and applying and paying for an angler's permit, may, upon leaving the Province, when the same are accompanied by him, take with him the lawful catch of two days' fishing.

The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to order that any previous Orders in Council which are in conflict with these regulations, be rescinded in so far as the Province of Ontario is affected.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Mortality in Lake Scugog.

The severe winter of 1903-4 was disastrous to the fish in Lake Scugog, thousands being suffocated by the freezing of the water in some places to the bottom of the lake, which was several feet lower than in previous years. Timely instructions were given this year to have airholes made at a number of points as a precaution against a recurrence of such a loss.

Coarse Fish in the Nipigon.

The work of capturing and destroying coarse fish in the River Nipigon was again carried on and 375 pike, 100 pickerel, and 380 suckers were caught.

Pollutions from Sawdust and Other Causes.

A number of complaints have been received of the pollution of waters from various causes, no fewer than twelve being with sawdust. Upon investigation, however, it was found that the practice had not been carried on to any great extent, and was at once stopped when attention was directed to the fact that it was illegal. One or two canning and sugar factories have also been warned that some other disposition of their refuse must be made, and they have acted accordingly.

Black Bass in France.

We gather from the English Fishing Gazette that the experiment of introducing the "American Black Bass" into French waters has been such as to warrant further enterprise in the same direction. In December of 1902, Mr. E. Roger received from the Max. v.d. Borne fish-breeding establishment at Berneuchen, near Custrin, Germany, a consignment of 200 large-mouthed black bass fry, which were put into a pond at his country home near Paris. The fry were about 2½ inches in length when put out. In March of 1903 he received and deposited in the same pond 22 fish which were about seven inches in length. The bass thrived in their new home, and this year in June it was discovered that they had spawned, "myriads" of fry being observed. In July a fish of nine inches was caught, and is said to have been "the first black bass ever served on a French breakfast table."

Fishways.

The Department has been advised by the Dominion that instructions for the erection of fishways in several dams had been given. The subject being one coming under the head of regulations, applications made to this Department have been transferred to Ottawa for whatever action might be considered proper or necessary. The prevailing opinion seems to be that if fishways were erected in all the dams of the Province, thus affording a roadway from one water to another, fish would soon be plentiful; but this would be far from desirable, as admitting into waters at present free therefrom fish of undesirable kinds. As has been recommended in former reports, it would be much better to stock the waters where suitable with the kinds desired and dispense with the fishways. The public should give the matter very thoughtful consideration.

The Georgian Bay Biological Station.

This is one of three stations established in Canada (the others being located in Quebec and British Columbia, respectively), in which to conduct biological investigations as to the habits of the larger fishes, but more particularly those of food and game value, the artificial rearing of their young, embryonic development, their natural food, and the microscopic life of the

water upon which the adults of some fishes and the young of all are dependent. The subject is one of practical utility and of growing public interest, and the results of the investigations as they are from time to time published will be read with peculiar interest. The station is attached to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, and the expense of its maintenance is borne by the Dominion Government. Its only relation to this Department is in connection with the privilege which it obtains for the use of nets to facilitate the capture of needed specimens, which privilege has, of course, always been promptly and gladly extended.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue from all sources has been $47,883.14, and the expenditure $34,352.17, leaving a balance on the right side of $13,530.97. Details of the expenditure, including Departmental salaries, as well as those of overseers, are to be found in the Public Accounts, and it has, therefore, been considered unnecessary to reprint them here.

Reports.

The report of the captain of the "Gilphie," containing an account of the work done during the year, will be found at p. 47. The steamer sailed out of winter quarters on the 5th May, and was tied up on the 9th December.

The reports of the overseers deal with the condition of the fisheries in their respective divisions, state what disposition was made of the catch, whether the laws were observed, assign reasons for an increase or diminution in the quantity of fish taken, as the case may be, and, generally, contain much information not to be found in the statistical tables. They will well repay a careful perusal.

Statistics.

The tables which follow have been compiled with the utmost care, and it has been the endeavor of the Department that the data furnished shall be as complete and reliable as it was possible to make it with the means for its collection at the Department's command.

There having been no plan available by which the quantity of game fish—bass, speckled trout, and maskinonge, caught by tourists and other anglers throughout the whole Province, could be even estimated, the tables contain nothing upon the subject. Figures, of course, are meaningless and of no practical value unless arrived at upon a basis which will insure reasonably accurate results. It may be said, however, that angling nearly everywhere has been good, and that anglers have had no difficulty in securing the lawful number.

Acknowledgments.

Several fine specimens have been received, for which the Department is under great obligation to the donors, a 54 lb. maskinonge from near Killarney, on the north shore of the Georgian Bay, a steel head salmon from Nipigon Bay, and an almost hitherto unknown visitor to Canadian waters, a paddle or spoonbill catfish 5 ft. in length taken near the mouth of the Spanish River, being perhaps the most prized. All have been mounted, and

A Pretty Vista—Lake Temagami.

The Lake of Bays—near Baysville. "Highlands of Ontario."

"The Narrows," Golden Lake. (Stocked Waters).

A Day's Fishing—Parry Sound.

On the French River.

Bocage Lake—near Desbarats (New Ontario.)

may be seen at the Department. The spoonbill catfish is common to the Mississippi waters, where it is taken in considerable numbers. A record of its lonely journey to the north, probably occupying many years, would be interesting.

The Department also desires to acknowledge with grateful thanks the receipt of a second set in four volumes of Jordan and Evermann's Bulletin of the United States National Museum, the first set having been lost in the fire which last year destroyed the building of the Government printers where the volumes had been sent for binding; and the loan from the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific and Canada Atlantic Railway Companies, and from Mr. A. J. Henderson of Toronto, of most of the photo engravings with which this report is illuminated, and which materially enhance its value and interest.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

S. T. Bastedo,
Deputy Commissioner.

Department of Fisheries, Toronto, 31st December, 1903.

WATERS STOCKED FROM 1901 TO 1904 WITH THE NUMBER AND KINDS OF FISH PLANTED IN EACH.

1901.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Muskoka Lake	Bass	1,205
Lake Rosseau	Bass	700
Lake Joseph	Bass	1,052
Fairy and Vernon Lakes	Bass	244
Lake of Bays	Bass	693
Thames River at Ingersoll	Bass	225
Thames River at Woodstock	Bass	225
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	396
Thames River at Dorchester	Bass	696
Lake Couchiching	Bass	436
Stoney Lake	Bass	751
Lake Simcoe at Jackson's Pt.	Bass	603
Holland River	Bass	387
Golden Lake	Bass	879
Severn River	Bass	526
Grand River at Cayuga	Bass	400
Grand River at Brantford	Bass	274
Kempenfeldt Bay	Bass	300
		9,491

1902.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Muskoka Lake	Bass	246
Lake Joseph	Bass	256
Lake Rosseau	Bass	227
Lake Couchiching	Bass	285
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	395
Stoney Lake	Bass	330
Huntsville Lakes	Bass	265
Winnipeg River	Brook trout	55
		2,059

1903.

Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	926
Lake Rosseau	Bass	1,130
Lake Joseph	Bass	500
Muskoka Lake	Bass	1,002
Lake of Bays	Bass	371
Sparrow Lake	Bass	650
Lake Couchiching	Bass	258
Long Lake at Rat Portage	Bass	460
Golden Lake	Bass	100
Mink Lake	Bass	85
Clear Lake	Bass	85
White Lake	Bass	100
Lynn River at Lake Simcoe	Bass	355
Grand River at Brantford	Bass	425
Thames River at Ingersoll	Bass	75
Thames River at London	Bass	200
Thames River at St. Marys	Bass	205
Grand River at Fergus	Bass	100
Grand River at Grand Valley	Bass	70
Grand River at Paris	Bass	130
Musselmans Lake	Bass	200
Lake of Bays	Bass	500
		7,927

1904.

Waters stocked.	Species.		Number.
Credit River	Bass		115
Lake Rosseau	Bass		380
Green Lake	Bass		135
Opinicon Forks	Bass		60
Lake near Barry's Bay	Bass		30
Barry's Bay	Bass		100
Gorman Lake	Bass		75
Golden Lake	Bass		565
Mink Lake	Bass		60
White Lake	Bass		160
Clear Lake	Bass		50
Snell's Lake	Bass		100
Lake Joseph	Bass		725
Bass Lake	Bass		200
Lake Couchiching	Bass		230
Lake Joseph	Bass		415
Lake of Bays	Bass		530
Lake Simcoe at Jackson's Pt.	Bass		785
Beaver River at Cannington	Bass		250
Balsam Lake	Bass		400
Lake of Bays	Bass	Fingerlings	5,000
Oxbow River at Komoka	Bass	Fingerlings	1,200
Lake Scugog	Bass	Fingerlings	1,400
			12,955

Waters Set Apart for Propagation Purposes.

Fishing in the following waters, which have been stocked, has been prohibited for short periods, that the fish may become established, namely :

The Grand River, in the Township of East Luther, East and West Garafraxa, Nicol, Pilkington, South Dumfries, Brantford, Onondaga, and Tuscarora; also the canal at Brantford, and Lovejoy's Pond; for two years from 1st August, 1903.

Wilcox Lake, in the County of York; for two years from 1st August, 1903.

Long Lake, near Rat Portage; for two years from 1st August, 1903.

River Thames, between the City of London and J. D. Moore's dam, Iredale's Dam, and the rapids opposite Dawson's farm; for two years from 1st August, 1903.

Green (or McArthur's) Lake, in the Township of Caledon, in the County of Peel; for two years from 1st June, 1904.

Bear Creek, in the vicinity of Strathroy; for two years from the 1st August, 1903.

Suttons, Smith's, Brooks' and Edmunds' Pond, on the River Lynn, in the County of Norfolk; for two years from the 1st August, 1903.

The Credit River, from lot 5, Township of Caledon, to the Village of Cheltenham, in the Township of Chinguacousy; for two years from 1st June, 1904.

Bass Lake, in the Townsips of Oro and Orillia, in the County of Simcoe; for two years from 8th July, 1904.

Beaver River, at Cannington, in the Township of Brock, in the County of Ontario; for two years from 26th July, 1904.

Facts Regarding Fish and Fish Eggs, Not Generally Known, Useful and Interesting to Know.

The first attempt to hatch fish anywhere is said to have been in France in the 15th century.

Little is known of the diseases that attack mature fish, the fungoid disease being perhaps the most common.

Eggs of fish are fertilized after being deposited.

Partially incubated eggs can be transported hundreds of miles without injury if properly packed.

The chief propelling power of a fish is not by means of its fins, their chief function being for balancing and steering the fish, but by the sinuous motions of its body.

All fish do not possess the same number of fins, the number depending upon the species. The names of the fins of a trout or whitefish are, the pectoral, near the head, the ventral on each side near the centre of the body, the dorsal or back fin, the caudal or tail, the adipose, and the anal.

The purpose of gills in fishes is to separate the air used by them in breathing, the water being taken by way of the mouth, and expelled through the gills.

Some fish build nests and depoist their eggs therein; others deposit them on stones, brush, and plants, the eggs adhering thereto by a glutinous substance; and others again merely expel them as they swim through the water.

The sunfish, bass, and catfish, are nest builders, and guard their nests and their eggs for some time after they are hatched; fish that do not build nests desert their eggs as soon as deposited.

About one per cent. of the eggs deposited in the natural way are hatched; about ninety-five per cent. artificially hatched produce young fish.

Bass cannot be profitably propagated artificially, but a few pairs in a rearing pond will produce many thousands of fry in a season, and a small number transplanted into waters into which they had not previously existed will in the course of a very few years thoroughly establish themselves.

The young of all game fish are cannibals; fry of the bass and trout a few weeks old will attack and devour their young and weaker companions. The brook trout has been known to devour its own eggs as soon as spawned, and

at some hatcheries attendants are frequently employed to guard the spawn at night in order that it may not be destroyed in this way.

Bass, pickerel, maskinonge, pike, catfish, sturgeon, rainbow trout, and steelhead salmon (which are now being taken along the north shore of Lake Superior), are spring spawners; brook and lake trout, whitefish and herring spawn in the fall.

Bass spawn in from ten days to two weeks in water of a temperature of 60 deg., F.; brook trout in from fifty to a hundred and twenty-five days in water from 37 to 50 deg.; pickerel (Dore or wall-eyed pike) in from 17 to 20 days in water of 45 deg.; maskinonge in two weeks in water of 55 deg.; sturgeon in six days, in water of 65 deg.; rainbow trout and steelhead salmon, in from 42 to 50 days in water of 50 deg.; lake trout in from 75 to 90 days in water of 40 to 50 deg.; lake herring in 130 days in water of 35 deg.; and whitefish in 150 days in water of 34 deg.

A black bass will deposit from 3,000 to 10,000 eggs a season; a brook trout from 500 to 2,500; a maskinonge from 100,000 to 265,000; a pickerel (Dore or wall-eyed pike), from 45,000 to 125,000; a sturgeon from 500,000 to 1,500,000; a rainbow trout,—a three-year-old trout will produce from 500 to 800 eggs, and one six years old from 2,500 to 3,000; a steelhead salmon from 3,000 to 5,000; a lake trout from 5,000 to 15,000; a lake herring an average of 3,500 (but 12,000 have been taken from a $1\frac{3}{4}$ pound fish); a whitefish 35,000; and a carp 500,000.

Herring and whitefish eggs are known as "semi-buoyant," their specific gravity being slightly heavier than water; trout eggs as "heavy," and both as "non-adhesive."

There are estimated to be 70,000 herring, 74,000 maskinonge, 6,400 lake trout, 36,000 whitefish, 150,000 pickerel (Dore or wall-eyed pike), and 14,400 brook trout eggs to the fluid quart.

The egg of a brook trout is 1-6 of an inch in diameter, of a lake herring 1-10, of a lake trout 1-4, of a maskinonge 1-11, of a rainbow trout or steelhead salmon 1-5, of a sturgeon, 1-9, and of a whitefish 1-8.

(The above information is gathered from the Manual on Fish Culture issued by the United States Commission at Washington, and other sources.—S. T. B.)

Returning with the Spoil.

OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

Overseer Allan, Wallaceburg, Lake St. Clair, reports that the catch of all kinds of fish was about the same as in previous years. The whole catch is exported to the United States markets. The close seasons and other regulations of the Department were well observed. There are no saw mills in his district. The law regarding the pollution of streams is strictly observed. There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Barr, Douglas, Co. Renfrew, reports that there has been somewhat of a decrease in the quantity of fish caught as compared with last year, not owing to the scarcity of fish, for they have greatly increased, but from a less vigorous prosecution of the fishing caused by a scarcity of help on the farm and the consequent want of time on the part of the farmer to go fishing.

No fish are exported from his district.

There has been no violation of the close season, to his knowledge.

Several cases of illegal fishing came to his knowledge where the nets were confiscated and destroyed, but the perpetrators were not caught.

No notice of the law against sawdust being allowed to go into the river is being taken by mill owners.

There are no fishways in his district.

Overseer Beecher, Brockville, the St. Lawrence, reports that the fishing among the Thousand Islands this season has not been as good as usual, the bass as a rule have been small, and the pike were very scarce, the exception being the maskinonge of which a fair number were caught in October, trolling with copper wire, line and spoon from a gasoline launch. He thinks if the Department could procure a quantity of maskinonge fry in the srping, and have them placed in the river in this vicinity, it would be well worth the trouble. As there has never been any fry of any kind placed in the river here, he thinks it is deserving of some consideration.

There have been very few complaints of illegal fishing this season, the minnow seining almost entirely ceasing.

Overseer Bilton, Newboro, Rideau Waters, reports that there was a decrease of about one-third of the herring catch from last year, owing to fewer licenses being taken out, and also owing to the season for herring being late and short. Also there was a slight decrease in the hoop-net catch of catfish, owing to the waters being lowered on the Rideau Canal by the Canal Department for the purpose of repairing locks, etc.

There was an increase of summer tourists. They seem to increase each year, and are chiefly Americans who find plenty of bass and salmon to give them their day's catch; and as there is good hotel accommodation at Newboro, Westport, Portland and Jones Falls, this, together with the good fishing and fine scenery will in a short time become one of the best summer resorts in the Province, provided the fish are properly looked after and the supply kept up.

The close seasons were well observed, in fact so well that he did not have one case of violation of the fishery laws during the year.

Ling are so numerous in Little Rideau and Wolfe Lakes that he thinks greater inducement should be offered for their extermination, even if the license fees for hoop nets should be reduced.

Overseer Brady, Lindsay, Scugog Lake and River, reports that there were many complaints in the early part of the year about the absence of fish: maskinonge and bass were said to be scarce, but later on he found that there was no reason for any such complaints, there being not only plenty of fish taken but there were larger maskinonge taken he had seen for some years. The catch of bass was not so good.

The water in Scugog Lake was unusually low during the winter, and no means of supplying either fresh water or air, and an enormous number of dead fish was the result. The shore of the lake and the banks of Scugog River were lined with dead fish in the spring, and coupled with this there was a big catch of bass through the ice during the months of January and February. He would strongly urge that this should be stopped, and the close season made to include the whole winter. It is exceedingly difficult to watch men on the ice, and the means they adopt to catch fish are more frequently unlawful than otherwise. The laws and regulations were fairly well observed.

Overseer Clark, Picton, Lake Ontario, reports that the catch of fish during the season has decreased considerably, noticeably herring, pike, perch, catfish, mixed and coarse fish. He attributes this to several causes, viz., (1) High winds prevailed to a great degree, renderng it difficult to reach the fish ; (2) the laws were closely observed after several seizures early in the season, and a close watch where there was likely to be any illegal fishing; and (3) a more nearly correct statement of catch, and perhaps a scarcity by being driven away by high winds. There was an increase in the catch of whitefish, which appear to be more numerous than in many years past.

Fully 80 per cent. of the catch, he says, is exported to the United States, the balance being used for home consumption.

His warning to the fishermen to keep the close season and other regulations was not in vain, as all the regulations were well observed.

Several cases of illegal fishing, of nets being illegally set were discovered. He seized in April 6 gill nets, in August 2, and in September 2, making in all 10 nets seized.

There is no mill refuse to do injury dumped in the water.

There are no fishways in his district.

He is pleased to report that the replenishing of the several waters in his district by the depositing of salmon and whitefish fry is very highly appreciated by fishermen and all lovers of the finny tribe, and the concensus of opinion is that the waters will be greatly repleted thereby.

Overseer Couper, Dunnville, Lake Erie, reports that the fishermen in his division had a good season's catch, and the prices obtained were high. The laws and regulations of the Department were well observed, no cases of illegal fishing having come to his notice.

Overseer Cousineau, Windsor, Detroit River and Lake St. Clair, reports that the catch of fish for the past season has been fairly remunerative. There have been but three complaints of infringement of the fishery laws—all three for illegal fishing, and in each case a conviction was obtained and the parties fined. The catch of German carp was not as large as that for the previous season; that fish apparently frequented United States waters in much larger numbers, as the catch of carp across the border was very large.

The abolition of the close season for whitefish in these waters materially benefited our fishermen. Whitefish did not reach the waters of the Detroit River and Lake St. Clair until the middle of November.

He is at times annoyed by foreign poachers, but it is almost impossible to reach them with a row boat. He thinks there should be at that point a power boat of some kind at the disposal of the officer, to be used in patrolling the waters of his district.

Overseer Craig, Glenburnie, Rideau River, reports that the catch of fish in his division on the Rideau Canal for the year 1904 was fully up to the average. Prices were good, and the fishermen were well satisfied with their catch. Exports are much larger than formerly, and the quan-

tities used for home consumpton is also increasing. Fishermen inform him that all kinds of coarse fish are increasing very fast; dog fish in particular are multiplying rapidly, although many hundreds are being destroyed by hoop nets. G. Simmons caught and killed 2,700 dog fish during 1904, some of which were very large. The whitefish received at Glenburnie from the upper lakes are increasing in size, and becoming more numerous yearly.

The number of tourists is also increasing each season on the Rideau waters. The bass fishing last summer was good, and the sportsmen were well satisfied with their catch. Some very fine cottages are being built on the islands and shores of the lake, but a great many camp out during the summer months. With steamers, tugs and private yachts going between Kingston and Ottawa, the Rideau Canal is now a fine summer resort.

Overseer Crotty, Bothwell, River Thames, reports that no illegal practice has come to his notice.

The close season has been well observed.

There are no dams or mills in his division, therefore no sawdust or refuse.

The fishing season was very short on account of the long severe winter, and prices were high in consequence. All the fish caught were used for home consumption.

The catch was about as usual.

Overseer John Driscoll, Howe Island, St. Lawrence River, reports that the fishing has not been as good in his division this year as formerly; he thinks the cold rainy weather and high waters that prevailed throughout the season was the cause of the poor success of the anglers. He found the laws and regulations well observed. The fish that were caught were larger and of a very fine quality.

Overseer Donaldson, Donaldson Mills, County of Addington, reports that during the past year seven licenses were issued for domestic and local purposes only. The fishery laws were fairly well observed, no cases of illegal fishing having been brought to his notice. Trout Lake, in the towsnhip of Palmerston, was stocked some years ago with lake trout, and the lake is now teeming with these fish and affords excellent sport for tourists. Quite a number avail themselves of its advantages for this purpose, and express themselves well satisfied with the result of their visits. There are many other lakes in his district well adapted for the propagation of game fish of various kinds, but unfortunately there is no fish of value in them. Many people in the neighborhood have endeavored to stock these lakes by transporting fish from other lakes, but owing to the great distance in moving them their efforts have not been generally successful.

Overseer Duchesne, Treadwell, Ottawa River, reports that there has been very little change in his division, except that there has been an increase in the catch of bass and maskinonge by anglers and sportsmen, who have strictly observed the laws.

Many tourists camp along the Ottawa River during the summer months and enjoyed great sport in successful fishing.

Regarding the licensed fishermen, he had not noticed any illegal fishing among them: as he particularly warned them to observe the laws and regulations.

The fish caught in his division are all sold in Canada, about 25 per cent. being used for home consumption.

There are no fishways in his division, and none are needed. There was no mill refuse allowed to pass into the streams, all being used for fuel.

He finds that the fishermen and anglers are willing to obey the law, as they consider it much to their interest to do so.

Overseer Flynn, Mountain Grove, County of Addington, reports that the spring and summer catch of fish exceeded any prior year, both in quantity and quality. The tourists were in greatly increased numbers, seeking private boarding houses, also farm houses, as well as public houses, for accommodation, and were pleased in all. He found they approved of the new fishing regulations, and thankfully received a copy which he supplied to each party. They also expressed great pleasure with their catch of fish. He gave special attention to the cisco herring fishing in Eagle Lake in the townships of Olden and Hinchinbrook, and found it mattered little what part of the lake a net was set—it was full of cisco in the morning. All the lakes of note in his division are good for ciscoe herring, which vary a little in size in different lakes. He strongly recommends that cisco herring net licenses be issued for 2½ inch mesh extension measure for 100 yards of net and that a fee of $10 be charged; and for a domestic license 30 yards of net and a fee of $3; and that hoop net licenses be granted for all lakes where ling are numerous.

Nearly all the fish caught by the fishermen were sold for local consumption. The salmon in Sharbot and Eagle Lakes are on the increase, especially Sharbot Lake, he having seen them in large numbers, to all appearances many of them 18 or 20 lbs. in weight.

He has had four cases of illegal fishing by fish poachers, who belong to the moving population, hence hard to capture. He also has sufficient information to strongly suspect two persons of using explosives in Crow Lake in the townships of Osa and Bedford, which will have his best endeavors to secure a conviction. He seized 15 yards of gill net and a night line with 61 hooks. He would advise the extension of time to six months for the prosecution of illegal fishing.

Overseer Freeman, Brighton, Lake Ontario, reports that the catch of fish in his division was less than in the year previous, but that prices have been higher, and the fishermen have made fully as much. He finds that the fishing apparatus is depreciating in value, on account of the fishermen not getting up any new nets. There are no fishways in his division, and no sawdust has been allowed to go into the water. The law has been well observed as no fines have been imposed, and no seizures made. He thinks it would be advisable to stop all spring fishing, especially in Presque Isle Bay, Bay of Quinte and Wellers Bay, as at that time a great many fish spawn, such as pike, pickerel and bull heads.

Overseer Gibson, Strathroy, reports that owing to the stream in that vicinity being stocked, and the waters closed for angling for a term of years, there has been no angling done; but the sportsmen are looking forward to the time when they can try their luck again. He does not expect when the season opens that the bass will be easily taken, as the river abounds with food, such as minnows, crawfish, etc.

There were no complaints of pollution of streams by sawdust or other refuse.

The laws and regulations were well observed.

Overseer Gillespie, Campbellford, On the Trent, reports that bass and maskinonge fishing was not so good as in the previous year. From Healey's Falls to the foot of Rice Lake both bass and maskinonge seem to be plentiful, but owing to the great quantity of small fish, such as minnows

and perch, in these waters, they remain in the weed beds where their natural food is plentiful and consequently are slow to take the bait.

From Percy Boom to Chisholm Rapids the water has been lower than usual. Fishing with rod and line has been very good. Hoop net fishing has been poor, owing to the small catfish not being able to get to deep water.

The dam at Chisholm's Rapids is about all taken away, only one-third remaining, which had the effect of draining the breeding grounds before the small fish were able to reach the channel.

The fishing regulations have been well observed. He thinks it would be better if anglers were allowed to keep a 5 lb. maskinonge which would measure from 24 to 27 inches; it would be more satisfactory, and would be greatly appreciated by the fishermen.

Overseer Goulette, Gananoque, Gananoque and St. Lawrence Rivers, reports that the fishing for pike in the St. Lawrence has been good. Black bass are plentiful, but small in size. In Gananoque Lake the bass fishing has been very good, but pike fishing not as good as last year. The fishing with hoop nets for coarse fish in the spring was good, but owing to the overflow of water in the fall the catch was not as good as formerly.

The laws and regulations were well observed, no violations coming under his notice.

He would recommend that two hoop net licenses be granted in South Lake to destroy the bull heads that frequent those waters in great numbers to the detriment of the better class of fish.

Overseer Guerord, Bonheur, Thunder Bay District, reports that the catch was about the same as last year. The fishermen that were engaged in the work did fairly well. The laws and regulations were well observed.

Overseer Hadgraft, Port Dalhousie, Lake Ontario, reports that this year has been on the whole more successful for commercial fishermen than last, and prices have been on the average higher than any year since he became overseer. The fall fishing was well within the average, and the weather was more favorable than last year.

The prices obtained were as follows : For herring 2½c per lb. contract for season, perch 3c per lb., pickerel 3c and 4c per lb., trout and whitefish 6 to 8c per lb., the demand being first-class for all kinds of fish.

The angling at Niagara-on-the-Lake has been better than it had been for the last two years, while at Queenston it has been about the same as of late years. The cause of the falling off of angling in Niagara River is caused largely, so he has been given to understand, by the dumping of refuse in the river from factories situated at Niagara Falls, N.Y. He thinks some representations should be made to the N. Y. State fishery officers to abate this pollution of the waters, if it is found on investigation to be correct.

The fishermen of Niagara complain of the restrictions placed on them to the benefit of American fishermen, and he hopes that the Department may be able to induce the Americans to see the benefit of uniform laws on both sides of the line.

The fishing laws on the whole were were observed, with the exception of a seizure of nets in 20 Mile Pond and also in 16 Mile Pond, and an arrest and conviction for interfering with an overseer in the discharge of his duties.

He strongly advises that permits be granted to men that are reliable in all inland waters in his district to catch carp, and that all means possible be used to rid the water of this noxious fish.

He also recommends that the clause on the back of the license that it shall be the duty of every fisherman to make returns to the overseer not later than 31st Jan. be changed to read not latter than 5th Jan., as then it would be possible for overseers to get in their reports earlier.

In regard to circular sent out by the Department to all commercial fishermen in his district with reference to selling fish in Canada, they all declare that responsible buyers in Canada will have the preference if they contract for a year's fishing at ruling prices, and have agents in the district who are responsible for the payment of prices agreed upon. Some of the fishermen have sent fish to Toronto, and have not received any remuneration for them whatever.

All of the fish caught fresh have been sent to the Buffalo markets, with the exception of fish sold to peddlers on the wharf. Geo. Elliott of Port Dalhousie, and Frederick Depew of Jordan Harbor have shipped large quantities of herring smoked in twelve quart baskets to Toronto and Hamilton, and received large profits.

A. J. Hunter, Rainy River, Special Guardian appointed to co-operate with the guardian appointed by the State of Minnesota to protect the sturgeon fisheries of the Rainy River, reports that on May 15th they seized a trap net, and on the 17th they confiscated several night lines. On May 16th they broke up a camp on the river, which was dealing largely in caviare and buying sturgeon from the Indians. On May 23rd they caught an Indian fishing illegally and confiscated two gill nets; on May 27th they confiscated 1 keg caviare; on June 17th they seized 75,000 hooks; and on June 14th they seized 4 kegs of caviare—about 600 lbs. This is worth about 75c per lb. The seizure would total $450, adding the seizure of 1 keg on May 17th it would make a total value of about $550 of caviare seized. He reports that there was more work to do on the American side, as most of the parties engaged in the curing of caviare resided on the U. S. side of the river. They had about 80 miles of river to cover, and found considerable difficulty in breaking up the illegal fishing, as the Indians were constantly on the watch for them, and the Captain and crew of the American steamboat plying on the river were bribed to watch all their movements and report. He says that from experience gained this year they will be in a better position to carry on the work successfully another year.

Overseer Johnson, Parry Sound, Georgian Bay, reports that the fishing has been good, and the fishermen have been successful in their operations during the season. The angling has been splendid, and the tourists are well satisfied with the way the regulations are being carried out. The law has been well observed, no poaching in the inland lakes, and less net fishing than usual. The Indians have abandoned the selling of bass and other fish prohibited by law, and the farmers are doing their utmost to protect the fish in the inland lakes. Every person is satisfied with the present regulations for the protection of fish.

Overseer Johnson, Brantford, The Grand River, reports that the angling in the waters tributary to the Grand River has been very good, but in the river there has been no angling on account of it being stocked and fishing therein prohibited until the month of August, 1905. The indications are that the fishing will be much improved, as the waters seem to be full of fish, thanks to the attention of the Department Wilkie's dam has now a good

fishway, which was badly needed. Brook trout fishing has not been as good as in former years. The laws and regulations have been well enforced; he had three convictions, which had a good effect upon others. He would recommend that all angling should be prohibited until the opening of the bass season.

Overseer Johnson, Harwood, Rice Lake, reports that the catch of bass and maskinonge was not as good as last year, the cause of which he says was the continued rough weather. The spawning season was the best they have had for several years, on account of the water being kept at a high line, thus allowing the spawn an opportunity to fully hatch before the water receded leaving the spawn exposed, which has frequently happened in former years.

No illegal fishing came to his notice, the laws and regulations being well observed.

District Overseer Judd, Rideau Waters, reports that the past year has been characteristic of the two previous years in rough and stormy weather, and while it may have been unprofitable to the commercial industry, and unpleasant for anglers, it was a merciful Providence to the finny tribe, as it lessened the onslaught which is rapidly increasing. Although reports from anglers were to the effect that the catch in favorable weather noticeably increased and was correspondingly so in size, yet when one realizes that in addition to an overflow of hotels and boarding houses, almost a continuous avenue of tents for thirty miles on a line of Rideau waters were seen for six weeks, one wonders how long good fishing can hold out without some super-human aid in the preservation and perpetuation of the fisheries in this part of the Province; and he presumes that what is true in this part is equally so in other parts of the Province, and indeed loudly calls for mature consideration in legislation, expenditure and administration.

During the fall, and before the close of navigation, he made a careful inspection of a large part of his territory, of many lakes and places of interest, and obtained all the information he could as to the condition of the lakes, their visitation by tourists and their requirement. It is surprising to realize, he says, the difficulty one experiences in keeping pace with the ever increasing changes in the condition of waters and the movements of the people. Indeed, the fish like the people seem to surge alternately to and from certain localities, according to favorable conditions. For the last two seasons the best bass fishing has been in drowned lands. In certain lakes that have still and only deep water fishing, there is an apparent decrease of game fish, and in consequence applications are being made by anglers' associations and interested residents, by way of experiment, to issue licenses for hoop nets, presuming that the cause for such depletion may be found in an accumulation of coarse and destructive fish. This, however, does not always follow. In one instance where seven sets of hoop nets were experimented with, the coarse fish caught were insufficient to pay the license fees, and the licensee has not renewed his application. He is of the opinion that in many cases where the catch has fallen short, it may be attributed more to the migratory character of the fish than to depletion.

The recommendation for a revision of the close season in certain districts or zones as per report for last year he commends, and says it cannot come too quickly. By way of personal experiment and upon the best information that can be obtained, there is no doubt but what the close season for salmon trout in this district is one month too late. Many of the

lakes are swarming with a fine quality of whitefish, which are of great commercial value, and the applications for licenses, even for local consumption, are surprisingly increasing. This catch can only be had in November during the present close season for salmon. It will therefore be readily understood what an acquisition it would be to the revenue, even where the license fee is but nominal, and to the food supply of the people when the close season for salmon trout is shifted a month earlier. The herring in his district are in great demand. They are in quantity and quality up to the mark, yet rough weather prevents the possibility of a large catch. The bull-head catch for the last season in many Rideau lakes has greatly diminished, while in several other lakes off the line of the Rideau the catch has largely increased, and in certain lakes where they have been fished continuously for many years it is a surprising fact to learn that the supply is correspondingly increasing.

Never were the fishery laws and regulations more carefully observed by natives and tourists than during the past season. At the close of the season of 1903, after the patrol boat "Eva Bell" left for winter quarters, over twenty convictions for illegal fishing were recorded; while at the close of this season, although he had carefully organized certain local means for reliable and quick information as to infractions, he was pleased to learn that the experience of the former fall had a salutary effect, and that infractions were unknown and unheard of. This is encouraging, and proves beyond doubt that once the machinery for protection becomes properly systematized, the control of our fisheries can be made as complete as that of any other department of administration. This leads to what he considers a very important matter along the line of better systematizing the machinery, and having given it considerable thought and experiment, he makes a few brief suggestions without interfering with the ideas or domain of others.

First, he would suggest as in a former report, that the organization of Anglers' Associations be encouraged in every possible way. This can only be done by an officer, such as a district overseer, spending considerable time in organizing, and keeping in touch and encouraging active interest in every association.

Second, that the appointment of local overseers be recommended by the district overseer, and be under his entire supervision. This would have the advantage of getting full information as to his fitness, reliability, and location for duty. The appointee would do duty better by reason of his responsibility to the district overseer, and he could for cause be dismissed without incurring the responsibility and displeasure of Government patronage.

Third, that guidesmen be licensed and amenable for infractions such as excessive catch while on duty. As they would have to be British subjects in order to procure licenses, it would preclude oarsmen from United States being brought into competition with home labor, and at the same time make them quasi fishery officers. He has conversed with many guidesmen on this suggestion, and it seems to meet with their approval.

Fourth, that licenses be granted to bait catchers, specifying the locality for their operations. This would preclude them from catching bait in one locality to supply others, a matter which is beginning to give considerable dissatisfaction, especially at summer resorts where each is desirous of obtaining bait for his guests. This would also be approved of by bait catchers.

Fifth, that certain small lakes known as feeding grounds and well adapted for propagation be reserved from all or any kind of fishing, and

that a guard be placed on such for strict protection and maintenance. On the chain of Rideau lakes, there are three such, well known as the home of bass, and are eminently adapted for such reservation. They lead to other and larger lakes by a small outlet, and by holding them in reserve it will be a continuous growing hatchery, and hence a continuous supply to the other lakes. These three locations situate about equal distance apart would supply, without re-stocking a chain of ten lakes, having a distance of fifty miles. To guard these lakes would cost about $100 per annum each, and in addition the overseers could be useful in protecting the waters in the immediate vicinity of such reservations. The forest wealth of the Province is being wisely protected by a reservation of millions of acres, and a like policy of reservation of certain lakes for the propagation and preservation of our valuable fish would meet the approval of public sentiment.

Sixth, that no netting be allowed between the 1st April and the fall fishing, as the spring fishing is without a doubt far more desctructive to game fish than any other season of the year.

The patrol boat "Eva Bell" did good service last season, and is in excellent condition for the coming season. She made no seizure, for the reason she was always there to do so, and as reported before is indispensable for the stretch of waters she patrols.

The people are becoming more and more interested in the protection of these waters. They never more realized the commercial value of their fisheries and the annual acquisition to their trade. They do not complain of the expenditure in consequence of such protection, but on the contrary will sanction a larger expenditure that better facilities be afforded. They well know that to guard this net work of waterways requires close attention, determination and ample means. To maintain and keep them from depletion, in face of the complex solicitation of trade and the enormous drain by the summer tourists requires determined, well paid, men to enforce the laws and regulations. In the inland fisheries the future has in store the possibility of vast contributions of pleasure and of wealth. It is a heritage worthy of the most energetic and mature consideration.

Overseer Labatt, Victoria Harbor, Georgian Bay, reports that the catch of the different kinds of commercial fish was about the same as 1903. Game fishing though was much better, maskinonge being very good, and are still increasing rapidly. He does not know of any existing abuses. The close seasons were well observed. The Act respecting the protection of navigable waters was also well observed. He does not know of any mill refuse being dumped in the water that would do any injury.

Overseer Laird, Guilds, Lake Erie, reports that, owing to the very severe winter of 1903-4, fishing did not commence as early as in some previous years, not until the 15th May did the fishermen get their nets in the water; but taken as a whole the season was better than that of 1903, both as regards the weather and as to the catch of fish. There were not so many gales as in 1903, and there was a very substantial increase in the catch of herring and whitefish as compared with some former years: in fact, the catch of whitefish came very near to the catch in the year 1901, which was a record year, the catch being 52,562 lbs., while for the past season it was 49,717 lbs. He thinks this was due to the fact that they had a very cool season, free from any heavy gales. The water did not get warm until late in the summer, and it was in the forepart of the season that most of these fish were caught; in fact, there were very few caught in the fall. The prices for all kinds

of fish have ruled very high all season, so taking everything into consideration this has been the most profitable season the fishermen have had for a number of years. The fishermen all say that there should be no gill net fishing allowed in any waters that can be fished with pound nets; indeed, they view with alarm the introduction of gill nets in any part of Lake Erie. They would be all satisfied if the fishing of the gill nets were only abolished for all time to come; they all say that if gill nets are allowed to get a foothold in Lake Erie, they will be compelled to stop fishing with pound nets. He thinks this would be a very serious state of affairs. In the first place there would be a very great decrease in the revenue of the Province, and there would be a large amount of capital that is now invested in the pound net fishing industry that would not be worth ten cents on the dollar, to say nothing about the large number of men that would be thrown out of employment if such a calamity should come to pass. He says there is only one remedy to ward off this fatal day, and that is to license no gill nets, and to have a close season on all kinds of fish from the 15th November to April 1st. He says he would like to say a word about this gill net business. From what he can learn it is mostly carried on with the Booth Co's tugs, and he fails to see why any concession be granted by the Canadian Government to this grasping corporation. Then there is also the fact that during the close season on the American side of Lake Erie, there are scores of American gill net tugs engaged in fishing. At such time it is against the law to bring any fish to the American market caught in American waters, so to evade the law these tugs say that the fish were caught in Canadian waters; and he believes from what he can learn that the fish are caught in Canadian waters, for it is very well known that these American fishermen do not lay up their tugs nearly as soon as out protective cruiser goes into her winter quarters. Some seasons they are out for nearly a month after the cruiser is out of commission. He says this should not be, and thinks that if the two Governments could only come to some understanding and make it against the law to take fish in any waters during this close season, it would put a stop to a large amount of this very destructive business. He says he can call it by no milder term, for surely any one who has given this matter any thought can come to no other conclusion than that it is this wholesale destruction of the fish during the spawning season by these gill nets that is responsible for the large decrease of late years of the whitefish and herring catch in Lake Erie.

About the carp in Rondeau Bay, he says the men who are engaged in the work of catching them have not as yet been very successful in making any very great inroads into this most destructive robber of all kinds of game fish, but he is pleased to state that they are all making preparations to go at this work on a larger scale the coming season. He says these men have all lived up to the very letter of the law. He has been amongst them a good many times during the season and has examined their ponds, and has not at any time found anything in the ponds that should not be there. He thinks there should be some parent bass put in the bay so as to keep up the supply of this game fish. The Eau is a very popular resort for a large number of foreign tourists, and as these people spend a lot of money in that locality, there should be something done to keep them there as long as possible, but if the fishing gets scarce they will most surely go somewhere else.

District Overseer Lamarsh, Wheatley, Western Peninsula, reports that he was over the Detroit River and part of Lake St. Clair and Kent shore several times. In June last he found that some American fishermen had

set lines in Canadian waters just west of Bois Blanc Island in the Detroit River. He seized the fishing gear, but took precaution to know that he was on safe grounds in doing so. The owners made protest to the American or U. S. Consul at Amherstburg, who notified him that they claimed seizure was illegal, and made demand for compensation. He was enabled to convince Mr. Martin, the U. S. Consul, that the seizure was legally made, and the matter dropped.

Complaints were made by fishermen on Lake St. Clair that their nets were frequently robbed of fish by fish pirates from across the line. This is a matter which does not come under the scope of a fishery overseer's duty, according to the Book of Instructions to overseers. He made a seizure of some gill nets (8) and fish, which were confiscated, in Lake Erie some two or three miles west and north of Grubb's reef. The fishermen in the different divisions have had varying success. Some have done fairly well, while others have not. The fishermen in Kent have as a whole done better than in 1903. There has been a slight increase in most kinds of fish caught except yellow pickerel. The price received for the fish has compensated in some measure for the small catch, as compared with catches of former years.

He would again draw attention to the necessity of the Dominion Patrol Boat going into commission earlier in the spring, as the waters in Lake Erie generally open from middle to last of March, with the result that American gill net tugs seize the opportunity to get into Canadian waters and enjoy from three to six weeks' good fishing in our waters before the patrol boat gets out. They generally have three weeks' fishing in our waters in the fall after the boat is laid up for the winter. He is still opposed to gill netting in the fall in the shallow waters of Lake Erie. There is nothing more destructive, he thinks, to the herring of Lake Erie than the taking of spawn herring in the fall by gill nets operated by American and Canadian fishermen. Unless the Ontario Fishery Department and American States bordering on Lake Erie secure uniform laws or action in prohibiting all fishing from 20th Nov. to 1st April, the herring of Lake Erie will cease to be a commercial factor in the fishery markets.

Overseer Lamarsh, Wheatley, Lake Erie, reports that while there has been a slight increase in the number of pounds of whitefish, herring, perch, and soft and mixed fish, there has been quite a decrease in the other kinds caught. Herring increased from 93,500 lbs. to 98,192 lbs. The herring would have shown a great decrease but for the use of gill nets in the late fall by some of the fishermen. Whitefish increased 27,408 lbs. over 1903. Perch increased from 87,100 to 149,105 lbs. Soft and mixed fish increased from 152,600 to 214,945 lbs. Pickerel, pike, sturgeon, catfish and caviare show a falling off from last year. The price of the fish has materially aided the fishermen in its financial part of the business. Fully 96 per cent. of all the fish caught in his division is exported fresh to the United States.

The close seasons have been well observed, so far as he could ascertain by examination of shipments, etc.

The fishing season closed in these waters about the 1st December. There was very little loss of fishing gear in fall of 1904 as compared with 1902 and 1903, the fishermen being in that respect in better position than for three years past.

Overseer Loveday, Ottawa, reports that seven licenses were issued in his division during the year. Visits were made at intervals throughout his district. Four nets were seized, also five night lines. In May he visited Carp River, where he found seven men at work spearing: he seized their

boat, spear, etc., and on one of the party a fine was imposed of $10 and costs. He also had a person at Fitzroy Harbor before the magistrate for spearing. He was also fined $10 and costs. He says there seems to be a tendency to observe the fishery laws more and more every year, and the general public are more in favor of protection. As Game Warden, he seized some 3,000 illegally shipped partridges, and fines were imposed in some cases; also some 100 beaver skins, 500 muskrat skins, and otter skins have been seized, and fines collected to the extent of about $500. Fishing (angling) at times was good, but the rivers and streams seem to be teeming with small minnows, consequently, fish have plenty of food, and it is only occasionally that bass and pickerel are ravenous. He believes there are lots of fish, but they will not bite. Fly fishing was good for a short time. On the whole he considers the laws have been very well observed.

Overseer McCall, Vittoria, Lake Erie, reports a great falling off in the quantity of whitefish taken, which he attributes to the few pound nets now being fished off the County of Norfolk, and to the tug gill net fishermen not fishing for whitefish. The herring fishing during the months of September, October and November, he reports, to have been good; also at Port Dover pickerel were taken in large quantities. On the fishing grounds west of Long Point there seem to have been no blues, herring being on until the close of the season. The fishing in his district up to August was the poorest ever known, and from then on to the close of the season was the best in some years.

The Inner Long Point seine men who fished during the whole season did well, but the great majority do not fish after duck shooting starts.

There were large numbers of Americans visiting Port Rowan in the bass season for angling, and the bass appeared as numerous as ever. On the whole he thinks there is an improvement in the way of observing the laws, and the keeping of the various close seasons.

Overseer McAulay, Southampton, Lake Huron, reports that the fishing was not as good with some of the tug fishermen as in former years, but this can be accounted for in a measure by the fact that some of them did not fish all the season. The herring fishing was good, that species of fish being more numerous than they have been for the past twelve years. The laws and regulations were well observed.

District Overseer McCargar, Belleville, reports that the fishermen who took out licenses this year for the Bay of Quinte had good luck, as all kinds of fish were more plentiful than they have been for some years. The fishermen in Weller's Bay and Consecon Lake had very good luck, but the catch was not quite so large as last year. There is fine angling in Weller's Bay and Consecon Lake, and splendid hotel accommodation within three minutes' walk of the boat. The bass fishing is first-class in Weller's Bay, and east of the hotel to Consecon Lake there is first-class pickerel fishing. He advocates the stocking of the back lakes where there are no game fish, such as salmon trout, bass and makinonge. There are lots of fine lakes in most all of the northern parts of the counties east of Toronto that should be stocked with bass or some other good fish, and there are some places on the Trent River, and some on the Moira River, where fish hatcheries could be started with very small cost. There are, also, a few good places along the Bay of Quinte where there could be a great number of black bass hatched, and put in the bay at a small cost. The Dominion Government put a lot of black bass in the Bay of Quinte last fall, and in eight or ten lakes in the Counties of Hastings and Addington. The Government should assist in starting hatcheries, and stocking those lakes that have no bass in,

Muskoka River—near Bayswil e. Trou: Wate:.

Trout Fishing on the Muskoka River. "Highlands of Ontario."

Portage on the Petewawa River.

Cache Lake—Algonquin Park. (Stocked Waters.)

Petewawa Falls.

and restocking those that have been fished out. The Government should assist those hatcheries as liberally as it does the Dairymen's Association or the Bridges' Association. He thinks that every acre of those lakes properly stocked will in a very short time be worth as much or more than our land further south. Moira River and Trent River are good rivers to stock, as dog-fish, carp, and such fish cannot get up, there being no fish slides. There are good pike in the Trent River west of Campbellford. In the Trent River up to Campbellford there are bass, maskinonge, pickerel and pike; west of Campbellford to Crow Bay, bass and maskinonge; west of Healey's Falls there is fine bass and lunge fishing, and a good place to stop at Mr. Keller's with good boats and good board. From Mr. Keller's all the way to Rice Lake there is good lunge and bass fishing. There is a good hotel at Trent Bridge; it is about two miles from the C. P. R. station at Havelock. There are good hotels at Hastings, and good men with boats can be had there. Rice Lake can be reached from Peterboro or from Belleville by the G. T. R. Springbrook is about eight miles north of Stirling, where there is good speckled trout fishing; it can be reached by the C. O. R. from Trenton. In Crow Lake there is fine bass and lunge fishing, good hotel accommodation at Marmora, and a great many camps. C. O. R. to Marmora. In Salmon Lake, Devil Lake, and Deep Lake there is fine bass and trout fishing. The fish weigh from six to twenty pounds. C. O. R. to St. Ola boarding house and camp. In Eagle or Coe Hill Lake there is very fine trout fishing, some great catches being made there this year. The C. O. R. goes to Coe Hill, which is within a quarter of a mile of the lake. In Weslamacoun Lake, and Little Weslamacoun there is fine trout fishing, but it is a hard place to get into; it takes a day's hard work from Belleville to get there. You go to L'Amable by C. O. R., then by stage to those lakes, which takes about eight hours. There is good trout fishing in Eagum Creek and Bird's Creek. These creeks are about three or four miles from Bancroft. Lake St. Peter, where there is the finest speckled trout fishing in the country, is about twenty-three miles from Bancroft, to which you go by stage. There are other lakes west of Maynooth, where there is fine trout fishing also. In Papineau Creek and in Papineau Lakes there are fine lake trout. There was one caught there this year that weighed 27 lbs. There is also fine fishing in Baptiste Lake, which is reached by the I. B. & O. railway. There is good bass fishing about three miles below Belleville in the Bay of Quinte, and first-class hotel accommodation and lots of cottages to rent. There is also good bass and lunge fishing near Northport, where there is good hotel accommodation.

Overseer McComber, Port Arthur, Lake Superior, reports that no cases of infraction of the fishing laws were brought to his attention, and the law seems to have been generally observed. No seizures were made for illegal fishing. During the early part of the season the fishing was very good, but it fell off considerably during the latter part; but on the whole the amount of fish caught was equal to that of 1903. He calls the attention of the Government to the great need of a fish hatchery at Port Arthur or in its vicinity, and points to the fact there it not a single Canadian hatchery on Lake Superior, while there are at least three on the American side. At present the Booth Co., a United States corporation, collects spawn and distributes it every year, and to a certain extent does the work that should be done by a hatchery. If it pays the company to do this for its own benefit it would, no doubt, pay the Government to do it for the benefit of the Province in general, and the fishermen in particular. Even if a hatchery is not erected, he would recommend that, if possible, sturgeon be introduced

into Lake Superior. At present this fish cannot be found in that district, except in the smaller lakes and rivers. It would be a decided advantage to the fishermen if it could be introduced into Lake Superior. He has always considered that the close season, at least in that district, should commence at an earlier date. At present it commences on the 1st November, but he thinks it should commence at least on the 15th October. The Booth Co. collects the spawn before the close season as it exists at present, indicating that the fish from which the spawn is so collected should be protected at that particular time.

Overseer McKirdy, Nepigon, reports that the number of tourists visiting the Nepigon in 1904 was up to the average, there being $1,075 returns from tourists' permits.

The fishing, while good, was not up to the average of other years; the fish were there, but for some unaccountable reason did not rise to the fly as freely as usual.

The river has been well protected, and perfect sanitary conditions of the camping grounds maintained.

A permanent dock has been built on Lake Helen, adding materially to the comfort of the tourists.

The work of destroying the coarse fish in the river has been continued. The result of the destruction of these fish is quite noticeable, large quantities of small brook trout being seen in the shallow water. He thinks, with this encouragement, more radical measures should be pursued to exterminate these coarse fish from the river.

A shipment of some 500 trout, of sizes varying from three inches up to those weighing four pounds, was made in the C. P. R. fish car (specially constructed) to the waters of the Bow River at Banff. This shipment was very successful, only some four fish being lost during the trip, notwithstanding long distance travelled without change of water.

The retention of the overseer on the river until the 20th October should in his opinion be a permanent thing, as from the 20th September until the 20th October the fish are spawning in all the shallow rapid waters, and during that season people are constantly traversing the river, many of whom would not hesitate to catch these fish; too much care cannot be taken to protect them. Overseer de Laronde says he never saw so many fish, nor such large ones, spawning before.

A new feature may probably develop in the Nepigon fishing. He refers to the steel head salmon, fry of which were a few years ago deposited in Lake Superior and Thunder Bay. One of these fish, 25 lbs. in weight, was caught in Lake Nepigon. The conditions of the Nepigon would be particularly suitable for these fish, and if salmon fishing should be added to the already famous trout stream it would be very desirable.

Overseer McNabb, Orillia, reports that the close season was well observed in his district. Whitefish and salmon trout, herring and bass were plentiful in Lake Simcoe. The law regarding the depositing of sawdust and mill refuse in the waters was well observed. During the year he got a net at Four Mile Point, and had the party fined. No other illegal fishing came to his notice. The car of bass that the Department sent out was distributed between Lake Couchiching and Bass Lake; they were all put in in first-class order, none of them having died. The anglers and tourists of Sparrow Lake said the fish were very plentiful, but they did not seem to bite so well. The maskinonge are on the increase, both in Lake Couchiching and Sparrow Lake. The carp seem to be very plentiful in Lakes Sim-

coe and Couchiching, and they are very destructive to the spawn of the other fish.

Overseer McRitchie, Bothwell, on the Thames, reports that the catch of fish during 1904 was small, owing to the hard winter and the great quantities of ice and snow; the water in the river rose to such a height that fishing could not be carried on with any degree of success till late in the season. The catch was not quite one-third of the catch of last year. Some of the fishermen did not put their nets in the water.

Overseer Miller, Wiarton, Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, reports that the fishing in his division was scarcely as good as last year. Some of the fishermen said that if the open season had not been extended, they would not have paid expenses. The fish appeared to have been later in coming in. He also reports that two salmon were caught in Lake Huron near Oliphant; John Walsh caught them in his pound net. They were described as a pair, male and female, about 20 or 22 inches long. The flesh was not so red as the sea salmon, but they were fine and in good condition. These are the only salmon he has known to be caught in these waters.

Overseer Moore, Lakefield, Stony Lake, reports that the catch of bass was about the same as last season; the catch of maskinonge was considerably less, owing to the new regulation that none less than 30 inches could be caught. A good number of tourists visited the waters of his district, principally Lakes Kachawanuck, Clear, Stoney and Lovesick, during the summer. The close season was well observed. He would respectfully suggest and recommend that the regulation as to size of the smallest maskinonge to be caught be changed from 30 to 24 inches, for the reason that a maskinonge 30 inches long in these waters is considered a good-sized fish; that the number of bass that may be caught in a day by any one person be changed to 6, and 2 maskinonge. And as in previous reports, he would again suggest that a foreign tourist should pay a small license fee; most good anglers would be willing and glad to contribute towards restocking and protecting the fish.

Overseer Moore, Huntsville, Fairy, Mary, Vernon, Peninsula Lakes, reports that during the year 1904 no violations of the fishing laws have been reported to him, nor has he made any seizure of nets or other illegal appliances, and, in consequence, he apprehends that the laws have been pretty well observed. This is due to a great extent to the notices which were supplied to him and which were carefully posted up at various points where, in his judgment, they would prove most advantageous. He finds also that people are beginning to realize more fully that it is to their own interest not to take under-sized bass out of the water. The black bass planted in the lakes continue to thrive well, as is evidenced by the larger fish which are being caught and the abundance of small ones. On the other hand, he does not think that salmon trout are caught as freely as in past years. He finds that bass are getting quite common in the river below Port Sydney, and he would recommend, if it is considered practicable, that a screen of some kind be placed at the dam at Port Sydney so as to save the fish from leaving the waters where they have been planted. This is a matter worthy of careful consideration.

Except in one small isolated case, which was speedily remedied as soon as the matter was brought to the notice of the owner, no sawdust has been deposited in the waters by sawmill owners. The number of summer tourists visiting this neighborhood continues to increase, and larger numbers than ever are erecting permanent summer residences.

Overseer Myers, Orchard, County of Grey, reports that the chief fish in his division are speckled trout, and that the catches this year were about

the same as last; but there was an improvement in size, one trout caught in Normanby Township weighing 4 lbs. and 2 oz. The Mount Forest Fishing Club caught several nice ones on their reserve at Orchard.

No speckled trout were exported or sold, all being used for home consumption, and caught for sport only.

No abuses came to his notice, and the close seasons were well observed.

He knows of no illegal fishing being done. No fines were imposed, and no confiscations made.

The mill owners are all observing the law in respect to sawdust and rubbish being deposited in the water. He had to call the attention of the Holstein mill owners last winter to a little sawdust leaking into the water through a floor in their mill, and it was stopped at once.

There are three fish slides in his division in fairly good order; one is a new one replacing the old one which was useless. One of the dams at Woodland was let away, therefore, no slide is required there now.

The general wish of the sportsmen and others in his division is for the trout season to close on September 1st.

Overseer Nash, Rat Portage, Lake of the Woods, reports that this year's business shows a marked increase over that of 1903, the value of the catch being some $9,600 in excess. The value of the boats, nets and fishing material has also increased and there appears every evidence of contentment amongst the fishermen, which is the best of signs. He has been over his district some time during each season, and is pleased to report that the close seasons have been well observed, and no infringement of the law has come under his notice for the year. The fishermen seem to be quite satisfied with the law as it now stands, and have made no complaints to him. The Dominion Fish Company, the largest license holders in his district, reports a most satisfactory year's business on the Lake of the Woods. He says that our many small lakes close to Rat Portage are fast becoming popular with the ever increasing number of tourists, which is largely owing to the foresight of the Department in stocking many of them.

Overseer Nicholls, Hall's Bridge, Peterboro County, reports that during the past season bass and maskinonge have been fairly plentiful in his district; tourists and their guides report having as a general rule caught their lawful number.

The fishery regulations and close seasons are well observed. A few cases of illegal fishing came under his notice, and were dealt with as mentioned in his monthly reports.

There are no fishways in his division, and the mill owners have taken every precaution to prevent the pollution of the waters by mill refuse.

He would suggest that the measurement for maskinonge be twenty-two instead of 30 inches, as at present.

Overseer Norris, Bolingbroke, County Lanark, reports that the past season was a quiet one, very little fishing being done. There was but one set of hoop nets fished during the year, and that only for one month. The run of pickerel was the smallest known for years; he thinks the cause of this was that the spawning season was on before the ice was out of the lake, and the pickerel deposited their spawn on the shoals and in the small swamp creeks and did not come into the rapids at all. The laws and regulations of the Department were well observed, no violations having been brought to his notice. The anglers think it would be a benefit to the angling for game fish in Christie Lake if a license for a hoop net was granted to destroy the ling and other coarse fish that are numerous in those waters; he thinks if the coarse fish are thinned out, the better quality of fish will increase in

numbers. He made application, and got Big Silver Lake stocked with pickerel this season, which pleased the people living round the lake.

Overseer O'Connor, Long Point, Lyndhurst Waters, reports that during the last season he noticed a marked increase in the quantity of game fish taken from the waters under his supervision. The tourist fishermen report that they have no difficulty in securing the limited number of bass, and that they are uniform in size. They report the pike of these waters to be a very game fish. Some anglers from Buffalo and Fort Erie told him they found so much sport in fishing the pike that they gave up bass fishing entirely and devoted all their time to the pike. The number of tourists who visit those waters are increasing from year to year, and those in the northern waters fished fairly in keeping with the law. Those in the southern limits were reported to have abused their privileges. The difficulty can only be overcome, he thinks, by the people of the localities assisting the overseers by reporting immediately any transgression.

He would recommend relative to the whitefish that some provision be made in the regulations for catching them for local use. These fish are very plentiful in the rapids in the fall, but can only be caught by nets or spears, and even then it is difficult to secure many. At no other season can they be caught at all as they go to the deep waters. Hence he thinks the people in that neighborhood should be allowed some chance of taking them in the fall. Certain parties have made repeated and determined attempts at illegal fishing for salmon on the Red Horse waters, but he has put forth strenuous efforts to keep this down, and succeeded in taking a number of gill nets that had been set in that locality. It is on this stretch of water that the best fish are caught, and salmon weighing 20 lbs. and 25 lbs. are frequently taken. Fishermen report a great catch of large fish last season. It is certainly to be regretted that some so-called sports should endeavor to spoil the fishing at that place by illegal fishing. Since last year's report he has taken nine gill nets that had been set mostly for salmon, but some were set for pike and bass. These nets would average about five rods each.

In regard to granting licenses for hoop net fishing he thought it not the proper thing, as he feared too many game fish would be taken. But he believes now, after seeing those nets taken up on different occasions, that it is a benefit in some places, especially where there are marshes and drowned lands.

There is one thing he has noticed, that the increase of tourists to those lakes has been very large, and if it continues there is great danger of their clearing our lakes of game fish in a few years.

Overseer Ogg, Hamilton, Lake Ontario, reports that he did not find any of the fishermen in his district violating the law as regards Lake Ontario. He had, however, to bring two young men up for setting gill nets in Big Creek, and he also confiscated two small drag nets from some parties who were dragging the creeks for suckers. The first two appeared before him and promised not to repeat the offence. They were fishing for suckers, and he did not impose a fine.

With regard to the extension of the close season for whitefish and trout, a few only of the fishermen in his district fish for them, and those that do had their nets hung up before the first of November, and did not take advantage of the extension granted.

The catch of whitefish for the year was 20,560 lbs., an increase over last year of 6,032 lbs. They were of a fair size, weighing from three to five pounds. Trout show an increase over last year's catch of 4,600 lbs. The catch of herring exceeds that of last year by 65,186 lbs. During

the month of November the herring fishing was better than it has been for a good many years, and the fish caught were large. The fishermen sold their fish in Hamilton and Toronto markets, for which they realized good prices. During last winter 121 spearing licenses were granted, but it is impossible to get returns for the quantities speared, although they have promises to fill the returns attached to their license. Some make the excuse that they lay them away and cannot find them, and some forget about them. He has received about thirty, and has averaged the catch at 140 lbs. each, which would amount to 16,940 lbs. The angling season has been fairly good. There are no angling permits issued in his district, as the angling is done only by summer residents and Hamilton people. The carp and dogfish are getting to be so numerous that they seem to drive other fish out of the inlets, and the angling is not much good after they make their appearance.

As regards Forms B, C, D, F and G, nothing has come under his notice except that some farmers and fruit growers pile their brush on the shore, and when the sea gets high it washes it into the lake, which injures the fishermen's nets, and when he notifies them they claim it is their own property.

Overseer Oliver, Little Current, Manitoulin Island, reports that the season has been extraordinarily windy and rough. The catch in the east end of his division, i.e., the Bustard Islands Killarney and Squaw Island, was a little less than last year; in the west it was about the same as last year. The pound net catch in the east end was short, owing to the delay in the issuing of the licenses. The pound net catch west of Spanish River was greater than the previous year. Taking the season's catch as a whole, he thinks it was fully as good as last year. The prices obtained were good, averaging about 4½ cents per lb. About 80 per cent. of the catch was shipped to the United States; the remaining 20 per cent. was sold and used in Ontario. He thinks the granting of pound net licenses in the vicinity of Killarney was a good thing: it not only gave the Government a revenue, but did away with more than 50 per cent. of the illegal fishing that has usually been done in that vicinity. He thinks it would be a good thing if the Department would grant pound net licenses from Killarney east as far as Bad River, also from Cape Smith westward to Owen Channel. There has not been much illegal fishing in his division this past year, excepting between Killarney and Bad River, and Cape Smith and Owen Channel: in that locality he thinks there has been considerable of it done.

The angling for bass, pickerel and maskinonge was very good. There were not nearly as many tourists this summer as the previous summer: he says the reason for the falling off was the Presidential election in the United States, and the St. Louis Exhibition. The tourists that did come were well satisfied with their catch. The fishing grounds are close to the steamboat lines, therefore, there is good hotel accommodation for those who desire it. There were quite a number of large steam and sailing yachts visiting his district during the season, and great numbers of tourists also camped on the numerous islands. The catch of herring was about the same as last year. The laws and regulations were fairly well observed.

District Overseer Pratt, Penetang, reports commercial fishing to be falling off very rapidly in the Georgian Bay, almost wholly by reason of the abnormally high wages in almost all other occupations, which, together with a more continuous employment that they give, naturally draw from the ranks of the fishermen, whose calling employs them for the season of navigation only, and is precarious at best. On the other hand, line fishing

by tourists and sportsmen is just as decidedly on the increase, largely due to the remarkable increase in bass and maskinonge.

In his last annual report, he submitted that "catering to the tourist fraternity, especially in providing good fishing for them, is the largest factor to be taken into consideration in making and carrying out fishery regulations," and now another year's experience adds to the force of that contention. But with the changing conditions comes the necessity for changed methods and appliances for successful oversight, and it is now absolutely imperative that fishery officers be equipped with light and speedy craft. The territory to be covered is immense, yet, notwithstanding its immensity, the tourist is to be found in all holes and corners of it for at least two months in the year, and to a certain extent during the whole season of navigation. The tourist class as a whole are inclined to observe the laws, but there is always the sprinkling of the reckless and regardless who have to be kept in check.

A prespective cause of trouble lies in the fact that already a few choice localities are becoming congested with tourists during the season, and as the bulk of them fish in the immediate vicinity, depletion of game fish is a natural consequence. Then, a congestion of tourists in such localities, is followed by the influx of the tourist hanger on, the guide, the caterer, the ne'er-do-weel, some of whom make permanent quarters in the vicinity, greatly to the destruction of fish: and he respectfully submits that the Crown Lands and Fishery Departments work in unison in this matter, so that none but bona fide settlers be allowed to occupy public lands.

Fishermen, as a whole, have not made money, although individually have done well. He does not think that commercial fish are becoming scarcer, but they are changing their feeding grounds. This is borne out by the fact that grounds pronounced worthless a few years ago gave good results this year, while a good many favorite places had to be abandoned after the bulk of the season had passed.

German carp, contrary to expectation, show no perceptible increase, and he is of the opinion that the waters of the Georgian Bay will prove unsuitable for them.

His operations in the sailing cruiser "Maud" were carried on in the usual way during the season of navigation. The Maud is a good boat of her kind, but the changed conditions call for a totally different kind of craft, and he would recommend that she be equipped with power, or else sold and a power launch put in her place.

He reports that illegal practices are largely on the decrease, and while his district furnishes unusual facilities for the would-be law breaker, he is satisfied that continued vigilance with a proper equipment would eventually, if not totally, wipe it out, or at least practically eliminate it as a factor to be dealt with.

Overseer Roblin, Adolphustown, Bay of Quinte, reports that the catch for 1904 was over 25 per cent. of an increase over 1903, and nearly 50 per cent. over 1902, which plainly shows that the fish are increasing.

The fishery laws are very well complied with, and fishermen are well satisfied with the increase of their business.

There is not much change in the angling from that of last year.

The game fish seem to be on the increase.

There has been a large increase over 1903 in the catch of the different kinds of fish. About 90 per cent. were exported, and 10 per cent. used for home consumption.

There have been no abuses, and his fisheremn have mostly observed the close seasons.

There have been three charges of illegal fishing in his district during 1904, which have been reported.

There are no mills in his district, and no fishways.

Overseer Sargent, Bronte, Lake Ontario, reports that there is a decrease in the catch of fish as compared with last year. The cause is owing to a less vigorous prosecution of the industry, as most of the fishermen lost a large portion of their nets during the months of January and February, the weather being the roughest and coldest ever experienced by the fishermen. Some of those who had fished two boats in former years were obliged to only fish one, as they had such heavy losses in nets, and it will take some time to ouild them up again.

The ciscoe which they have had in former years, and which he mentioned in his last year's report, are returning; fully fifty per cent. of all the fish which were caught this year were pure ciscoes.

He is of the opinion that if there was a close season adopted for two months in the winter, say during the months of January and February, the fishermen would be hundreds of dollars in pocket, for during those months there are a great number of nets lost, and it must pollute the fishing ground to have the old and decayed fish left in the water. There were thousands of yards of net last year swept away by storms, and no doubt those nets would be full of fish.

He is pleased to report that the trout fishing is improving every year, and some fine specimens were taken this last season, a number weighing twenty pounds. The fishermen use six and seven inch mesh net, finding it pays a great deal better than a smaller mesh.

All fish were disposed of in the home markets.

Angling has been very good, and some very fine specimens of black bass has been taken from the Twelve and Sixteen Mile creeks.

The laws and regulations are well observed.

Overseer Shewen, Apsley, Peterboro County, reports that he does not think there was any increase in the catch of fish in his district for the past year. About the same number of American and Canadian tourists visited the district as last year. All fish caught were used for home consumption. He visited all the camps that came into his district, and posted up the fishery regulations at all places where they would be of most use. On his last round he found the linen ones that were furnished him by the Department had withstood the weather very satisfactorily.

He finds that there is a tendency for some of the tourists (not all) to exceed the limit in a day's catch, especially in Long Lake district, Township of Burleigh, where they imagine there should be no law. He interviewed a number of the guides, and urged them to assist in seeing that the law was strictly observed in this regard, and he showed them the folly of allowing wholesale catches, that it was against their own interests, for, if allowed, the lakes would be fished out and their occupation gone, no fish, no tourists to guide. He is convinced that his advice bore good fruits in this respect. No fish were wasted, as the settlers who supplied milk, eggs, etc., to the different camps, were always given any fish that were not wanted, to take home with them.

There was no damage done to fish by reason of mill refuse being dumped into the streams.

There are no fishways in his district. He would recommend that certain lakes in his district be stocked with fish, notably Wolf and Crab

lakes in the Township of Anstruther. If the Department could see fit to put aside a small grant for this purpose, it would be a great boon to the settlers, and also extend the tourist traffic, which is a source of great benefit to the settler financially.

He has patrolled his district at different intervals during the year, and found no actual cases of illegal fishing, the close seasons and other regulations being observed.

Overseer Skeen, Harwood, Rice Lake, reports that the season just past on Rice Lake has been like the previous year, somewhat disappointing to lovers of good sport, not he thinks owing to the scarcity of fish, for during the spawning season fish seemed very plentiful, the marshes being literally alive with them. No open violation of the law came under his notice during the close season. He was pleased to note that the water this year was maintained at a higher level than formerly, thus enabling the spawn to hatch before the water fell low enough to cause it to be lost.

There was a larger number of summer visitors this year than the previous year, and though through climatic conditions, either wind or rain, the catch of maskinonge was not what might have been desired, still there were some good fish caught, several to his knowledge ranging beween 25 and 30 lbs. The bass fishing was not as good as last year either, through some unaccountable cause. Still the various visitors went away well pleased with the time they had had, expressing their intention of coming again next year.

He would strongly recommend that a change be made in regard to the granting of permits to foreigners; as it is at present they are not required to take one until leaving with their fish. The result has been that a good number have left without taking one, and from what he could hear they got away with their fish without being asked a question about them. He would ask that they be made pay the fee before putting a line in the water, which would save a lot of trouble.

Overseer Smith, Kemptville, on the Rideau, reports that there has been a decrease in catch of fish for the season on account of low water. The Government are repairing the dams and have let the water out, hence the fishermen were unable to use their nets properly.

The catch is all used for home consumption.

There are no abuses that he is aware of.

The close seasons have been fairly well observed.

There was some illegal fishing, for which he fined one party ten dollars and confiscated his fishing implements and fish. He was unable to obtain the names of some other violators of the law, but confiscated their fish and fishing gear in the shape of nets, jacks and spears.

There are no fishways on the Rideau.

Overseer Smith, Gravenhurst, Muskoka Lakes, reports that the supply of fish in the waters under his supervision during the past season, owing to the absence of netting, and the care and attention devoted to their protection, has in his opinion greatly improved. There were two cases of violation of the Fisheries Act before him, and a fine of $10 in each case was imposed. One offence was fishing nets in Lake Joseph, and the other for offering fish for sale contrary to law. He also confiscated a quantity of net.

The efforts to restock the waters with bass and game fish are becoming manifest, and he thinks that during the next season the effects of the work which has been done will be even more apparent.

The close seasons were well observed, and illegal fishing has practically ceased.

Great care has been taken in disposing of all refuse to prevent the pollution of the waters.

Overseer Steed, Sarnia, River St. Clair and Lake Huron, reports that the past season was one of the most severe and disastrous to all engaged in this calling in this part of the Province for years. There is a slight decrease in the catch when compared with last season in the number of pounds taken, but, as this was principally in coarse fish, the others more than made this up, considering that the price paid for all kinds was almost $4,000 more than the former seasons. Two causes for this decrease might be mentioned, viz., the lateness of the spring owing to the severe winter, and the ice being piled higher than ever on the lake shore with windrow after windrow outside, thus making their start almost a month later. The month of November was a record breaker for northwest gales of wind, when the fishermen had hardly a day to get out nets or stakes before the ice windrows were formed again on the beach. The result was that at least 30 per cent. of the twine, and the most of the stakes, were lost.

In regard to the run of fish, he states that on the lake shore the herring came in such large numbers that the fishermen had to dump them back into the lake, as they could not handle them, and they were small in size.

The close seasons were well observed, owing partly to the restrictions having been less rigid than usual. Cases of illegal fishing were as follows: In March one party had fish in his possession at a time prohibited by the Fishery Act, and a fine of $10 and costs was imposed; during the month of May Americans came over and fish, from boats on the bay, when he made a raid on them, getting two boats containing two men and a boy, fining the men $10 and costs each, and dismissing the boy, who was with his grandfather; and in June a party fishing without a license was fined $10 and costs.

He says the mill owners have not yet learned the art of rafting saw logs, as the fishermen complain sadly of the damage done by logs to their pound nets, and wonder why they do not get the protection asked for.

Overseer Stephens, Chatham, River Thames, reports that there has been a small increase in the number of fish taken in his district this last year, owing to the rapid increase in the number of carp in Lake St. Clair; they are the largest source of revenue the fishermen have in that district. Nearly all the fish taken are exported to the United States, only a few being used for home consumption.

The close season was very well observed, no case of illegal fishing having come to his notice.

There is one sawmill on the river. No sawdust or other refuse is thrown into the water.

There are no fishways in this district, and none are necessary.

Overseer Wm. Stewart, Pelee Island, Lake Erie, reports that the statistical return which accompanies his report shows a large increase in the quantity of fish caught as compared with the year 1903. This increase, however, may not, he says, arise from the fish being more plentiful, but from a more vigorous prosecution of the fishing, 23 pound nets being in operation during the fishing seasons, while in 1903 there were 11 pound nets during the spring season, and 20 during the fall season, which commences about the first of September. So that there is an apparent decrease in the quantity of whitefish taken as compared with 1903 and 1902, had the same number of nets been used, but again this may not indicate a decrease of this kind of fish in these waters any more than an incorrectness in return. He has been informed that this kind of fish was very plentiful in the markets. On

the whole the yield of fish is creditable, and an evidence that the waters are not being depleted. Carp were not nearly as plentiful as in former years. The run of herring was very good while it lasted, and the quality good. These fish seem to increase in size each year. He weighed specimens several times, and 3½ lb. and 3¾ each was common, while a fisherman informed him that he had taken one that weighed 5 lbs. Practically all the fish caught were exported, and while the fishermen are willing to accommodate any person who may wish them for home consumption, the demand is small. Prices have ranged about the same as formerly, herring being, however, half a cent per lb. lower. Angling was very good, and some very fine fish were caught. The close seasons were fairly well observed, as were all other regulations; and, while the fishermen do not seem satisfied, the season appears to have been a favorable one. The catch from pound nets amounted to $6,285.89, employing, say, 13 men would average $483 per man for, say, eight months.

Overseer Taylor, Westmeath, the Ottawa, reports that there is probably no finer place on the Ottawa than the famous Pacquets Rapids for scenery and lovely fishing spots. The waters have plenty of bass, pike, pickerel, whitefish, and all kinds of coarse fish, and can be easily fished by boat or from the shores, which are well adapted for fishermen. All those who have visited this part of the Ottawa during the past season are delighted with their fishing, and have stated their desire to return again. The catch probably is about the same as last season's, say 30,000 lbs. of all kinds for local use. There are no fishways in his division, but there should be fishways on all the waters, such as Pembroke, Indian River, the Chalk, Pettawa, etc. There are two good hotels there, and fisheremen can easily get to good fishing grounds in half an hour and procure boats, etc., on the spot.

District Overseer Thwaite, Oshawa, reports that the fishing in the different lakes in his district was not so good as in 1903, except in Rice Lake, where from all reports angling has been above the average, and would be much improved if mud cats and other coarse fish were taken out of the water, as there are immense quantities of these coarse fish in the lake. He would strongly recommend that a few hoop net licenses be granted in said lake for a few years. And he also recommends that a modern fishway be put in the dam in Indian River, so that lunge and bass can pass into Stoney Lake.

He regrets to report that nearly all the game fish in Scugog Lake perished last winter on account of the severe weather and the very low water. The principal cause of this is that the dam (68 years old) and locks are in such a bad state of repair that a large quantity of water is wasted. He understands the Dominion Government is taking control of the Trent waters. This, no doubt, will include the Lindsay locks and dam, and he trusts that the Department will be able to induce the Dominion Government to put in new locks and dam, and replace the ancient fishway by a modern one. If this is done, he says, that in a few years Lake Scugog, for a small lake, will be one of the best fishing waters in Ontario. He again urges the Department to make the possession of spears illegal wherever found, as their use is the cause of destroying millions of lunge spawn; in fact, he would make it illegal to manufacture spears in the district. He would also recommend that a fee of $5 per rod be charged non-residents of Canada. This would produce a considerable revenue to the Department, which would enable it to give better remuneration to the local overseers, who perform their duties on the whole in a very creditable manner.

In regard to a $5 fee on American tourists, it would only be carrying out a fair trade principle, as they impose a fee on Canadian anglers who

fish in their waters. The only objection against a fee is made by a few hotel men and proprietors of pleasure resorts, who are afraid it might deter parties from patronizing them. This, he thinks, is a poor argument, as Americans will come here anyway, because they find better fishing and cheaper living than they can get in their own country.

All parties are highly delighted that the Fishery Department are restocking the lakes with black bass, as all the lakes in his district are for the benefit of anglers, and not for commercial purposes. As no licenses are issued in his division, the revenue is small, derived principally from fines, whereas a license fee be imposed it would bring considerable into the Department.

He states that all parties interested in fishing, as well as all the overseers, condemn the new regulations, that no lunge shall be caught under 30 inches in length. The general opinion is that 25 inches should be the extreme for lunge.

Overseer Trotter, Bobcaygeon, Kawartha Lakes, reports that the fishing during the past season was very good. From June 16th until the end of August there were thirty guides employed, and all of them had very good catches. After consulting some of the expert guides, and averaging the number of each guide's catch, he estimates that there were taken out of the Kawartha Lakes this season 21,600 lbs. of maskinonge, and 18,000 lbs. of bass. A great many Americans visited the lakes, and quite a number of them took home the quantity allowed. During the season he issued 53 permits. There was great objection raised by the tourists to the length limit of the maskinonge. It is a difficult matter for a person in a boat to tell whether he has a 24 in. or a 30 in. fish hooked. He strongly recommends that a reduction of the length to 24 inches be made, for during the past season many small lunge were caught, and when unhooked they were thrown back in the water to die from their injuries; others took them ashore and used them for the table. There were no fish offered for sale. No doubt some of the Indians exchanged them for provisions, but the fishery laws as a whole were well observed. But great vigilance on the part of the overseer, whoever he may be, is constantly required. He looks for a great many more tourists to those waters next summer, as the accommodation will be much better on account of the new hotel which has just been completed. He thinks that if a permit fee of five dollars was charged, instead of one, as at present, it would be paid just the same, as many of the American tourists think it is insignificant, and say they would come to those beautiful lakes if the fee was raised; and now that they have beter railway communication, there will be greater inducement for tourists to frequent those waters. He had some trouble at the beginning of the season to convince tourists that they could not ship fish without a permit. One man escaped him, and took his box of fish to Toronto and transhipped them from there to the American side. He went to the Trent Navigation Co. and forbade them to receive any more boxes of fish without a permit, and had no more trouble in that respect. He could mention many more tricks to evade the fishery regulations.

He again draws attention to the need of a proper fish slide in the Government dam. The bass and maskinonge last spring were seen in hundreds below the dam, but owing to the imperfection of the fishway they could not make the ascent, and it was a great temptation to some to do a little spearing illegally.

Overseer Van Norman, Sault Ste. Marie, Lakes Huron and Superior, reports a decrease in the catch of whitefish of about 100,000 lbs., which is attributed to the fact that the fishermen took out their nets in Lake Superior

in September, and did no fishing after the first of October. All other kinds of fish will about compare with the catch of last season.

With the exception of three or four tons used for home consumption, all fish are exported to the United States.

No abuses of the regulations came to his knowledge, with the exception of two small mesh nets, one in Island Lake and one in Root River, which were taken out and destroyed, but the owners of which could not be located.

The several close seasons were most strictly observed. He is not aware of any injury having been done by mill owners allowing sawdust or other refuse being dumped into the waters. There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Walker, Port Credit, Lake Ontario, reports that the herring trout and whitefish fishing has been about on the average, but in the line of angling it has been very bad. In the catch of bass and perch there was quite a falling off, due to the heavy rains and muddy water. The carp are becoming very numerous, and he thinks that some means should be provided whereby they could be destroyed, or in time the game fish will be driven out of the rivers, and the fishing from which so much sport is derived will soon be a thing of the past.

Overseer Waddell, Leith, Georgian Bay, reports that there has been excellent fishing in his district during the past year, and the fishermen have done well. He was notified of one case of illegal fishing, but the party suspected got away before he could get to him. He lifted two nets at Cape Commodore in close season with some fish in them, and had one net and the fish stolen the same night. About half the catch of fish in his division is exported, and the remainder is sold for home consumption. There have been no complaints about the saw-mills dumping their refuse in the water; most of the mills burn all the sawdust. Bass and speckled trout are nearly all fished out of the streams in his district, but there is good trolling for salmon trout during June and July. The close seasons have been fairly well observed.

Overseer Willis, Port Whitby, Lake Ontario, reports that the season on the whole was not as good as last year, on account of the spring and summer being so unusually cold and backward, and also on account of the prevailing high winds.

The laws and regulations were very well observed by the fishermen.

There was not more than half enough fish caught to supply the local market, except at Pickering Harbor, from which place quite a few were sent to Toronto. Both the herring and whitefish were larger than in previous years, and the price obtained correspondingly better.

Hook and line fishing was very good all summer, pike being much more plentiful than for a number of years.

Overseer Willmott, Beaumaris, Lake Muskoka, reports that the angling during the past season has on the whole been satisfactory, but there is a marked decrease in the fish in the waters which have been constantly fished for a number of years. The continued efforts of the Department to restock the depleted waters, and also to introduce adult bass into waters in which these fish have not hitherto been found, meet with the greatest success and with the approbation of both summer visitors and settlers in the northern districts; and it is astonishing how in many cases these fish have spread to other waters connected with those into which the fish have been introduced. The immense numbers of herring in many of our northern lakes would, he thinks, warrant the Department in allowing *bona fide* settlers to use small nets, say fifty yards long, for the capture of these fish during the month of November when they are running; there would be little chance of other fish being caught where the herring would be found, except, per-

haps, a few whitefish, or possibly an odd salmon trout. A few herring would be a boon to the settler if put by for winter use.

The laws have been well observed. He had some little trouble with mill men allowing rubbish to escape into some waters, also one or two netting cases, but beyond these there have not been any infractions brought under his notice.

Overseer C. W. Wonnacott, Copenhagen, Lake Erie, reports that the catch for 1904 was much larger than the previous year, owing, no doubt, to the increased gill net licenses issued, as both sail boat and tugs fishing gill nets had an exceptionally good catch, and some very large herring were taken. He would recommend that licenses for gill nets with less than a four inch mesh be not granted, for he finds that the larger mesh nets bring the fishermen a great amount of revenue, owing to the superior quality of fish taken, and allow the smaller fish to escape, thereby keeping up the supply for a greater length of time. He fears that with the greater number of licenses granted, the most valuable asset the fishermen of his district have will be depleted unless something is done to perpetuate the fish. The pound net fishermen in East Elgin did not have very good success the past year, owing, no doubt, to the fact of their having gill net licenses, which they paid more attention to in the fall, as it was an exceptionally nice fall for gill net fishing, and he is pleased to report very much smaller losses to the fishermen on account of storms than heretofore.

There has been very little violation of the fishery laws the past year, and a remonstrance from him generally prevented a repetition of any violation. He has caused the linen notices to be posted up conspicuously at each port, and he thinks it has had the effect of educating the otherwise ignorant people of the great benefits of the fishery laws.

Overseer Wood, Toronto, reports that during the year 1904 there has been a considerable falling off in the catch of the different kinds of fish taken in his district for commerical purposes. This may, in a measure, be accounted for by the fact that wages were good, and all kinds of employment easily obtained, so that when the season opened poor the fishermen resorted to other occupations. Strong easterly currents setting over the old feeding beds have done much damage to gill nets, and are causing the fishermen to look for other places to set them. The fishermen also complain that the refuse from the city is injuring the fishing beds. The size of the herring caught was much larger than usual, and on account of the large local demand good prices were obtained.

The angling remains about the same, with some improvement as regards black bass.

The close season was well observed, and no dealers were found having trout, bass or maskinonge in their possession. Four nets were seized which had been placed in prohibited waters, and in two cases fines were imposed for wrongfully setting nets.

Leaving for the fishing grounds.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN OF THE CRUISER GILPHIE.

S. T. Bastedo, Esq.,
Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit my sixth annual report of the work done by the Fisheries Protection Steamer "Gilphie" during the season of 1904.

On the 12th of April we began to prepare the vessel for service, but owing to the delay of having to put her in the dry dock, she was not ready for sea before the 5th May, and we were not able to leave Owen Sound before the 9th, owing to the rough weather. We reached Meaford at noon, and found the fishermen awaiting favorable weather to proceed to the fishing grounds. We arrived at Collingwood at 5 p.m., and saw Overseer Howard. On the following morning at seven we proceeded to the Christian Islands, a distance of twenty-five miles. It took us all day to reach our destination, owing to the heavy ice encountered. The next day we started out at 7 a.m., calling at Cedar Point and Giants Tomb Islands, and arrived at Penetang at 5 p.m. There was no fishing. On Thursday the 12th, while searching in the vicinity of Copper Head Island, we found one trap net and destroyed it. On Friday and Saturday we patrolled between Campbell's Rock and Parry Sound without finding any illegal nets. We captured one seine and 100 lbs. of fish on Monday while searching off Shawanaga Bay; the men escaped with their boat. The remainder of the week was spent in patrolling Shawanaga Bay, Shebashekong, Campbell's Rock, Gohome, Maxwell and Minnicognashene Islands, arriving at Penetang at 5 p.m. Saturday evening, but found nothing irregular. Monday and Tuesday were spent in washing out and testing our boiler, which we found all right. On Wednesday and Thursday we made diligent search for nets at Muskoka Tomahawk Point, Honey Harbor and McRae's Lake, without finding any; but on Friday we succeeded in capturing two trap nets between Quarry and Moore's Point. On Saturday we took on coal and proceeded to Penetang, where we remained until Tuesday morning. Tuesday and Wednesday were spent in patrolling between Penetang and Shebeshekong without finding any nets, but on Thursday while searching the Freddy Channel we captured one very large trap net, which we burnt. Again on Friday we captured a trap net near the mouth of Byng Inlet, which was also burnt. We searched again on Saturday, but without success. We lay up at the French River on Sunday.

On Monday, the 6th June, we visited the Bustard Islands, and found five trap nets, which we burnt. We arrived at Killarney on Tuesday evening, and learned that Overseer Oliver had left there during the day. On the following morning we left Killarney, and caught a party fishing illegally and fined him $10. The following day being Dominion Day, no business was transacted. On Saturday, the 2nd, we washed out the boiler and fixed up generally. On Monday we went to Midland and took on thirteen tons of hard coal, returning to Penetang in the evening. On Tuesday we visited Jones Island, and succeeded in finding two trap nets, and on Wednesday captured two more at Shawanaga Bay. The remainder of the week was spent in visiting the Bustard Islands, Key River, Bad River, Killarney and Little Current. No illegal fishing was discovered. We left Little Current on Monday morning with Overseer Oliver on board, and spent the week in going over his division, returning to Little Current on Saturday afternoon. Monday, 18th July, we visited Point au Baril and Mink Islands, and on Tuesday Palestine Island, where we captured four trap nets. Wednesday and Thursday were devoted to patrolling among the islands and pasting up notices, and on Friday we succeeded in capturing two trap

nets in the vicinity of Giants Tomb. The following week was spent in patrolling among the islands and in the vicinity of Nottawasaga, Vanvlack, Collingwood, Meaford and Owen Sound. At the latter place we took on coal, and had our big boat repaired.

We left Owen Sound on Monday morning, patrolling as far as Meaford, and on Tuesday and Wednesday visited the Christian and Hope Islands, Giants Tomb, Maxwell, Go-home, Copper Head, Sans Souci and Campbell's Rock. At the latter place we captured two large trap nets, which we burnt. The search was continued without success until Monday, the 8th August, when we found five trap nets at Bad River. The remainder of the week was devoted to patrolling along the north shore, running down to Wiarton on Saturday. The following week we were occupied in searching along the south shore, and up as far as Minnecognashene, and found five trap nets near Giants Tomb, three on Thursday and the other two on Friday. On Saturday we towed a disabled boat to Penetang. We ran to Midland on Monday, and took on seven tons of hard coal, and on Tuesday made some buoys to replace those dragged away by rafts, off Alexander Island. On Thursday we captured another trap net near Waubuno Island, which we burnt in the presence of a number of tourists. On the following Monday we found three trap nets in the Freddy Channel, and three more at the limestone islands on Tuesday. The remainder of the week was spent patrolling among the islands. We arrived at Penetang on Saturday evening.

Monday, 5th September, being Labor Day, we remained in Penetang, and Tuesday was occupied by fixing and cleaning up the boat. The following day we went to Midland and took on six tons of coal, and the balance of the week was spent searching for nets among the islands. The following two weeks were spent among the islands on the north shore searching for illegal nets. We found one near the McCoy Islands on 13th September. We experienced some rough weather, and on the 21st September we had a fall of snow.

On Monday, the 26th September, we succeeded in capturing two trap nets at the Bustards. We then proceeded to search at Key River, and between there and Killarney. The fishing was light, and several of the stations were closing up. Thursday, Friday and Saturday were too rough to do any work, so we went to Little Current and remained there until Monday, 3rd October. We left at 8 a.m. through the Badgley Channel and Rattlesnake Harbor. On Tuesday we reached Tobermory, and Wednesday Lion's Head. The fishermen were complaining about the bad weather, and consequent scarcity of fish. The rest of the week was occupied visiting Cape Croker, Barrow and Sidney Bays, Whitecloud Island and Cape Commodore. We arrived at Owen Sound on Saturday afternoon, where we remained, owing to a heavy gale, until Thursday morning, when we left for Victoria Harbor. We succeeded in capturing three trap nets at the latter place.

The following two weeks were spent patrolling the North Channel among the islands. The weather was bad, and snowing for several days. We managed, however, to capture one trap net and one seine in the Voyager Channel on the 28th October. On Saturday we visited Bad River and also French River, and chased several boats. Monday, 31st October, was too rough to leave port, so we gave the hull of our boat a good scrubbing. On Tuesday both boats went out to look for nets, one to Grondine Point, and the other to Bad River. They reported that the Indians had all left, and that the herring were very plentiful at Bad River. The remainder of the week was spent principally in painting and fixing up the boat, as it was too rough to put to sea.

Wenebegon River—Mississaga Canoe Trip.

Wenebegon River—Mississaga Canoe Trip.

Minnesinaque Lake—Mississaga Canoe Trip.

On the Mississaga—Mississaga Canoe Trip.

Aubrey Falls— Mississaga Canoe Trip.

Trout Fishing on the Opeongo River.

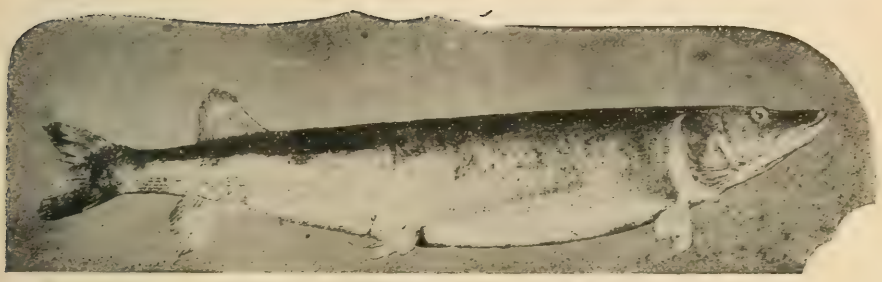
On Monday, the 7th November, we succeeded in capturing a trap net and a seine near Toad Island. On Tuesday we searched the inside channel down to Bad River, and saw several Indians fishing, but they were not getting many fish. The weather was getting very cold, and we were obliged to take our boats out of the water to save them from being injured by the ice. We came out to the Bustard Islands on Thursday, and found that most of the fishermen were getting ready to go home, and by Tuesday, the 15th November, there was not a fisherman remaining. It is claimed that the fall fishing is the poorest in twenty years.

We left the Bustards on Wednesday, the 16th, calling at Point au Baril through Shawanaga Bay, Shebeshekomg, Campbell's Rock and Sans Souci, and found every place deserted. We continued to patrol through the islands, and on the 21st November we seized and destroyed two hoop nets at Honey Harbor. On the 23rd we captured three more in McRae's Lake, and at Green Islands on the following day we seized a trap net and one hoop net. We then proceeded to Midland, where we had to remain until Saturday, 26th November, on account of the storm. We then went to Penetang, and on Monday to Wiarton. It was snowing and freezing hard. We found that no fishing had been done in this locality for some time. We saw Overseer Miller on the 30th November, who reported that the fishing on his side of the bay had been good. As the winter had fairly set in, and it was no longer safe to put to sea, we went to Owen Sound and proceeded to lay the boat up for the winter. This work was completed by Friday, the 9th December, and the crew dismissed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. McAulay,
Captain.



Taken near Killarney—Georgian Bay.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

District Overseers.

Name.	Residence.	Districts.
Angus Macaulay...	Southampton	Province of Ontario.
J. C. Judd.....	Morton.....	That part of the Co. of Frontenac lying north of the Twps. of Kingston and Pittsburg; the Twps. of North and South Crosby, Bastard, South Elmsley and Kitely, in the Co. of Leeds; the Counties of Lanark, Carleton, Russell, Prescott, Glengarry and Stormont, and for those portions of Dundas and Grenville lying north of C.P.R.
Peter Lamarsh....	Wheatley	Twps. of Anderdon, Malden, North Colchester, S. Colchester, N. Gosfield, S. Gosfield and Mersea, in the Co. of Essex, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of the Detroit River and Lake Erie as lies in front of said Townships.
Geo. M. Beechor..	Brockville.....	That portion of Co. of Frontenac lying south of the Twps. of Portland and Storrington; for the Twps. of Leeds, Lansdowne, Front of Escott, Rear of Escott and Yonge and Elizabethtown, Co. of Leeds and for those portions of the Cos. of Dundas and Stormont lying south of the C.P.R.
J. K. McCargar...	Belleville	Counties of Hastings, Lennox, Addington and Prince Edward, and the Electoral district of East Northumberland.
Wm. Pratt.....	Penetang	County of Simcoe and Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, and all waters and islands in Georgian Bay fronting said counties.
M. Thwaite.....	Oshawa	Counties of Ontario, Durham, Victoria, Peterborough, Provincial County of Haliburton and Electoral District of West Northumberland, including the waters of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.

Local Overseers.

O. Allan.....	Wallaceburg'	County of Kent, fronting on Lake St. Clair, exclusive of Dover West Tp., also Walpole and St. Anne's Islands, Co. Lambton.
Jas. Avery.....	Dorset.....	Districts of Muskoka and Haliburton.
	New Liskeard	Temiscamingue and tributaries.
Fred Baechler	Nipissing	South River and South Bay, Lake Nipissing.
Henry Barr.....	Douglas	County Renfrew and Tps. of Nipissing District lying east and south of Algonquin Park.
Geo. L. Bailey....	Callandar.....	Lake Nipissing, in the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing.
J. D. Barstow.....	Harrowsmith	Township of Portland.
A. W. Bate	St. Catharines	County of Lincoln.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Geo. Bilton.	Newboro	Tps. of North Crosby, South Burgess, South Elmsley and over the Rideau waters as far as Smith's Falls.
J. M. Black	Killarney	Province of Ontario.
I. Blondin	Cornwall	Cos. Stormont and Glengarry and St. Lawrence River.
J. Bowerman	Port Perry	Tp. of Reach, Co. Ontario, and Tp. of Mariposa, Co. Victoria, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
Nicholas Brady	Lindsay	Tps. of Emily, Ops. Co. Victoria.
John Brown	Rockdale	Tps. of Belmont and Methuen, County Peterboro'.
Frederick Brown	Baysville	Tps. MacLean, Ridout, Franklin and Brunel.
Elisha Brown	St. Marys	That part of the Thames and Avon Rivers and tributaries lying within the Townships of Downie, Fullerton and Blanshard.
D. Cattanach	Wolfe Island	Township of Wolfe Island and for the Islands of Simcoe, Garden and Horseshoe, and any other islands comprised in the Tp. of Wolfe Island, with jurisdiction over the waters of the River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario surrounding the said Tp. of Wolfe Island and the Islands comprising the same.
Ed. Charpontier	Sutton West	Tp. of Georgina, County of York.
M. Clark	Picton	Co. of P. Edward exclusive of the Twps. of Ameliasburg and Sophiasburg.
A. Clunis	Claude	In and for the Twps. of Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion, in the County of Peel.
Geo. Clyde	Cataraqui	Twps. of Pittsburg and Kingston, Co. of Frontenac.
A. Corsant	Masonville	Co. Middlesex, East of boundary line between the Tps. of Westminster and Delaware, London and Lobo.
J. B. Cousineau	Windsor	For Tps. of Sandwich West, Sandwich East, Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West, Co. Essex.
Arch. Couper	Dunnville	Tps. of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Wainfleet, in the District of Monck and Lake Erie.
Wm. Craig	Glenburnie	Tps. of Storrington, Loughboro, Portland and Bedford, Co. Frontenac.
John Crotty	Bothwell	River Thames and waters tributary thereto, lying between the Village of Wardsville and the boundary line between the Tps. of Delaware and Westminster.
H. Davieau	Michipicoten Har.	Michipicoten Island.
Chas. de Laronde	Nepigon	Nepigon River and tributaries.
J. Dickson	Westwood	That part of Trent River and tributaries lying between Rice Lake and Trent Bridge, Co. of Peterboro'.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District
W. J. Donaldson..	Donaldson Mills...	Tps. of Palmerston, Clarendon, Barrie, Miller, North Canonto, and South Canonto, electoral district of Addington.
John Driscoll	D'Arcy.....	The waters of St. Lawrence River around Howe Is'and.
W. Drummond....	Keene.....	County of Peterboro'.
H. Duchesne.....	Treadwell.....	Counties of Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Glengarry, with jurisdiction over so much of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence as lies in front of said counties.
Joseph Ellis.....	Fort Erie	In and for the Electoral District of Welland, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie and the Niagara River, exclusive of the waters of said river north of the Niagara Falls, as lies in front of the said Electoral District.
John Farrell.....	Cayuga.....	Grand River from division line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. and Oneida and Seneca Tps. to its mouth and waters tributary thereto, also for Tps. of Dunn and South Cayuga.
A. J. Flood.....	Delta.....	Upper and Lower Beverley lakes and rivers.
Henry Forbes.....	Jeannettes Creek..	County of Kent.
John Free.....	Byng Inlet.....	Maganetawan River and waters of Georgian Bay in the vicinity of Byng Inlet.
R. Flynn.....	Mountain Grove...	Tps. of Hinchinbrooke, Oso, Olden and Kennebec, district of Addington.
S. Freeman.....	Brighton	Lake Ontario fronting Counties of Northumberland and Durham, also inland waters tributary to said lake in the above counties.
Wm. Gardner.....	McDonald's Cors..	Tps. of Dalhousie and North Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Joseph Gerow	Port Perry.....	Tps. of Cartwright and Manvers, Co. Durham, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
Chas. M. Gibson..	St. Catharines	County of Lincoln.
J. R. Gibson.....	Mallorytown.....	River St. Lawrence, lying between Mallorytown Landing and Brockville.
J. W. Gibson	Strathroy.....	Co. of Middlesex.
C. S. Gillespie	Campbellford	Trent River and tributaries.
W. H. Godwin....	Kingston	Waters fronting Co. Frontenac and east as far as Gananoque.
O. V. Goulette	Gananoque	Gananoque River and for that part of the River St. Lawrence lying between Wolfe Island and Rockport.
J. R. Graham.....	Fenelon Falls.....	Tps. Verulam, Fenelon, Eldon, Bexley, Summerville, Laxton, Digby, Dalton and Longford, Co. Victoria, and Tp. of Lutterworth, Co. Haliburton.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
A. Guerord	Bonheur	Provisional Judicial District of Rainy River which lies east of the 5th meridian line, and for so much of the said district as lies between the 5th and 7th meridian line south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to White Fish Lake.
R. Hadgraft	Port Dalhousie....	County of Lincoln and over so much of the waters of Lake Ontario as lies in front of the said county, and with jurisdiction over the Niagara River between its mouth and the Falls.
P. Howard	Collingwood	Tps. of Collingwood and Osprey, Co. Grey, and Tps. of Nottawasaga and Sunnidale, Co. of Simcoe, and Georgian Bay.
Geo. Hughson	Ariel	Township of Laurier.
S. A Huntington..	North Bay.....	Lake Nipissing and tributaries thereto in district of Nipissing
J. A. Johnson.....	Parry Sound.....	For the Tps. of Shawanaga, Burpee, Hagerman, Ferguson. Carling, McDougall, McKellar, Christie, Foley, Parry Island, Cowper and Conger in the District of Parry Sound.
F. Johnstone	Harwood	Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
Henry Johnson ...	Brantford	That part of Grand River lying between the southerly boundary of Town of Galt and the boundary line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. in Co. Brant and the Tps. of Seneca and Oneida in Haldimand Co. ; also concurrent jurisdiction with Overseer Messecar over Tributaries to the Grand River in Burford, Oakland and Brantford Tps. West of the Grand River.
Joseph Kinder....	Rockingham.....	Lake Charlotte, Tp. Brudenell, Co. Renfrew.
F. Labatt	Victoria Harbour..	Tps. of Freeman, Gibson, Baxter, Wood and Morrison, in Dist. of Muskoka; also over Severn River.
J. K. Laird.....	Guilds	Lake Erie fronting Co. Kent, together with inland waters of said Co. tributary to Lake Erie.
H. M. Lagault	Sturgeon Falls	Dist. of Nipissing, North and West Tps. of Widdifield, Merrick, Stewart and Osborne, exclusive of Lake Temiscaming and tributaries.
E. T. Loveday....	Ottawa.....	In and for the Tps. of Nepeau, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode, in the Co. of Carleton, with jurisdiction over so much of the River Ottawa and the River Rideau and the Rideau Canal as lies in front or within the said Tps. and over the tributaries to the said rivers and canal.
E. Lynch	Hastings	Village of Hastings, Co. Northumberland.
A. B. Messecar....	Burford	County of Brant, comprising Tps. of Burford, Oakland and Brantford, west of Grand River, but exclusive of said river.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
David Mair	Lanark	Tps. of Drummond, Lanark, Darling and Lavant, Co. Lanark.
R. Menzies	Burke's Falls	Tps. of Lount, Machar, Laurier, Croft, Chapman, Strong, Jolly, Spence, Ryerson, Armour, Proudfoot, Monteith, McMurrich, Perry and Bethune, District of Parry Sound.
B. B. Miller	Wiarton	North Bruce Peninsula.
F. J. Moore	Lakefield	Tps. of Druro, Drummer, east part of Smith, Tp. of Burleigh and east half of Harvey, Co. of Peterboro'.
H. Moore	Huntsville	Tps. of Stephenson, Stisted, Chaffey, Sinclair and Brunel.
Jas. Myers	Orchard	Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normondy, Co. Grey and Tps. Minto, Arthur and West Luther, Co. Wellington.
M. A. McAulay	Southampton	Co. Bruce fronting Lake Huron, lying between Southampton and Tobermory Harbour.
G. D. McCall	Vittoria	County of Norfolk, and Tps. of Walpole and Rainham in County of Haldimand, also waters of Lake Erie in front of said Co. and Tps.
A. McComber	Port Arthur	District of Thunder Bay.
Neil McDougall	Port Arthur	District of Thunder Bay.
J. J. McGowan	Burridge	Township of Bedford.
S. R. McKewen	Tehkummah	Manitoulin Island.
A. McIntyre	Keene	Tps. of Otonabee and Asphodel in Co. of Peterboro'.
Wm. McKirdy	Nipigon	River and Lake Nipigon.
D. A. McNiven	Barrie	Tps. of Vespra, Innisfil, Essa and West Gwillimbury, Co. of Simcoe, including Holland River.
D. McNabb	Orillia	Tps. of Orillia and Oro, Co. of Simcoe, also over River Severn and Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.
J. McRitchie	Bothwell	River Thames, lying between the Villages of Louisville and Wardsville, also over any waters flowing into the River Thames between the said villages.
John Nash.	Rat Portage	District of Rainy River lying west of the 7th meridian line, and for that portion of the Rainy River District between the 5th and 7th meridian, north of a line drawn from Silver Lake through Sakwite Lake, Cedar Rapids and Loon Lake to One Side Lake.
Thos. Nichols	Hall's Bridge	West half of Tp. of Smith, Tp. of Ennismore, west half Tp. Harvey, Tps. of Galway and Cavindish, Co. Peterboro'.
Thos. Norquay	Manitowaning	Lake Manitou, Manitoulin Island.
Thos. B. Norris	Bolingbroke	Tps. Bathurst and South Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Charles Ogg	Hamilton	County of Wentworth.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Charles O'Connor.	Long Point	Lyndhurst waters south of Lyndhurst; also South and Gananoque Lakes.
R. Oliver	Little Current	District of Algoma lying east of Algoma Mills, including Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
Simon Penassic ...	Fort William	Pigeon River, in the District of Thunder Bay.
John Paul	Loring	Tps. of Harrison, Burton, McKenzie, Ferry, Wallbridge, Brown, Wilson, Mills, Pringle, Gurd, Himsworth, Nipissing, Paterson, Hardy, McConkey, Blair and Mowat, District of Parry Sound; also the waters and islands in front of the Tps. of Harrison and Wallbridge in said district.
John Perry	Fort Francis	Rainy Lake and adjacent waters.
John Rennie.....	Napanee.....	Tps. of Richmond, Adolphustown, North and South Fredericksburg, with jurisdiction over Hay Bay and Bay of Quinte, in Co. Lennox and Addington.
Colin Robertson ..	Hillsburg.....	Tps. of Erin and West Garafraxa.
W. D. Roblin	Adolphustown	Tps. of Adolphustown, South Fredericksburg, Ernestown and Amherst Island, Co. Lennox and Addington.
John Roddick	Lyndhurst.....	Province of Ontario.
Alex. Rose	Gooderham	Provincial County of Haliburton, exclusive of Township of Lutterworth.
William Sargant ..	Bronte	County of Halton, also Co. Wentworth north of the Canal, and Lake Ontario.
Samuel Schell	Port Perry.....	Lake Scugog, lying southerly and easterly of the Scugog Bridge, and southerly and westerly of the Cartwright Bridge.
John L. Sears	Battersea	Tp. of Storrington.
Alex. Shaver	Odell	Tp. of Westminster, Co. Middlesex.
W. H. Shaver	Prescott	River St. Lawrence and tributaries, Co. Grenville.
P. W. C. Shewen..	Apsley	Tps. of Anstruther and Chandos, Co. Peterboro.
J. G. Sing.....	Meaford	Waters and Islands in Georgian Bay.
A. Skeen	Harwood	Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
Wm. Smith	Gravenhurst	Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph, in the District of Parry Sound.
J. B. Smith	Charleston.....	Charleston Lake and tributaries, Co. Leeds.
P. T. Smith	Kemptville	Rideau River and tributaries, fronting on Co. of Grenville, Carleton and Lanark.
J. W. Stewart	Desmond	Sheffield and Kaladar Tps.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
N. Stewart.....	Chesley	That portion of Co. Bruce lying south of Indian Reserve and Tp. of Amabel, with jurisdiction over Lake Huron in front of said Co. south of Southampton.
Wm. Stewart	Pelee Island	For Pelee Island and the other islands in Lake Erie, south of the Co. of Essex.
Jas. Stephen.....	Wiarton	Co. of Bruce fronting on Georgian Bay, lying east and south of Tobermory Harbor and Georgian Bay.
J. E. Stephens....	Chatham	River Thames from Lewisville to its mouth, also the tributaries of said river between these points; also the Tp. of Dover West, Co. Kent.
Jas. Steed	Sarnia	Co. Lambton exclusive of Walpole and St. Ann's islands.
John Steele.....	Uptergrove	Tps. of Thorah, Mara and Rama, Co. of Ontario.
Chas. Taylor.....	Westmeath	Ottawa River from Des. Joachin to Fort Coulogne.
F. Terry.....	Queensville	North York, with jurisdiction over Holland River and that portion of Lake Simcoe lying in front of North Gwillimbury and Georgina Tps.
Alex. Trotter	Bobcaygeon	Tps. Verulam, Co. of Victoria, and Harvey in the Co. of Peterboro.
R. M. VanNorman	Sault Ste. Marie...	District of Algoma lying west of Algoma Mills, exclusive of Cockburn and the Manitoulin Islands.
Adam Waddell....	Leith.....	Co. of Grey, exclusive of Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normanby.
R. J. Walker.....	Port Credit.....	Lake Ontario, fronting Co. Peel and for Rivers Credit and Etobicoke, tributary to said lake.
W. J. Welch.....	Carleton Place.....	Tps. Torbolton, Fitzroy, Huntley, March and Goulbourn, Co. Carleton; and Tps. Beckwith, Drummond, Ramsay and Packenham, Co. Lanark.
P. J. Wensley.....	Wensley.....	Tps. of Anglesea, Effingham, Ashby, Denbigh and Abbinger, in the County of Addington.
W. F. West.....	Midland.....	Water of Georgian Bay, leased to the Tadenac Club.
Jas. Whalen.....	Port Arthur.....	Rivers and streams emptying into Thunder Bay and Lake Superior, between Thunder Bay and Pigeon River.
J. H. Wilmott....	Beaumaris.....	District of Muskoka.
Fred Williams....	Rockport.....	In and for the River St. Lawrence lying between Jackstraw Light and Mallorytown Landing.
J. M. Willis.....	Port Whitby.....	Electoral District of South Ontario, exclusive of the Tp. of Reach.
C. W. Wonnacott..	Copenhagen.....	County of Elgin, exclusive of Thames River.
W. R. Wood.....	Toronto	Tp. of Etobicoke, York and Scarboro, and City of Toronto, Co. York.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS—*Concluded.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
John Woodruff....	Sydenham.....	Township of Loughboro.
Frank Worden....	Courtice.....	County of Durham.
James Yates.....	Goderich.....	County of Huron.
Jos. H. Yelland...	Peterboro.....	River Otonabee and tributaries, lying between Lakefield and Rice Lake, Co. Peterboro; also the waters of Rice Lake in front of South Monaghan Tp.

IMPLEMENTS OF CAPTURE, LICENSED IN THE PROVINCE, 1904.

	Pound Nets	Seines	Hoop Nets	Dip Nets.
Lake of the Woods	12		20	
Thunder Bay	16			
Lower Lake Superior	15			
North Channel of Lake				
Huron and vicinity	83			
Bruce County	1	1		
Huron "	20			
Lambton "	53	3		
River St. Clair		18		
Lake "	10	17	105	
Thames River		19		32
Detroit and Canard Rivers		21	1	
Pelee Island	23	1	2	
Essex County	56	9	4	
Kent "	96	3		
Elgin "	68			
Norfolk "	4	23		
Haldimand and Grand Rivers	37	5		52
Welland County	4			19
York "		2		
Durham "			10	
Trent River			54	
Prince Edward County		1	22	
Bay of Quinte			33	
Lennox and Napanee			56	
Frontenac County			78	
Leeds and Lanark			75	
Prescott, Carleton and Russell			13	4
Lake Nipissing	16			
Totals	514	123	473	107

STATEMENT OF REVENUE received from Fisheries Department during the year ended 31st December, 1904.

District.	Name.	Amount.	Total.
		$ c.	$ c.
Lake Nipigon	McKirdy, William	1,075 00	
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District	Nash, John	989 00	
	Perry, John	40 00	
Lake Superior	Guerord, Alex	20 00	
	McComber, Alex	1,605 00	
	VanNorman, R. M	1,949 00	
Lake Huron, North Channel	Oliver, Richard	4,767 00	
Georgian Bay	Howard, Patrick	335 00	
	Johnson, J. A	266 25	
	Labatt. Felix	30 00	
	Pratt, Wiliam	114 00	
	Stephens, James	130 00	
	Waddell, Adam	533 00	
	Free, John	15 00	
	Miller. B. B	135 00	
Lake Huron (proper) and River St. Clair	McAulay, M. A	357 00	
	Stewart, Neil	76 00	
	Yates, James	572 00	
	Steed, James	3,666 00	
Lake St. Clair, Thames River, and Detroit River	Allan, Orlando	320 00	
	Cousineau, J. B	1,080 60	
	Stephens, John E	291 50	
	McRitchie, James	100 50	
	Crotty, John	3 00	
	Corsant, Arthur	5 00	
Lake Erie and Grand River	Lamarsh, Peter	2,576 65	
	Laird, J. K	4,915 00	
	Stewart, William	1,890 00	
	Wonnacott, C. W	4,075 00	
	McCall, George D	1,827 00	
	Farrell, John	638 00	
	Couper, A	1,007 00	
	Ellis, Joseph	416 00	
	Peirsall, T. H	3 00	
	Johnson, Henry	10 00	
Lake Ontario	Hadgraft, Robert	425 00	
	Ogg, Charles	291 00	
	Sargent, William	105 00	
	Walker. R. J	47 00	
	Wood, W. R	133 00	
	Willis, J. M	35 00	
	Freeman, Sylvanus	136 50	
	Clark, Marshall	169 00	
	Cattanach, Donald	310 00	
	Sheppard, H. M	20 00	
	Godwin, W. H	236 00	
Bay of Quinte	McCargar, J. K	230 00	
	Roblin, W. D	139 00	
	Rennie, John	104 00	
	Carried forward	38,213 00	

STATEMENT OF REVENUE—*Concluded.*

District.	Name.	Amount.	Total.
		$ c.	$ c.
Counties:—Frontenac, Leeds, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew, Lanark, Grenville.	*Brought forward*	38,213 00	
	Clyde, George	160 00	
	Craig, William	16 00	
	Flynn, Robert	40 00	
	Donaldson, W. J	5 00	
	Bilton, George	120 00	
	Norris, T. B	5 00	
	Flood, A. J	96 00	
	O'Connor, C. J	80 00	
	Mair, David	30 00	
	Duchesene, Hertel	35 50	
	Loveday, E. T	7 00	
	Barr, Henry	34 00	
	Taylor, Charles	11 00	
	Goulette, O. V	15 00	
	Welsh, W. J	15 00	
	Smith, P. T	70 00	
	Sears, J. L	32 00	
	Woodruff, John	24 00	
	Barstow, J. D	5 00	
	McGowan, J. J	75 00	
Peterborough, Northumberland, Victoria, and other inland counites.	Brady, Nicholas	14 00	
	Brown, John	5 00	
	Gillespie, C. S	272 00	
	Myers, James	10 00	
	Johnstone, Francis	3 00	
	Moore, F. J	25 00	
	Trotter, Alex	53 00	
	McIntyre, A. W	60 00	
	Nicholls, Thomas	18 00	
	Lynch, E. J	3 00	
	Stewart, J. W	18 00	
	Skeen, Alex	17 00	
	VanLuven, H. M	1 00	
	Yelland, J. H	1 00	
River St. Lawrence	Blondin, Isaac	6 75	
	Driscoll, John	20 00	
Lake Simcoe	McNabb, Duncan	17 50	
	McNiven, D	10 00	
Muskoka	Smith, William	15 00	
Nipissing	Armstrong, John	23 00	
	Legault, H. M	8,700 00	
Unclassified		4 50	
Lease of Lakes		1 00	48,385 25
Refunds on account of Revenue:			
W. H. Oldfield, 1903	Simcoe County, Refund	2 11	
Hector Rozel, 1903	Lake Huron, North Channel Refund	250 00	
James Noble, 1903	Lake Huron, North Channel Refund	250 00	502 11
			47,883 14

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, fish caught during

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.			$			$			$
1	Lake of the Woods	4	100	8,000	12	19	3,675	40	22,000	3,025
2	Eagle Lake					7	1,500	16	14,000	1,925
3	Shoal Lake					3	600	7	6,000	850
4	Whitefish Lake					1	125	2	2,000	250
5	Pickerel Lake					1	150	2	2,000	300
6	Gull Lake					1	100	2	1,000	125
7	Big Sandy Lake					1	150	2	2,000	250
8	Lost Lake					1	50	1		
9	Vermillion Lake					1	100	2	2,000	250
10	Wabigoon Lake					2	150	3	2,035	200
11	District lying between the 5th and 7th meridian lines and south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to Whitefish Lake					1	125	3	1,000	50
	Totals	4	100	8,000	12	38	6,725	80	54,035	7,225

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods			165,110	25,620		125,060	66,900
2	Eagle Lake			73,070	1,120		102,170	33,850
3	Shoal Lake			66,730			24,850	21,900
4	Whitefish Lake			9,600	4,300		6,840	800
5	Pickerel Lake						26,270	1,200
6	Gull Lake			900	100			
7	Big Sandy Lake			3,500	9,000		2,650	
8	Lost Lake			260	20		300	700
9	Vermillion Lake			2,200				1,100
10	Wabigoon Lake			750			3,700	6,400
11	District lying between the 5th and 7th meridian lines and south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to Whitefish Lake			4,800	9,600			
	Totals			326,920	49,760		291,840	132,850
	Values			$32,692	$4,976		$29,184	$5,314

FISHERIES.

the quantity and value of all fishing materials also the kinds and quantities of the year 1904.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Number.
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
.....	.....	.....	12	3,500	20	2,100	.....	.....	3	2,560	1	500	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	300	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	75	1	40	11
.....	.....	.....	12	3,500	20	2,100	.....	.....	6	2,875	2	540	

tugs, vessels and boats, fishing material, etc.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout salted.	Whitefish salted.	Value.	Number.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Brls.	Brls.	$ c.	
.....	41,950	.....	.....	1,050	125,750	8,000	2,170	130	.....	.....	49,597	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,990	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,034	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,106	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,675	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,515	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	540	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	860	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,470	11
.....	41,950	.....	.....	3,700	125,750	19,200	2170	130	.....	.....	88,003	
.....	3,356	.....	.....	222	10,060	576	1519	104	.....	.....	88,003	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Superior.			$			$			$
1	Thunder Bay	12	132	12,300	58	48	3,760	50	258,000	13,760
2	Point Mamainse	2	15	2,800	14				48,000	3,100
3	Gros Cap					5	450	8	14,400	1,065
4	Otter Head					2	140	4	8,000	510
5	Michipicoten Island	1	10	3,000	5	3	400	5	29,000	1,900
6	Dog River					1	100	2	6,000	500
7	Gargantua Harbour	1	6	8,000	11	1	50	2	24,100	1,650
8	Goulais Bay					8	750	17	16,000	990
9	Parisian Island					2	250	5	2,000	75
10	Lizzard Islands	1	5	2,500	5					
11	Carribou Island					1	200	2	5,000	250
12	Batchawana Bay	1	15	8,000	11	8	1,150	16	56,000	3,100
	Totals	18	183	36,600	104	79	7,250	111	466,500	26,900

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
	Lake Superior.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	Thunder Bay		176,800	274,900	1,058,750		19,250	300
2	Point Mamainse		500	34,800	88,500		2,000	300
3	Gros Cap			9,700	66,100			
4	Otter Head			1,000	1,500			
5	Michipicoten Island			13,300	102,100		1,500	300
6	Dog River			3,000	7,000			
7	Gargantua Harbour			21,600	145,900			
8	Goulais Bay			21,190	17,850		300	50
9	Parisian Island			6,780	4,200		650	
10	Lizzard Islands			23,000	6,000		2,000	300
11	Carribou Island							
12	Batchawana Bay			27,250	269,550			
	Totals		177,300	436,520	1,767,450		25,700	1,250
	Values		$8,865	$43,652	$176,745		$2,570	$50

FISHERIES.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night Lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
.....	.....	.....	16	3,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,190	1	200	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5,500	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	5	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,000	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	2	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	3	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	500	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	5	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,500	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	31	9,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	13,690	1	200	

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Muskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon Bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Brls.	Brls.	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	691	158	152,707	1
.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,607	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	7,840	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	50	4,000	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	13,202	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,750	7
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	4,444	8
.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,175	9
.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,152	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	3,000	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	751	.....	37,190	12
.....	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	2,293	208	257,067	
.....	$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	$75	.....	.....	$22,930	$2,080	$257,067	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Huron (North Channel.)			$			$			$
1	Tenly Bay					2	150	4	2,000	160
2	Marksville					1	100	2	6,000	200
3	Bruce Mines					2	100	2	4,000	200
4	Thessalon					10	1,550	20	12,000	780
5	Blind River	1	35	6,000	6	2	275	4	2,000	50
6	Cape Smith	1	12	1,000	8					
7	Frasers Bay	1	10	500	6	1	100			
8	Haywood Island	1	30	3,000	12	1	150			
9	Manitowaning Bay	1	24	5,000	6	4	750	6	18,000	900
10	Kagawong	1	15	2,000	4				24,000	2,500
11	Clapperton Island	1	30	2,000	5	4	390	2		
12	Gore Bay	1	30	2,000	6	2	150	3		
13	Meldrum Bay	2	55	9,000	12	1	250	2	48,000	600
14	Mississauga Strait					1	225	2		
15	Cockburn Island	1	35	5,000	6	4	650	8	47,000	3,500
16	Spragg	1	10	1,000	5	7	525	13	30,000	1,300
17	Narrow Island					1	150	3	6,000	100
18	Cutler					4	300	8	24,000	1,200
19	Fitzwilliam Island					9	1,750	19	52,000	2,950
20	Squaw Island	3	60	6,000	18	2	450	4	84,000	6,600
21	Ducks Island	5	120	17,000	30	5	670	10	99,000	5,600
22	South Bay Mouth	2	40	4,000	10	4	650	8	60,000	4,200
23	Killarney	2	45	6,000	12	21	2,325	42	174,000	12,500
24	Bustard Islands	2	60	10,000	10	23	3,075	48	170,000	12,350
	Totals	26	511	79,500	156	111	14,735	210	862,000	55,680

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or dore.	Pike.
	Lake Huron (North Channel.)	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	Tenby Bay			2,580	1,200		90	2,100
2	Marksville			5,000	4,000			
3	Bruce Mines			2,350	4,100			
4	Thessalon			52,510	61,600		24,600	1,200
5	Blind River			5,600	60,300		40,000	
6	Cape Smith			3,600	4,200		29,650	8,050
7	Frasers Bay			27,450	13,400		17,600	2,500
8	Haywood Island			27,450	13,400		17,600	2,500
9	Manitowaning Bay			27,450	79,400		17,600	2,500
10	Kagawong			13,290	73,350		900	
11	Clapperton Island			13,990	86,350		48,400	650
12	Gore Bay	10		5,400	6,850		38,750	1,050
13	Meldrum Bay			9,000	188,000			
14	Mississauga Strait		14,000	10,000			12,000	
15	Cockburn Island			12,150	168,000		1,000	
16	Spragg	600	13,000	10,000	120,000		40,000	
17	Narrow Island	75						
18	Cutler	300						
19	Fitzwilliam Island	800		39,900	196,200			
20	Squaw Island			89,280	198,300			
21	Ducks Island			735,000	120,000			
22	South Bay Mouth			30,000	196,000			
23	Killarney			232,800	415,400		600	200
24	Bustard Islands	1,000	8,000	177,400	91,000		166,600	88,700
	Totals	2,785	35,000	1,532,200	2,101,050		455,390	109,450
	Values	$27,850	1,750	153,220	210,105		45,539	4,378

FISHERIES.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
				$				$		$		$	
			2	500									1
													2
													3
			11	2,600									4
			4	1,000									5
			10	3,000					1	300			6
			5	1,500					1	300	1	400	7
			5	1,500					1	250			8
			5	1,500					1	500	1	400	9
													10
			15	4,000									11
			5	1,500			100	1	2	600			12
													13
			4	1,200									14
			2	400									15
			8	2,000					3	2,300			16
													17
													18
													19
													20
			5	800					1	300			21
													22
													23
											1	10	24
			83	21,500			100	1	10	4,550	3	810	

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Brls.	Brls.	$	
	50									5	525	1
											900	2
											645	3
	5,150					2,500					14,406	4
	1,500						100		20		10,980	5
	7,250				300	400	40				4,711	6
	1,400						50				6,092	7
	1,400						50				6,092	8
	1,400						50		60		13,352	9
											8,754	10
	2,800					800	60			3	15,220	11
	1,900										5,394	12
											19,700	13
											2,900	14
	500								22		18,375	15
	1,500						100		29		24,040	16
											750	17
											3,000	18
											31,610	19
											28,758	20
									12		85,620	21
									66		23,260	22
									22		65,108	23
	14,600				6,900	57,000	1,900	780		20	63,067	24
	39,450				7,200	60,700	2,400	780	228	28	453,259	
	3,156				576	1,821	1,680	624	2,280	280	453,259	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing Material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	Georgian Bay Division.			$			$			$
1	Parry Sound	6	164	10,400	29	26	1,840	55	194,000	18,040
2	Waubashene					2	300	4	10,000	900
3	Victoria Harbour					6	1,180	13	6,500	900
4	Midland					9	1,000	18	3,800	3,000
5	Penetanguishene					11	900	22	5,000	3,500
6	Collingwood	4	110	8,000	25	28	870	71	240,000	7,600
7	Owen Sound	8	149	29,200	40	34	2,040	68	256,000	13,875
8	Colpoys Bay and Tobermory	4	120	12,500	24	21	1,000	45	168,000	15,850
	Totals	22	543	60,100	118	137	9,130	296	883,300	63,665

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels, and

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
	Georgian Bay Division.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Parry Sound			219,580	245,530		7,400	4,200
2	Waubashene			6,500	3,000		5,770	18,950
3	Victoria Harbour	7	300	13,540	3,900		47,200	4,800
4	Midland	163	5,000	20,500	41,000		4,000	6,000
5	Penetanguishene	10	200	4,950	15,900		2,500	7,800
6	Collingwood	61	43,100	53,100	222,960			
7	Owen Sound	7½	16,380	145,550	621,950			
8	Colpoys Bay and Tobermorry	10	5,300	6,950	243,100			
	Totals	258½	70,280	470,670	1,397,340		66,870	41,750
	Values	$2,585	3,514	47,067	139,734		6,687	1,670

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing Material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Huron (Proper).			$			$			$
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton	5	139	20,500	30	27	1,945	44	210,800	22,586
2	Southampton to Goderich	1	20	3,000	5	6	280	13	54,200	2,180
3	Co. Huron, including Grand Bend division	5	49	4,800	22	18	1,355	24	72,200	5,205
4	Bosanquet Township	1	25	3,000	6	11	1,120	23	34,100	1,990
5	Plympton					13	1,370	19	6,000	140
6	Sarnia	1	20	1,500	4	34	1,605	61	18,000	640
	Totals	13	253	32,800	67	109	7,675	184	395,300	32,741

FISHERIES.—*Continued,*

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Fishing Material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses..		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,000	4	1,200	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,000	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,500	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	400	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	925	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	6,825	4	1,200	

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon Bladders.	Trout salted.	Whitefish salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	Brls.	Brls.	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,547	1
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	1,100	13,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,802	2
.....	450	.....	.....	.....	100	3,000	50	.....	1	.....	6,920	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	6,000	.....	.....	410	90	13,930	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300	.....	.....	20	20	3,196	5
.....	15,750	.....	9,400	.....	.....	11,600	3,280	345	101	.....	35,843	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	78,524	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	25,550	8
.....	16,500	.....	9,400	.....	3,800	35,400	3,330	345	638	110	.....	
.....	1,320	.....	282	.....	304	1,062	2,331	276	6,380	1,100	214,312	

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	400	100	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2,800	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	500	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	29	3,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	670	.....	.....	3
3	225	65	4	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	600	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	17	4,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	32	8,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	750	.....	.....	6
4	625	165	74	17,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	5,320	.....	.....	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or dore.	Pike.
	Lake Huron (Proper).	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton	308	75,900	6,000	612,400	.....	100	.....
2	Southampton to Goderich	144	300	500	103,600	.....	.....	.....
3	Co. Huron, including Grand Bend division	5	156,600	34,050	141,980	.....	108,650	.....
4	Bosanquet Township	.....	7,700	3,700	13,600	.....	65,300	.....
5	Plympton	.....	16,800	.....	100	.....	73,250	.....
6	Sarnia	.....	124,700	2,250	3,550	.....	137,500	.....
	Totals	457	382,000	46,500	875,230	.....	384,800	.....
	Values	$4,570	19,100	4,650	87,523	.....	38,480	.....

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake St. Clair.			$			$				$
1	River St. Clair	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	473	58	.....	.....	.....
2	Thames River	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	2,952	64	*19	.....	*47 00
3	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River	5	13	2,150	9	96	2,861	181	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	5	13	2,150	9	139	6,286	303	*19	.....	*47 00

*Dip nets.

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or dore.	Pike.
	Lake St. Clair.	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	River St. Clair	.....	6,700	.....	100	.....	117,290	1,350
2	Thames River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,100	1,750
3	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River	.....	1,100	34,950	.....	.....	85,500	26,650
	Totals	.....	7,800	34,950	100	.....	228,890	29,750
	Values	.....	$390	3,495	10	.....	22,889	1,190

FISHERIES.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	$ c.	
.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	200	.....	239	.....	71,445 00	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	14,065 00	2
.....	5,750	.....	3,600	.....	.....	18,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,459 00	3
.....	2,450	.....	3,300	.....	450	6,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,165 00	4
.....	3,300	.....	1,900	.....	.....	10,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,811 00	5
.....	26,100	.....	1,200	.....	200	36,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,791 00	6
.....	38,100	.....	10,000	.....	650	76,100	200	.....	459	.....	.....	
.....	3,048	.....	300	.....	52	2,283	140	.....	4,590	.....	164,736 00	

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
18	1,402	1,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	200	.....	.....	1
19	1,508	730	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
38	4,170	2,600	10	2,450	106	5,045	3,100	124	10	1,350	34	4,975	3
75	7,080	4,394	10	2,450	106	5,045	3,900	145	11	1,550	34	4,975	

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	$	
.....	6,250	.....	3,400	.....	200	80,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,173	1
.....	.....	.....	100	.....	3,600	98,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,920	2
.....	32,875	.....	54,800	.....	32,625	410,600	1,040	.....	.....	.....	33,096	3
.....	39,125	.....	58,300	.....	36,425	589,800	1,040	.....	.....	.....	54,189	
.....	3,130	.....	1,749	.....	2,914	17,694	728	.....	.....	.....	54,189	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing Material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Erie.			$			$			$
1	Pelee Island	5	120	19,950	52	15	820	20	24,000	5,346
2	County of Essex	1	98	8,000	7	63	5,750	74	17,500	1,356
3	County of Kent	3	230	13,862	21	68	8,545	86	8,000	2,765
4	County of Elgin	5	64	11,200	17	54	9,945	103	80,000	4,540
5	Houghton	2	25	3,000	10	2	125	5	10,000	625
6	Walsingham	1	8	2,500	5	18	650	41	8,000	400
7	Long Point	2	32	4,000	13	5	190	10	24,000	2,200
8	Walpole	1	10	1,100	6	5	800	9	10,000	450
9	Charlotteville					29	1,730	69	22,000	555
10	Rainham	1	5	500	4	7	305	9	28,000	280
11	Inner Bay					9	230	11		
12	Cayuga, to and including Grand River	3	75	13,500	23	17	355	20	38,030	6,400
13	Port Maitland to Port Colborne	6	50	4,800	23	20	347	22	46,200	6,862
14	Port Colborne to Niagara Falls					35	1,425	29	60,700	2,813
	Totals	30	717	82,412	181	329	30,567	467	376,430	34,592

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
	Lake Erie.	bls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	Pelee Island		234,000	22,150			20,000	40,050
1	County of Essex		98,200	69,000			76,900	145,900
2	County of Kent		422,900	49,700			85,400	720,850
3	County of Elgin		891,000	52,200			286,000	128,450
4	Houghton		93,900	5,900			450	30,100
5	Walsingham		122,400				12,100	11,100
6	Long Point		226,500	12,850	200		164,100	2,000
7	Walpole	20	105,800	11,000			88,200	100
8	Charlotteville		6,300				19,450	5,000
9	Rainham		7,800	26,700			22,100	
10	Inner Bay							
11	Cayuga, to and including Grand River		272,400	76,550			163,300	1,300
12	Port Maitland to Port Colborne		152,600	34,750			87,750	68,100
13	Port Colborne to Niagara Falls		10,500				38,000	6,000
14								
	Totals	20	2,644,300	360,800	200		1,063,750	1,158,950
	Values	$200	132,215	36,080	20		106,375	46,358

FISHERIES.—*Continued.*

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.— *Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	.....	25	23	6,650	2	60	1,000	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
9	200	175	56	19,950	4	80	200	2	10	3,440	.....	.....	2
3	800	275	96	38,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	17,050	7	1,350	3
.....	.....	.....	68	22,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	11,900	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	4	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	700	.....	.....	5
10	3,800	1,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	500	.....	.....	6
1	400	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	10	2	1,200	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	8	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,625	.....	.....	8
12	4,800	1,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	625	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	8	2,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
5	345	205	5	1,450	*52	*168	.....	.....	6	2,175	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	16	3,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,400	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	4	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
41	10,345	3,450	288	98,300	6	140	3,000	45	98	48,615	7	1,350	

*Dip Nets.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.— *Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon Bladders.	Trout Salted.	Whitefish Salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	$	
.....	6,500	.....	33,200	.....	18,450	37,300	580	.....	.....	.....	22,034	1
.....	11,800	.....	138,100	.....	7,100	214,900	930	10	.....	.....	38,097	2
.....	12,900	.....	206,000	.....	1,250	110,000	370	.....	.....	.....	74,360	3
.....	11,350	.....	59,200	.....	2,950	34,100	890	.....	.....	.....	88,074	4
.....	700	.....	9,600	.....	200	1,600	160	.....	.....	.....	7,054	5
.....	.....	.....	62,600	2,100	2,600	109,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,268	6
.....	.....	.....	8,600	.....	1,800	5,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,690	7
.....	7,850	.....	1,000	.....	.....	5,800	90	150	.....	.....	16,429	8
.....	.....	.....	22,800	.....	2,950	139,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,568	9
.....	12,050	.....	5,300	.....	50	5,700	430	30	.....	.....	6,893	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	728	11
.....	6,950	.....	23,400	.....	50	49,500	270	25	.....	.....	40,613	21
.....	25,275	.....	18,700	.....	225	57,600	960	.....	.....	8	27,685	13
.....	16,700	.....	9,300	.....	150	14,700	1,500	1,130	.....	.....	8,587	14
.....	112,075	.....	597,800	2,100	46,875	785,800	6,180	1,345	.....	8	381,080	
.....	8,966	.....	17,934	126	3,750	23,574	4,326	1,076	.....	80	381,080	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material,								
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Ontario.									
1	Lincoln County	2	48	3,200	7	49	5,155	76	131.450	6,424
2	Wentworth County	....	....	....	....	13	2,775	24	46,000	1,795
3	Halton "	....	....	....	....	19	2,775	36	64,500	3,300
4	Peel "	....	....	....	....	4	1,050	6	8,000	700
5	York "	....	....	....	....	15	2,300	23	47,100	3,150
6	Ontario County, exclusive of Township of Reach	1	3	600	2	5	120	10	7,075	330
7	Counties of Durham and Northumberland	....	....	....	....	24	1,050	27	94,800	820
8	Rice Lake and Trent River	....	....	....	....	18	219	30	.....	.....
9	Prince Edward County	....	....	....	....	37	843	53	9,200	838
10	Bay of Quinte	....	....	....	....	18	950	38	15,600	2,000
11	Lennox and Napanee	....	....	....	....	23	315	32	750	58
12	Amherst Island	....	....	....	....	35	1,150	59	14,960	2,131
13	Wolfe Island and vicinity	....	....	....	....	23	335	27	3,590	200
	Totals	3	51	3,800	9	283	19,037	441	443,025	21,776

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or dore.	Pike.
	Lake Ontario.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	Lincoln County	.....	450,700	4,650	11,050	.....	54,150	2,000
2	Wentworth County	.....	178,500	21,500	8,600	.....	200	.....
3	Halton "	.....	101,000	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....
4	Peel "	.....	10,000	3,000	3,500	.....	.....	250
5	York "	.....	41,100	6,800	2,500	.....	200	50
6	Ontario County, exclusive of Township of Reach	.....	16,100	1,650	90	.....	.....	50
7	Counties of Durham and Northumberland	.....	31,200	2,300	12,450	.....	150	31,800
8	Rice Lake and Trent River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
9	Prince Edward County	.....	37,600	31,600	34,060	.....	100	10,200
10	Bay of Quinte	.....	9,000	70,000	.....	.....	10,000	130,000
11	Lennox and Napanee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,300
12	Amherst Island	.....	11,400	49,150	7,650	.....	4,350	5,700
13	Wolfe Island and vicinity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	13,700
	Totals	.....	886,600	190,650	83,900	.....	69,650	222,300
	Values	.....	$44,330	19,065	8,390	.....	6,965	8,892

FISHERIES.—*Continued.*

vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc., for 1905.

Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Other fixtures used in fishing. Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value.	No.	Value,	No.	Value.	
.....	.....	.....	§15	45	†3	450	.....	.....	1	50	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	*121	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	485	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	960	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	50	1	100	.....	.....	4
2	120	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	600	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	167	.....	.....	2	325	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	950	.....	.....	13	249	.....	.....	8
1	120	40	.....	.....	22	490	.....	.....	5	135	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	495	.....	.....	5	250	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	460	.....	.....	2	200	.....	.....	13
3	120	75	.....	.....	217	3,467	100	50	39	3,354	.....	.....	

§ Dip-nets. * Spears. † Machines.

vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc., for 1905.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and course fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout salted.	Whitefish salted.	Value. $	Number.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Brls.	Brls.		
.....	3,400	.....	33,200	.....	2,350	5,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,227	1
.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	50	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,214	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,050	3
.....	.....	350	400	.....	250	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,222	4
.....	300	.....	200	.....	100	3,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,141	5
.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	984	6
.....	.....	.....	17,800	.....	7,250	118,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000	7
.....	.....	.....	3,600	.....	28,200	14,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800	8
.....	350	300	31,000	.....	15,150	46,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,459	9
.....	.....	30,000	50,000	.....	40,000	90,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,850	10
.....	.....	8,850	42,400	.....	47,900	19,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,361	11
.....	.....	.....	10,300	.....	50	50,500	.....	.....	1	.....	8,751	12
.....	.....	6,000	20,100	.....	64,000	49,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,166	13
.....	4,050	45,500	213,100	.....	205,300	423,400	.....	.....	1	.....	126,225	
.....	324	2,730	6,393	.....	16,424	12·702	.....	.....	10	.....	126,225	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
				$			$			$
1	Frontenac County					123	1,622	207	5,711	591
2	Leeds and Lanark,					41	355	64	210	53
3	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties	1	3	450	2	36	600	36	1,000	100
4	Renfrew County					30	165	31	1,125	165
5	Nipissing District	6	15	7,700	14	22	1,600	23	1,400	675
	Totals	7	18	8,150	16	252	4,342	361	9,446	1,584

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Frontenac County	9	14,400	140	400		50	32,100
2	Leeds and Lanark		1,000					8,700
3	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties						4,000	10,000
4	Renfrew County			300			700	3,900
5	Nipissing District		33,900	74,650			40,900	24,700
	Totals	9	49,300	75,090	400		45,650	79,400
	Values	$90	2,465	7,509	40		4,565	3,176

FISHERIES.—*Continued.*

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1905.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Number.
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	1,108	.....	.....	1	110	.....	.....	2
*4	.....	8	.....	.....	13	200	1,558	78	22	1,800	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	16	4,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	520	.....	.....	5
*4	.....	8	16	4,686	124	1,924	1,758	81	29	2,430	.....	.....	

*Dip nets.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1905.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	$	
.....	.....	.....	3,400	.....	31,950	14,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,255	1
.....	.....	.....	25,000	.....	47,500	5,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,113	2
.....	3,500	.....	5,200	.....	14,200	56,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,079	3
.....	.....	.....	200	.....	500	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	314	4
.....	189,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,600	13,850	.....	.....	.....	39,597	5
.....	192,700	.....	34,000	.....	94,150	95,000	13,850	.....	.....	.....	54,358	
.....	15,416	.....	1,020	.....	7,532	2,850	9,695	.....	.....	.....	54,358	

ONTARIO

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.				Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.		Yards.	Value.
				$			$				
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District	4	100	8,000	12	38	6,725	80	....	54,035	7,225
2	Lake Superior	18	183	36,600	104	79	7,250	111	....	466,500	26,900
3	Lake Huron (North Channel)	26	511	79,500	156	111	14,735	210	....	862,000	55,680
4	Georgian Bay	22	543	60,100	118	137	9,130	296	....	883,300	63,665
5	Lake Huron (Proper)	13	253	32,800	67	109	7,675	184	....	395,300	32,741
6	Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River	5	13	2,150	9	139	6,286	303	§19	.....	§47
7	Lake Erie	30	717	82,412	181	329	30,567	467	....	376,430	34,592
8	Lake Ontario	3	51	3,800	9	283	19,037	441	....	443,025	21,776
9	Frontenac County	....	.....	.....	.....	123	1,622	207	....	5,711	591
19	Leeds and Lanark	....	.....	.....	.....	41	355	64	....	210	53
11	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties	1	3	450	2	36	600	36	....	1,000	100
12	Renfrew County	....	.....	.....	.....	30	165	31	....	1,125	165
13	Nipissing District	6	15	7,700	14	22	1,600	23	....	1,400	675
	Totals	128	2,389	313,512	672	1477	105,747	2,453		3,490,036	244,163

§ Dip-nets.

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District	.....	.....	326,920	49,760	.....	291,840	132,850
2	Lake Superior	.....	177,300	436,520	1,767,450	.....	25,700	1,250
3	Lake Huron (North Channel)	2,785	35,000	1,532,200	2,101,050	.....	455,390	109,450
4	Georgian Bay	258½	70,280	470,670	1,397,340	.....	66,870	41,750
5	Lake Huron (Proper)	457	382,000	46,500	875,230	.....	384,800	.....
6	Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River	.....	7,800	34,950	100	.....	228,890	29,750
7	Lake Erie	20	2,644,300	360,800	200	.....	1,063,750	1,158,950
8	Lake Ontario	.....	886,600	190,650	83,900	.....	69,650	222,300
9	Frontenac County	9	14,400	140	400	.....	50	32,100
10	Leeds and Lanark	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,700
11	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	10,000
12	Renfrew County	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	700	3,900
13	Nipissing District	.....	33,900	74,650	.....	.....	40,900	24,700
	Totals	3,529½	4,252,580	3,474,300	6,275,430	.....	2,632,540	1,775,700
	Values	$35,295	212,629	347,430	627,543	.....	263,254	71,028

FISHERIES.—*Continued.*

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1904.

Seines			Pound-Nets.		Hoop Nets.		Night Lines.		Other Fixtures Used in Fishing. Freezers and Ice Houses		Piers and Wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
.....	.....	.....	12	3,500	20	2,100	.....	.....	6	2,875	2	540	1
.....	.....	.....	31	9,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	13,690	1	200	2
.....	.....	.....	83	21,500	.....	.....	100	1	10	4'550	3	810	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	6,825	4	1,200	4
4	625	165	74	17,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	5,320	.....	.....	5
75	7,080	4,394	10	2,450	106	5,045	3,900	145	11	1,550	34	4,975	6
41	10,345	3,450	288	98,300	6	140	3,000	45	98	40,415	7	1,350	7
3	240	35	†3	450	217	3,467	100	50	39	3,354	*121	121	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	1,108	.....	.....	1	110	.....	.....	10
§4	.....	8	.....	.....	13	200	1,558	78	22	1,800	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	16	4,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	520	.....	.....	13
123	18,298	8,844	514	156,560	473	12,676	8,858	322	238	81,009	51	9,075	

†Machines *Spear

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1904.—*Continued.*

Muskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and Coarse Fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon Bladders.	Trout, Salted.	Whitefish, Salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	$	
.....	41,950	.....	.....	3,700	125,750	19,200	2,170	130	.....	.....	88,003	1
.....	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	2,293	208	257,067	2
.....	39,450	.....	.....	.....	7,200	60,700	2,400	780	228	28	453,259	3
.....	16,500	.....	9,400	.....	3,800	35,400	3,330	345	638	110	214,312	4
.....	38,100	.....	10,000	.....	650	76,100	200	.....	459	.....	164,736	5
.....	39,125	.....	58,300	.....	36,425	589,800	1,040	.....	.....	.....	54,189	6
.....	112,075	.....	597,800	2,100	46,875	785,800	6,180	1,345	.....	8	381,080	7
.....	4,050	45,500	213,100	.....	205,300	423,400	.....	.....	1	.....	126,225	8
.....	.....	.....	3,400	.....	31,950	14,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,255	9
.....	.....	.....	25,200	.....	47,500	5,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,113	10
.....	3,500	.....	5,200	.....	14,200	56,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,079	11
.....	.....	.....	200	.....	500	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	314	12
.....	189,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,600	13,850	.....	.....	.....	39,597	13
.....	485,200	45,500	922,600	5,800	520,150	2,087,900	29,170	2,600	3,619	354	1,793,229	
.....	38,816	2,730	27,678	348	41,612	62,637	20,419	2,080	36,190	3,540	1,793,229	

Comparative Statement of yield 1903, 1904, According to Districts.

		1903	1904	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District:					
Whitefish	lbs.	330,940	326,920		4,020
Trout	"	95,080	49,760		45,320
Pickerel	"	134,700	291,840	157,140	
Pike	"	79,200	132,850	53,650	
Maskinonge	"				
Sturgeon	"	31,050	41,950	10,900	
Tullibee	"	13,200	3,700		9,500
Catfish	"	165,500	125,750		39,750
Coarse fish	"		19,200	19,200	
Caviare	"	1,180	2,170	990	
Bladders	"		130	130	
Lake Superior:					
Herring	lbs.	29,500	177,300	147,800	
Whitefish	"	563,950	436,520		127,430
Trout	"	1,641,600	1,767,450	125,850	
Pickerel	"	47,400	25,700		21,700
Pike	"	3,650	1,250		2,400
Sturgeon	"	4,000	1,250		2,750
Perch	"				
Coarse fish	"	4,200	2,500		1,700
Caviare	"				
Trout	bbls.	593	2,293	1,700	
Whitefish	"		208	208	
Lake Huron, N. C.:					
Herring	bbls.	1,640	2,785	1,145	
"	lbs.	15,000	35,000	20,000	
Whitefish	"	811,980	1,532,200	720,220	
Trout	"	1,713,660	2,101,050	387,390	
Pickerel	"	648,150	455,390		192,760
Pike	"	69,550	109,450	39,900	
Sturgeon Bladders	"		780	780	
Sturgeon	"	27,450	39,450	12,000	
Perch	"				
Catfish	"	4,500	7,200	2,700	
Coarse fish	"	12,450	60,700	48,250	
Caviare	"	815	2,400	1,585	
Trout	bbls.	1,689	228		1,461
Whitefish	"	103	28		75
Georgian Bay:					
Herring	bbls.	212	258½	46½	
"	lbs.	78,975	70,280		8,695
Whitefish	"	467,080	470,670	3,590	
Trout	"	1,213,190	1,397,340	184,150	
Pickerel	"	101,220	66,870		34,350
Pike	"	50,200	41,750		8,450
Sturgeon	"	23,200	16,500		6,700
Perch	"	10,000	9,400		600
Catfish	"	3,050	3,800	750	
Coarse fish	"	45,850	35,400		10,450
Whitefish	bbls.	65	345	280	
Trout	"	520	638	118	
Caviare	"	4,935	3,330		1,605
Sturgeon Bladders	"		345	345	
Lake Huron (proper):					
Herring	bbls.	1,381	457		924
"	lbs.	122,725	382,000	259,275	
Whitefish	"	19,630	46,500	26,870	
Trout	"	1,048,810	875,230		173,580
Pickerel	"	240,920	384,800	143,880	
Pike	"	3,400			3,400
Sturgeon	"	26,525	38,100	12,575	
Perch	"	9,600	10,000	400	
Catfish	"	1,250	650		600
Coarse fish	"	68,400	76,100	7,700	
Caviare	"	915	200		715
Whitefish	bbls.	4			4
Trout	"	718	459		259
Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River:					
Whitefish	lbs.		34,950	34,950	
Herring	bbls.				
"	lbs.	3,850	7,800	3,950	
Eels	"				
Pickerel	"	227,870	228,890	1,020	
Pike	"	23,775	29,750	5,975	
Sturgeon	"	42,900	39,125		3,775
Perch	"	44,000	58,300	14,300	
Catfish	"	33,675	36,425	2,750	
Coarse fish	"	577,000	589,800	12,800	
Caviare	"	2,270	1,040		1,230

Comparative Statement of yield, 1903, 1904, according to Districts.—*Con.*

		1903	1904	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake Erie:					
Herring	bbls.		20	20	
"	lbs.	1,725,425	2,644,300	918,875	
Whitefish	"	303,280	306,800	57,520	
Trout	"	2,870	200		2,670
Bass (white)	"	6,050			6,050
Pickerel	"	1,118,380	1,063,750		54,630
Pike	"	864,625	1,158,950	294,325	
Sturgeon	"	134,850	112,075		22,775
Perch	"	418,200	597,800	179,600	
Tullibee	"	2,550	2,100		450
Catfish	"	42,125	46,875	4,750	
Coarse fish	"	784,050	785,800	1,750	
Caviare	"	6,715	6,180		35
Sturgeon bladders	"	560	1,345	785	
Lake Ontario:					
Herring	bbls.	5			5
"	lbs.	1,087,400	886,600		200,800
Whitefish	"	96,980	190,650	93,676	
Trout	"	71,260	83,900	12,640	
Pickerel	"	61,510	69,650	8,140	
Pike	"	345,500	222,300		123,200
Sturgeon	"	11,500	4,050		7,450
Eels	"	37,850	45,500	7,650	
Perch	"	360,100	213,100		147,000
Catfish	"	286,150	205,300		80,850
Coarse fish	"	399,100	423,400	24,300	
Caviare	"				
Bladders	"				
Tullibee	"	6,500			6,500
Trout	"	2	1		1
Nipissing District:					
Herring	bbls.				
"	lbs.	15,950	33,900	17,950	
Whitefish	"	20,600	74,650	54,050	
Trout	"				
Pickerel	"	18,010	40,900	22,890	
Pike	"	15,350	24,700	9,350	
Catfish	"				
Sturgeon	"	191,250	189,200		2,050
Perch	"				
Coarse fish	"	22,500	17,600		5,000
Caviare	"	13,720	13,850	130	
Bladders	"	150			150
Trout	"	2			2
Inland Waters:					
Herring	bbls.	13½	9		4½
"	lbs.	9,325	15,400	6,075	
Whitefish	"	580	440		140
Trout	"	840	400		440
Pickerel	"	6,380	4,750		1,630
Pike	"	84,075	54,700		29,375
Sturgeon	"	1,525	3,500	1,975	
Eels	"				
Perch	"	26,800	34,000	7,200	
Catfish	"	165,500	64,150		101,350
Coarse fish	"	67,250	77,400	10,150	
Caviare	"				

Comparative Statement of the yield of the Fisheries of the Province.

Kinds of Fish.	1903.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
Whitefish ..... lbs ..	2,632,770	3,474,300	841,530	
" (salted) ..... " ..	34,400	70,800	36,400	
Herring ..... " ..	3,088,150	4,252,580	1,164,430	
" (salted) ..... " ..	653,700	705,900	52,200	
Trout ..... " ..	5,787,310	6,275,430	488,120	
" (salted) ..... " ..	704,800	723,800	19,000	
Bass* ..... " ..	6,050	.....	.....	6,050
Pickerel ..... " ..	2,604,540	2,632,540	28,000	
Pike ..... " ..	1,539,325	1,775,700	236,375	
Sturgeon ..... " ..	494,250	485,200	.....	9,050
Caviare ..... " ..	30,550	29,170	.....	1,380
Eels ..... " ..	37,950	45,500	7,550	
Perch ..... " ..	868,700	922,600	53,900	
Catfish ..... " ..	701,750	520,150	.....	181,600
Coarse fish ..... " ..	1,987,000	2,087,900	100,900	
Tullibee ..... " ..	22,250	5,800	.....	16,450
Bladders ..... " ..	710	2,600	1,890	
Total	21,194,205	24,009,970	3,030,295	214,530
Total Increase 1904		.....	2,815,765	.....

Note—Black.

RECAPITULATION

Of fishing tugs, boats, nets, etc., employed in the Province for the year 1904.

Articles.	Value.	Articles	Value.
	$		$
128 tugs, 2,389 tons 672 men	313,512	75 dip net	213
1,477 boats, 2,453 men	105,747	8,858 hooks and set lines ..	322
3,490,036 yards of gill nets	244,163	238 freezers and ice houses.	81,009
123 seines, 14,378 yards	6,804	51 piers and wharves	9,075
514 pound nets	156,560	3 machines	450
473 hoop-nots	13,121	121 spears	121
			$931,097

Statement of the yield and the value of the Fisheries of the Province for the year 1904.

Kind of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		$ c.	$
Whitefish ..... bbls ..	354	10 00	3,540
" ..... lbs ..	3,474,300	10	347,430
Trout ..... bbls ..	3,619	10 00	36,190
" ..... lbs ..	6,275,430	10	627,543
Herring ..... bbls ..	3,529½	10 00	35,295
" ..... lbs ..	4,252,580	05	212,629
Bass (white) ..... " ..	.....	08	
Pickerel ..... " ..	2,632,540	10	263,254
Pike ..... " ..	1,775,700	04	71,028
Sturgeon ..... " ..	485,200	08	38,816
Caviare ..... " ..	29,170	70	20,419
Bladders ..... " ..	2,600	80	2,080
Eels ..... " ..	45,500	06	2,730
Perch ..... " ..	922,600	03	27,678
Catfish ..... " ..	520,150	08	41,612
Coarse fish ..... " ..	2,087,900	03	62,637
Tullibee ..... " ..	5,800	06	348
Total	.....	.....	$1,793,229

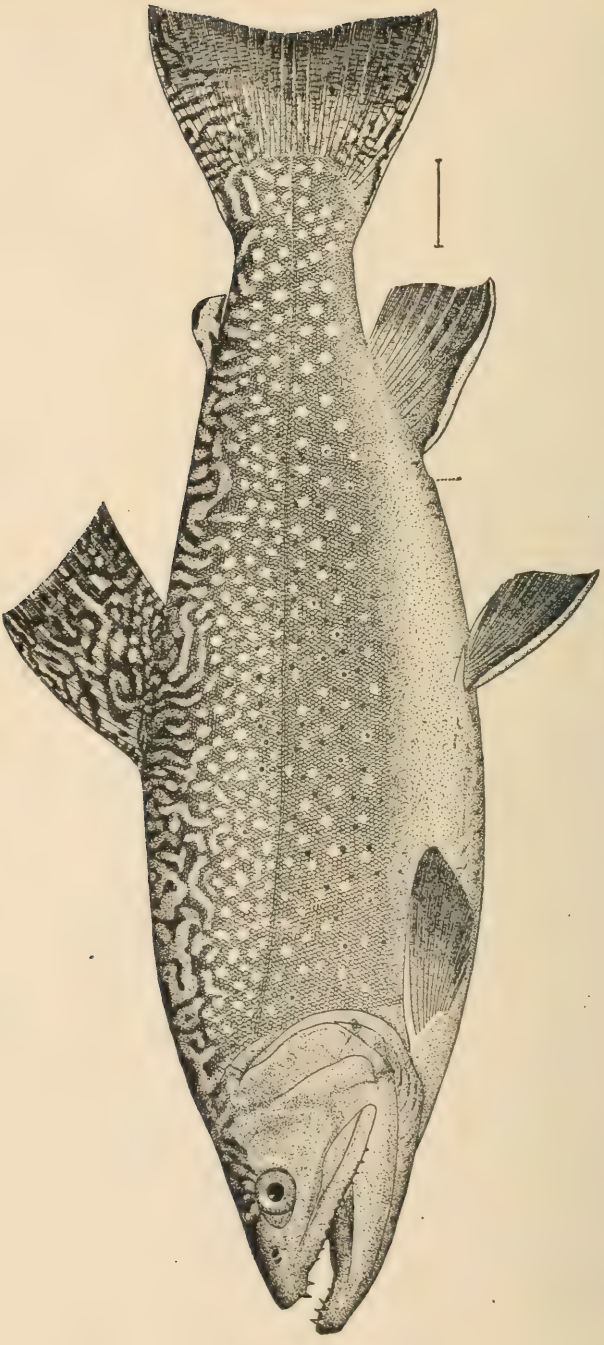
Value of Ontario Fisheries from 1870 to 1904 inclusive.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
		Brought forward	$10,228,696
1870	$ 264,982	1887	1,531,850
1871	193,524	1888	1,839,869
1872	267,633	1889	1,963,123
1873	293,091	1890	2,009,637
1874	446,267	1891	1,806,389
1875	453,194	1892	2,042,198
1876	437,229	1893	1,694,930
1877	438,223	1894	1,659,968
1878	348,122	1895	1,584,473
1879	367,133	1896	1,605,674
1880	444,491	1897	1,289,822
1881	509,903	1898	1,433,631
1882	825,457	1899	1,477,815
1883	1,027,033	1900	1,333,293
1884	1,133,724	1901	1,428,078
1885	1,342,692	1902	1,265,705
1886	1,435,998	1903	1,535,144
		1904	1,793,524
Carried forward	$10,228,696	Total	$39,523,524

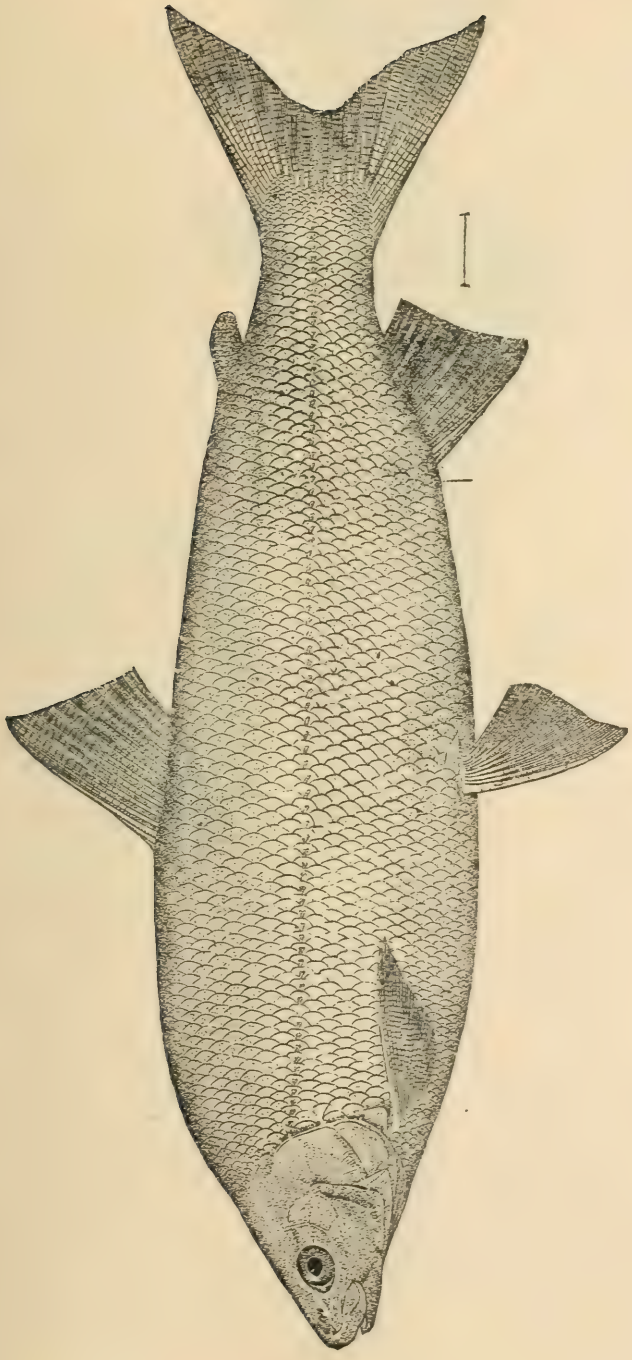
Statement showing the number of fry distributed in the waters of the Province by the Federal Government from Dominion hatcheries.

Years.	Newcastle Hatchery.	Sandwich Hatchery.	Ottawa Hatchery.	Total.
1868-73	1,070,000			1,070,000
1874	350,000			350,000
1875	650,000			650,000
1876	700,000	8,000,000		8,700,000
1877	1,300,000	8,000,000		9,300,000
1878	2,605,000	20,000,000		22,605,000
1879	2,602,700	12,000,000		14,602,700
1880	1,923,000	13,500,000		15,424,000
1881	3,300,000	16,000,000		19,300,000
1882	4,841,000	44,000,000		48,841,000
1883	6,053,000	72,000,000		78,053,000
1884	8,800,000	37,000,000		45,800,000
1885	5,700,000	68,000,000		73,700,000
1886	6,451,000	57,000,000		63,451,000
1887	5,130,000	56,500,000		61,630,000
1888	8,076,000	56,000,000		64,076,000
1889	5,846,500	21,000,000		26,846,500
1890	7,736,000	52,000,000	5,732,000	65,468,000
1891	7,807,500	75,000,000	7,043,000	89,850,500
1892	4,823,500	44,500,000	4,909,000	54,232,500
1893	9,835,000	68,000,000	6,208,000	84,043,000
1894	6,000,000	47,000,000	4,480,000	57,480,000
1895	6,000,000	73,000,000	3,210,000	82,210,000
1896	5,200,000	61,000,000	3,950,000	70,150,000
1897	4,200,000	72,000,000	4,100,000	80,300,000
1898	4,325,000	71,000,000	3,020,000	78,345,000
1899	4,050,000	73,000,000	3,700,000	80,750,000
1900	5,175,000	90,000,000	3,450,000	98,625,000
1901	5,900,000	67,000,000	3,014,000	75,914,000
1902	650,000	100,000,000	1,245,500	101,895,000
1903	2,500,000	90,000,000	1,201,000	93,701,000
1904	1,475,000	75,000,000	877,000	77,352,000
Total	141,075,200	1,547,500,000	56,139,500	1,652,214,200

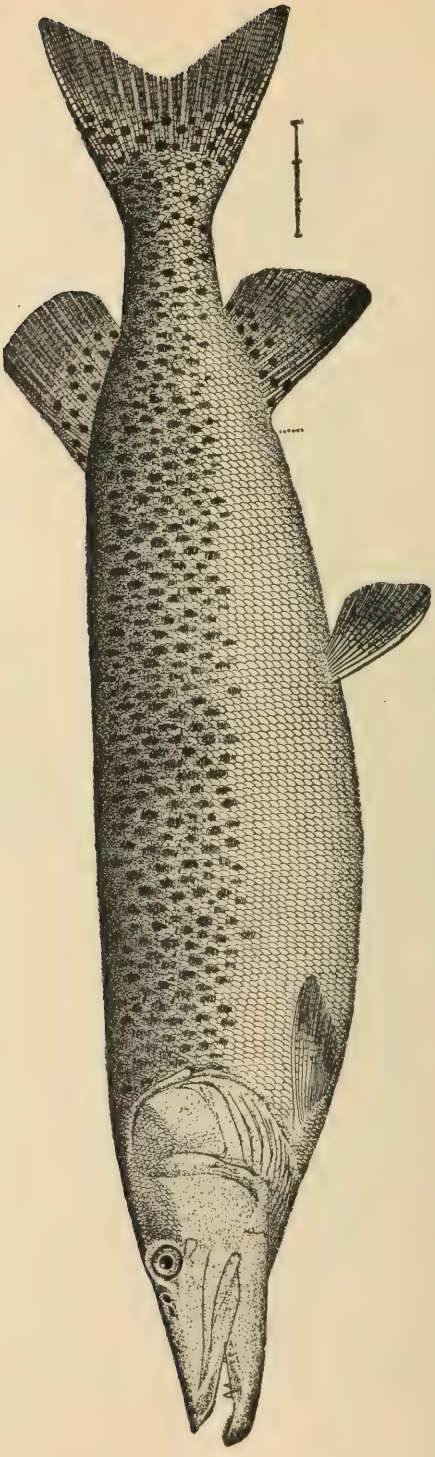
The above figures are taken from the report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.



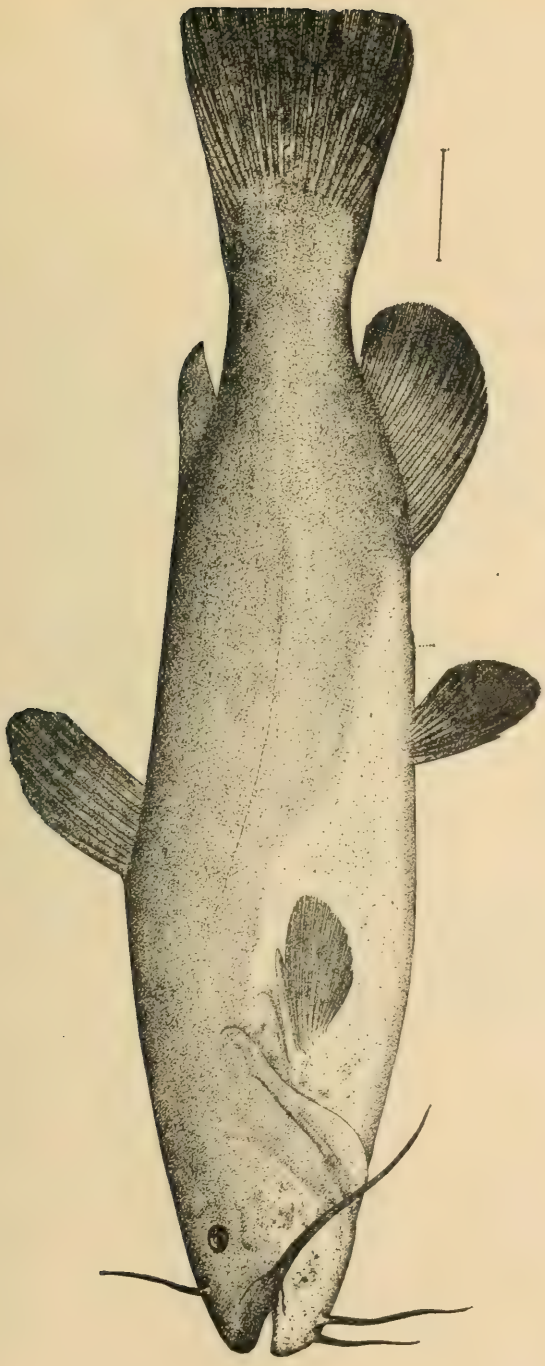
Brook Trout. (*Salvelinus fontinalis.*)



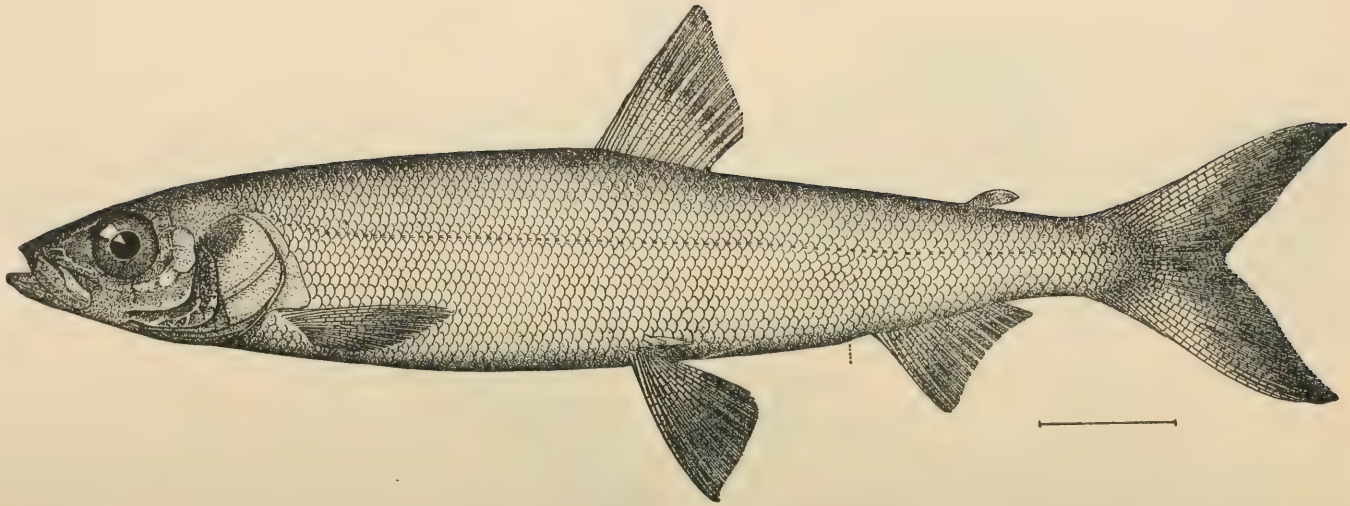
Whitefish. (*Coregonus clupeiformis.*)



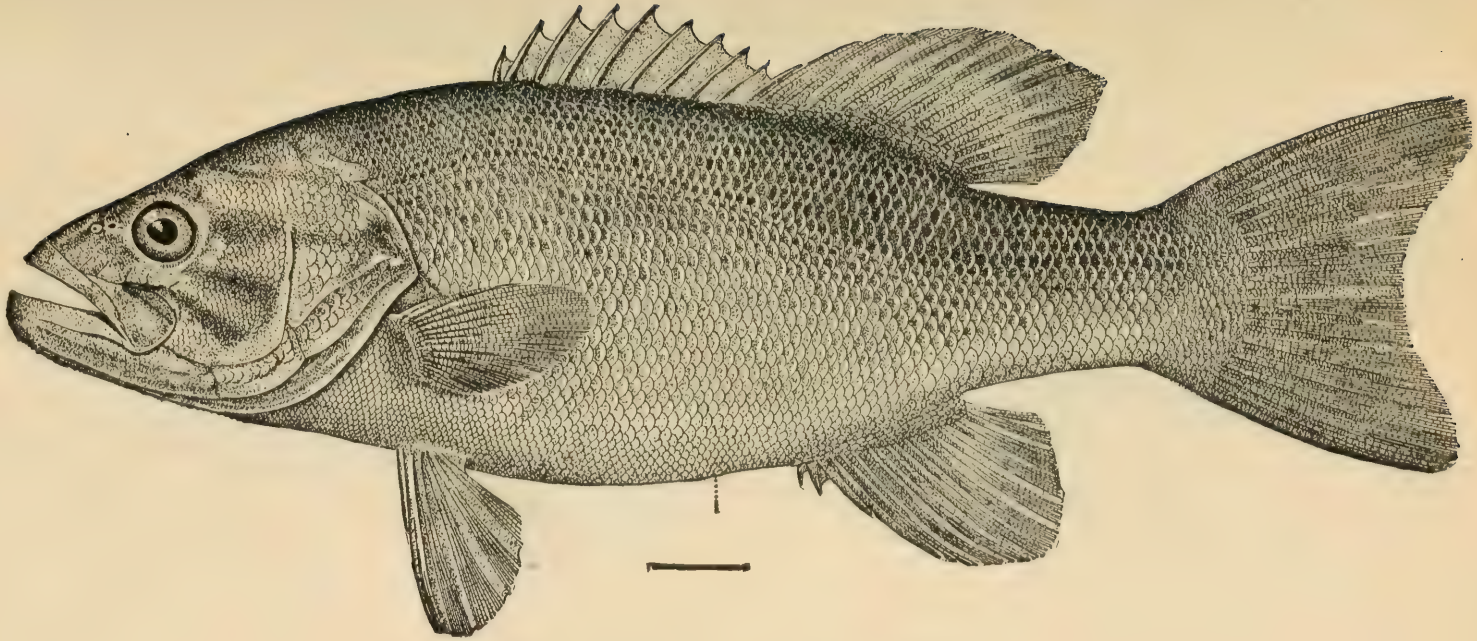
Maskinonge. (*Esox nobilior.*)



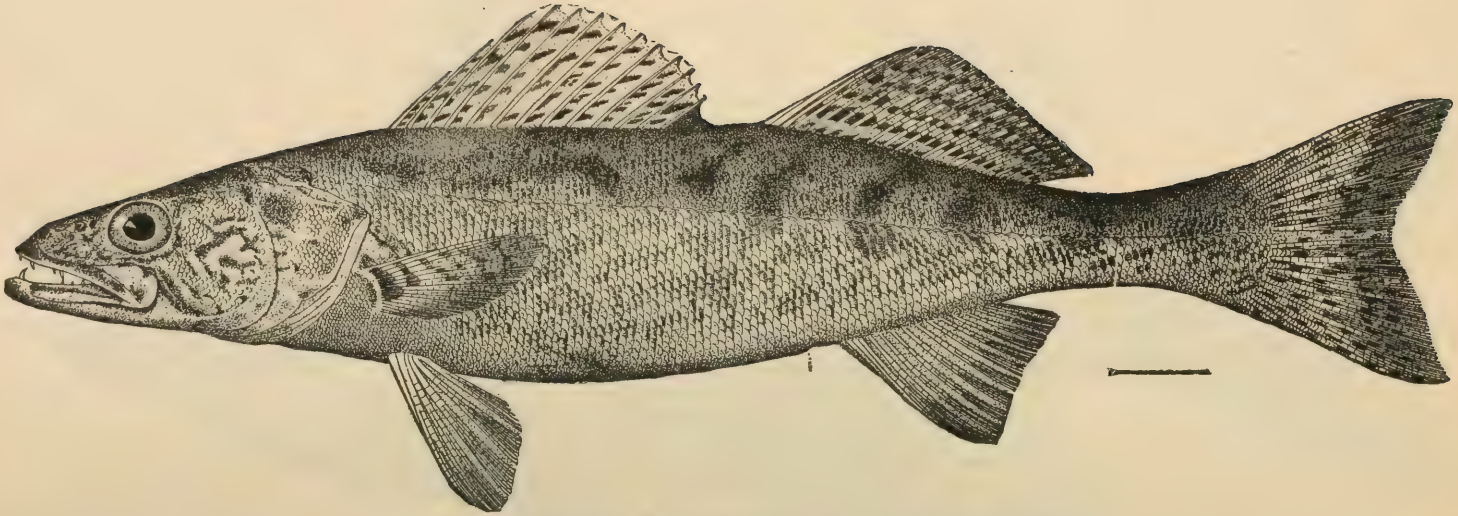
Bullhead. (*Amiurus vulgaris.*)



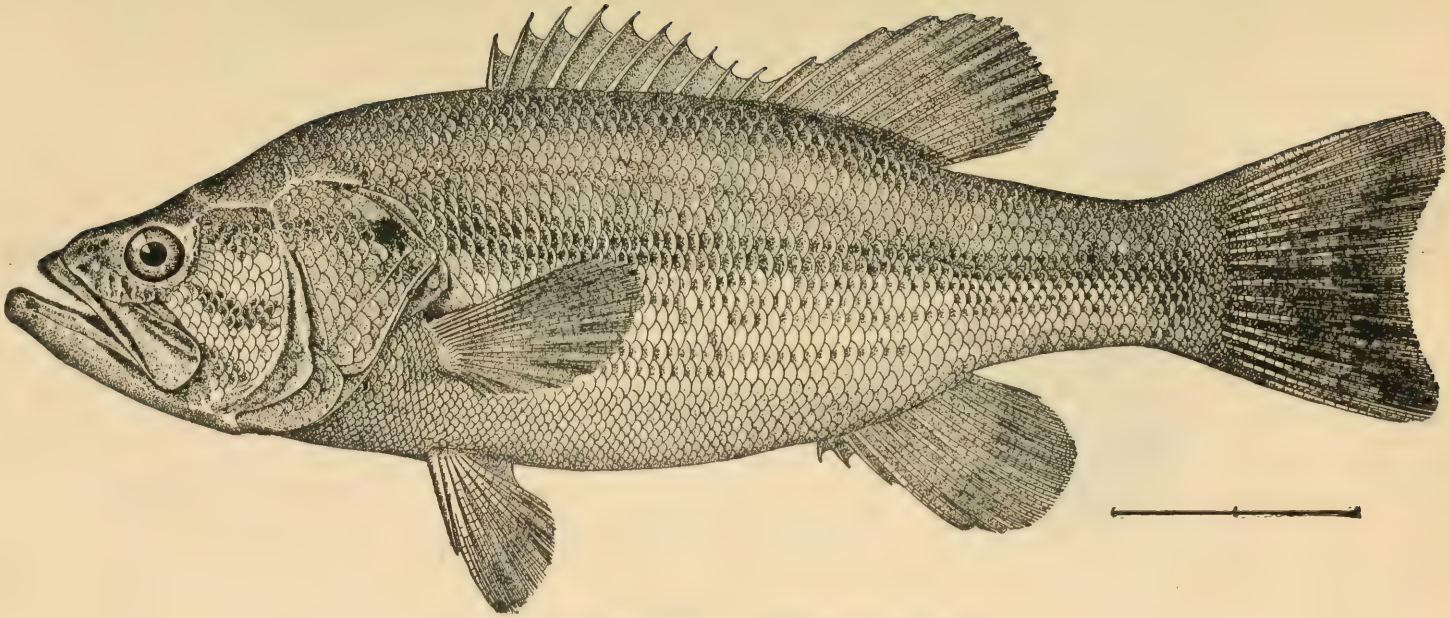
"Longjaw" of Lake Ontario. (*Coregonus hoyi*.)



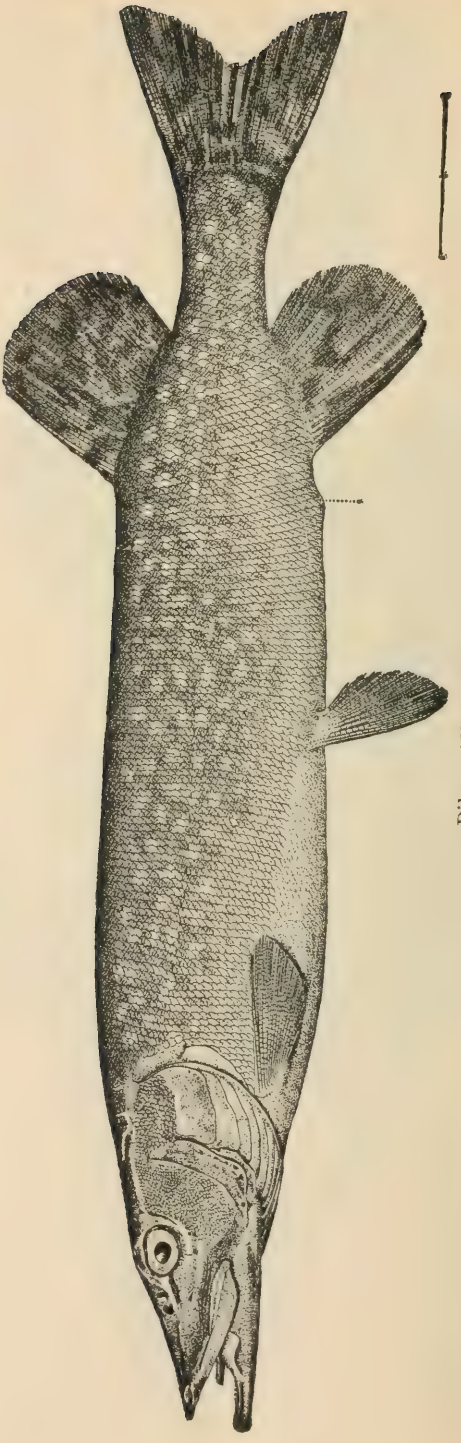
Small-mouthed Black Bass. (*Micropterus dolomieu*.)



Pickerel, Dore, Pike-Perch, or Wall-eyed Pike. (*Stizostedium vitreum.*)

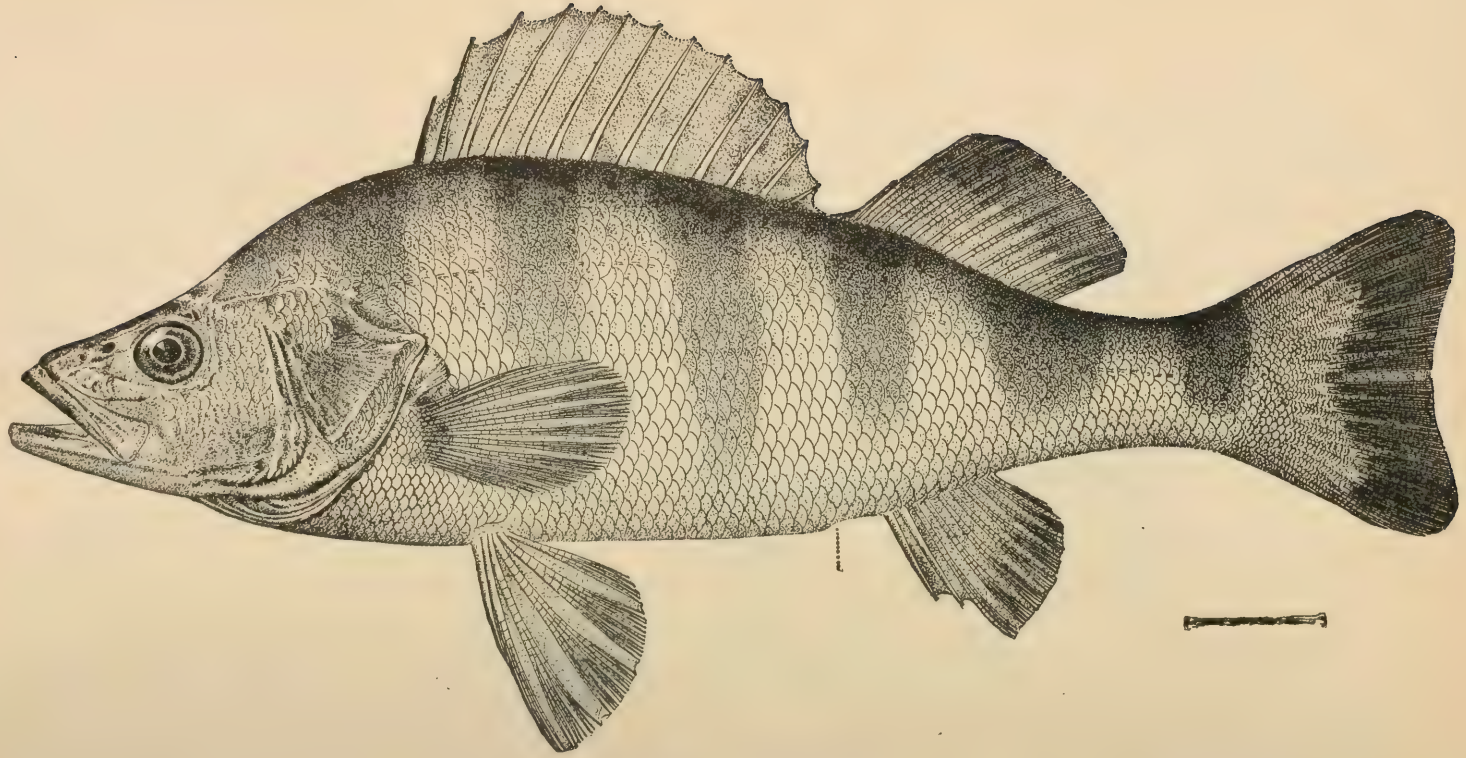


Large-mouthed Black Bass. (*Micropterus salmoides.*)

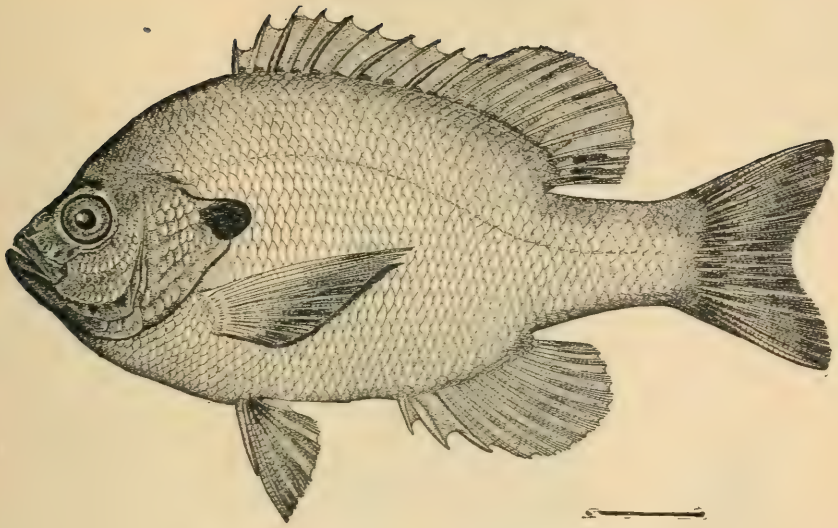


Pike. (*Esox lucius.*)

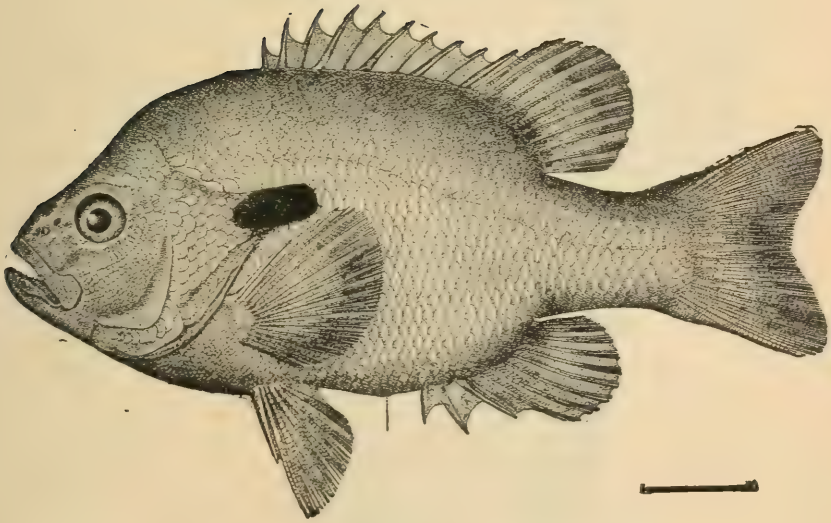
Ling or Burbot. (*Lota americana.*)



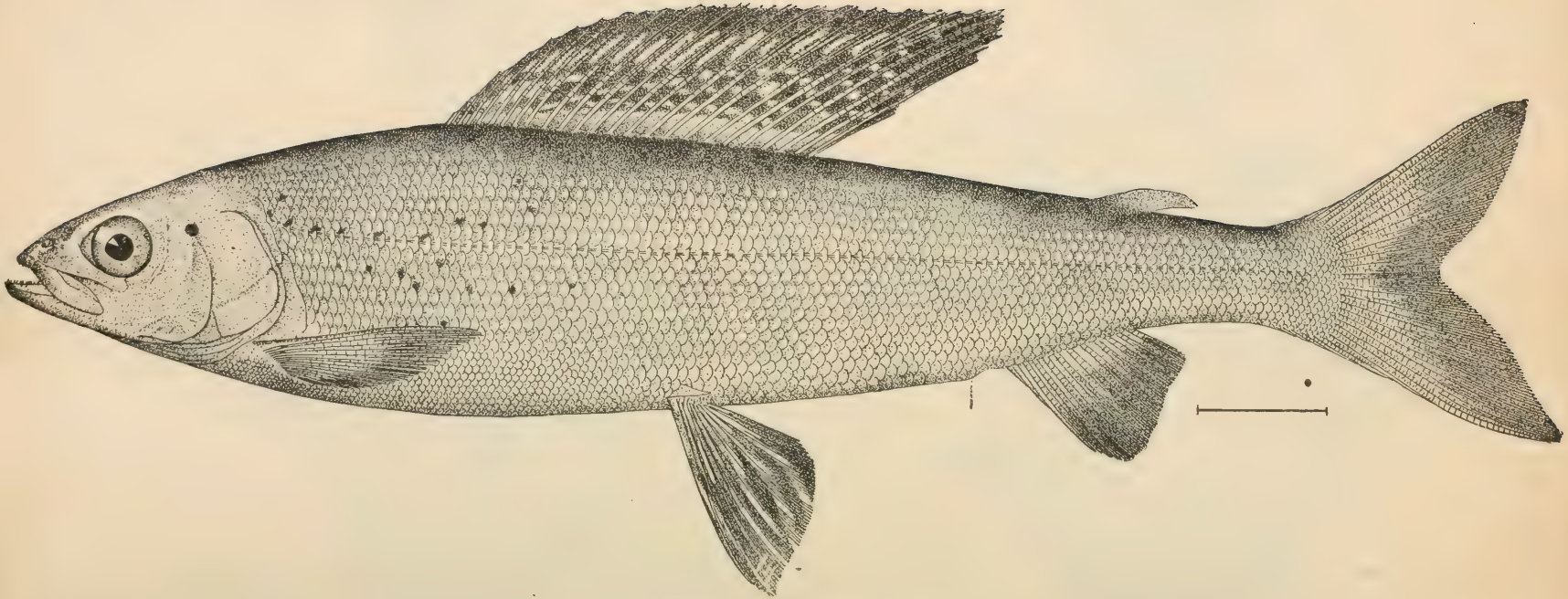
Yellow Perch. (*Perca americana.*)



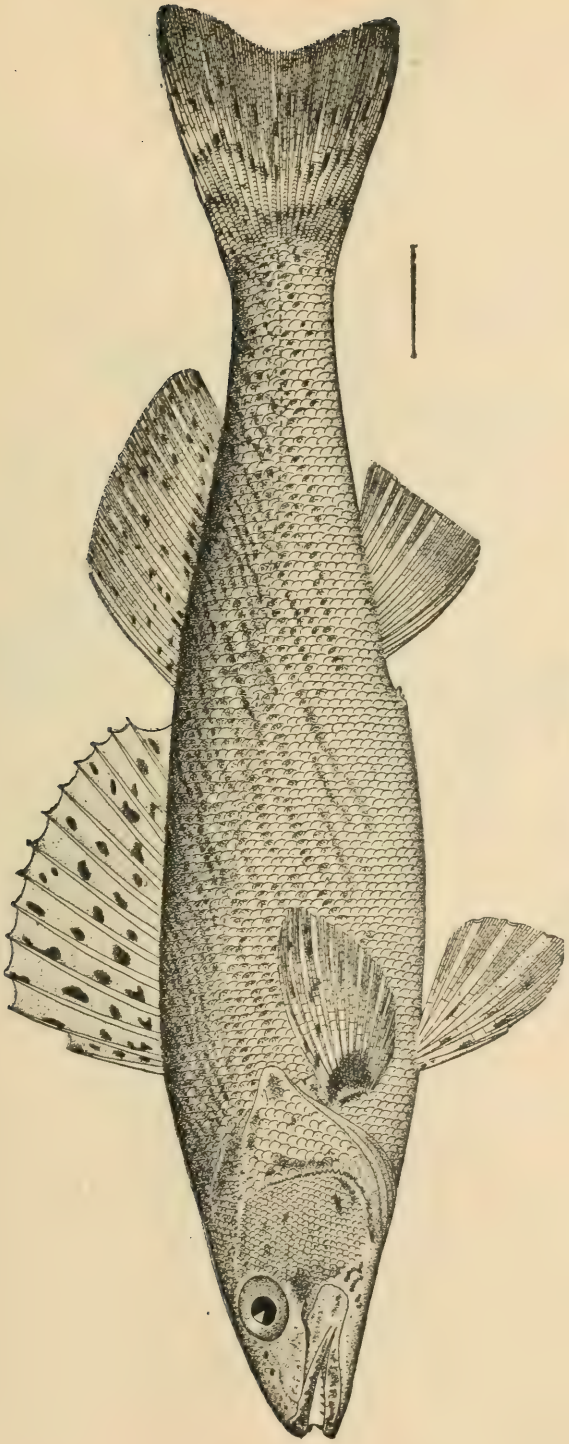
The Long-eared Sun Fish. (*Lepomis aurilus.*)



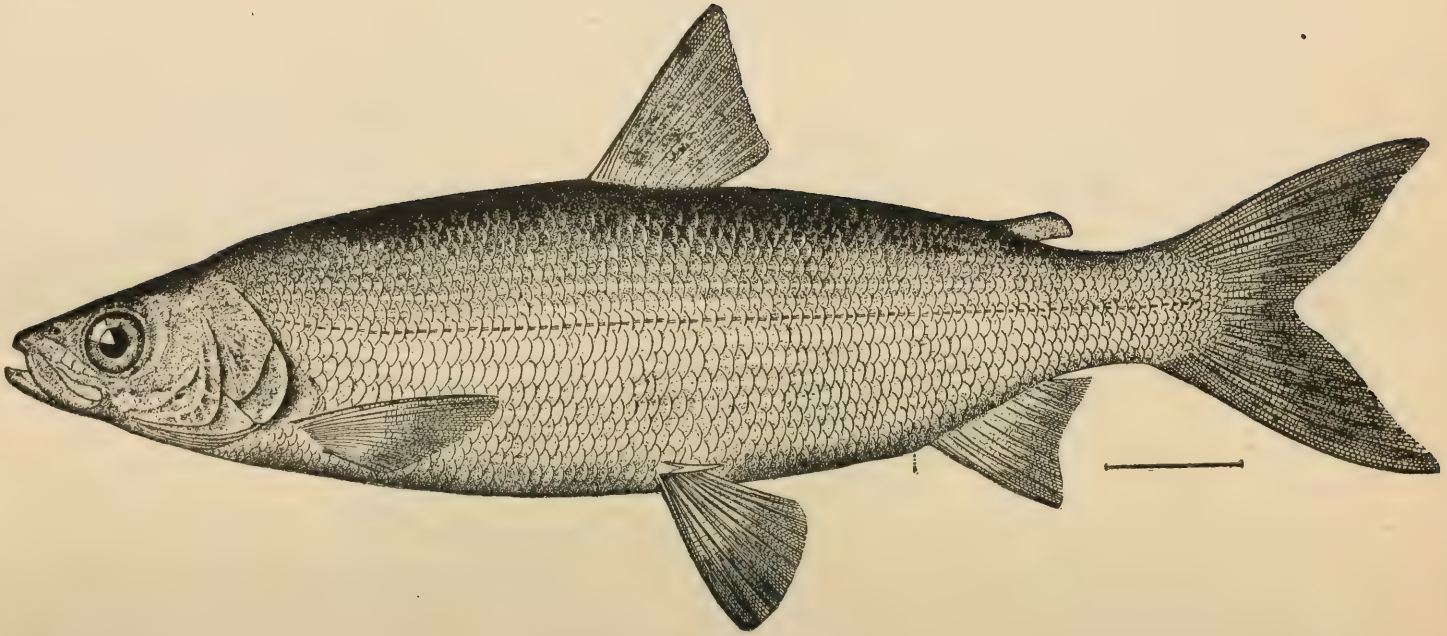
Pumpkin Seed or Sun Fish. (*Lepomis gibbosue.*)



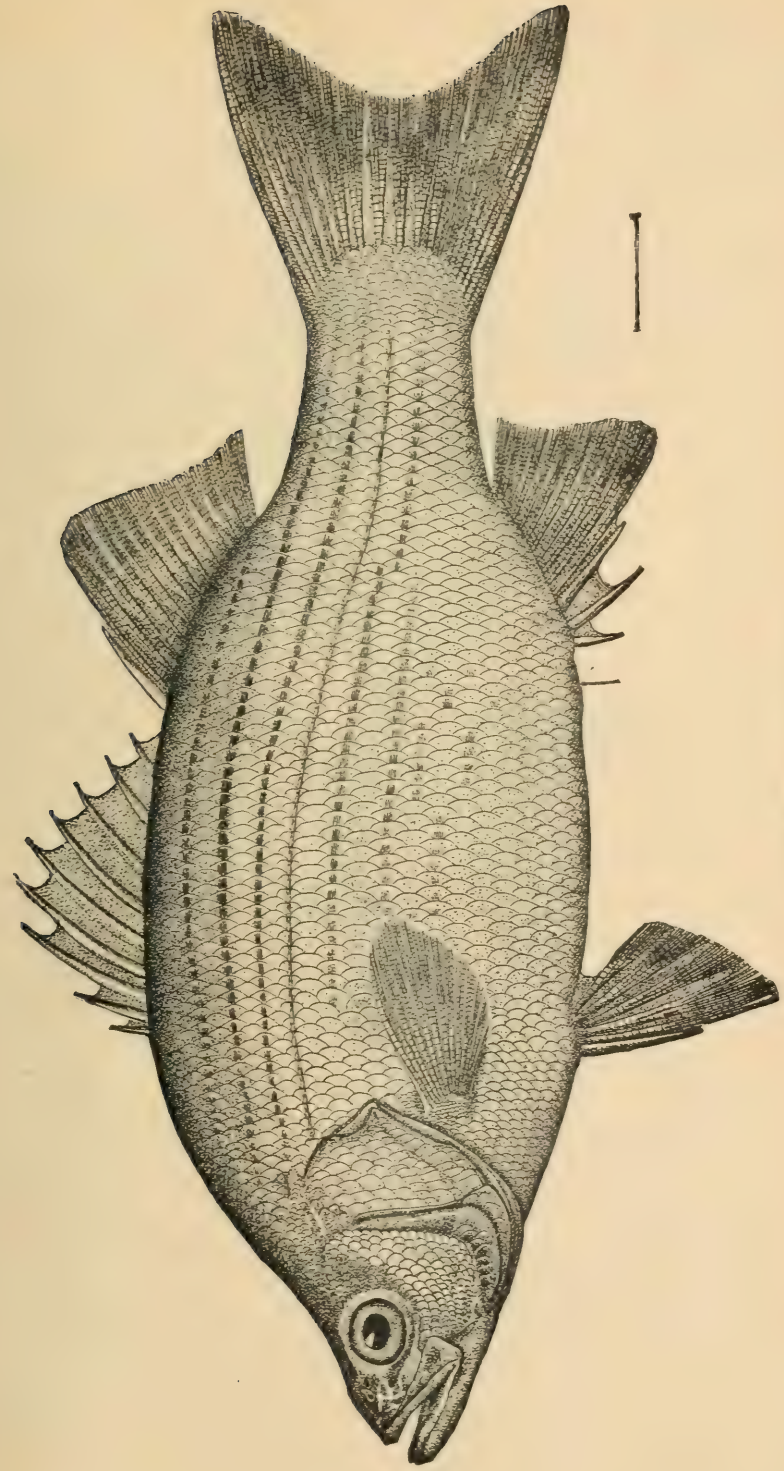
The Grayling. (*Thymallus tricolor.*)



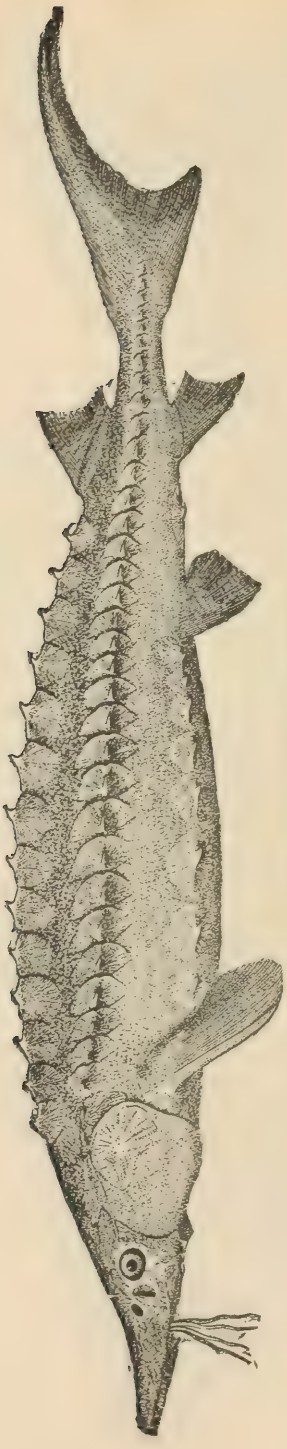
Sauger or Blue Pickerel. (*Stizostedium canadense.*)



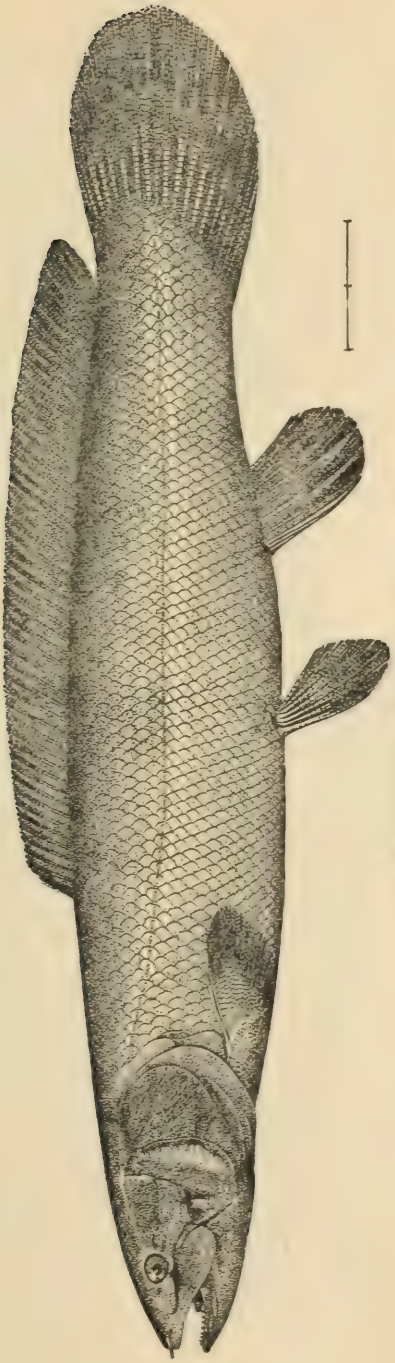
Lake Herring. (*Coregonus artedi.*)



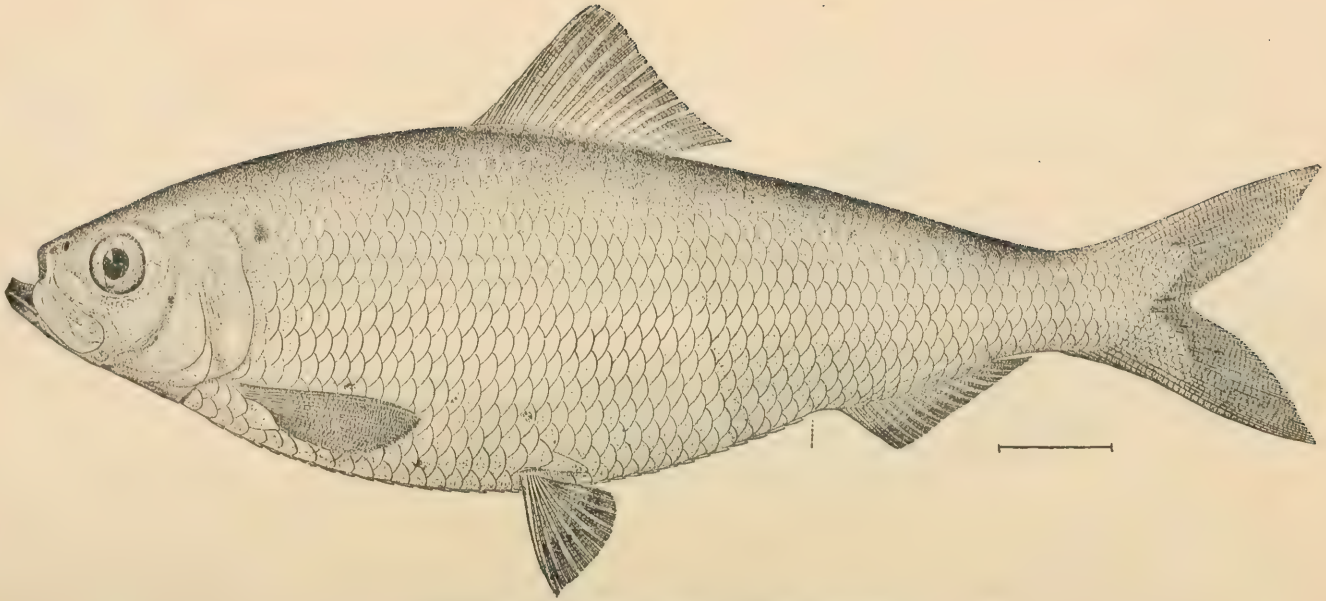
White Bass. (*Roccus chrysops.*)



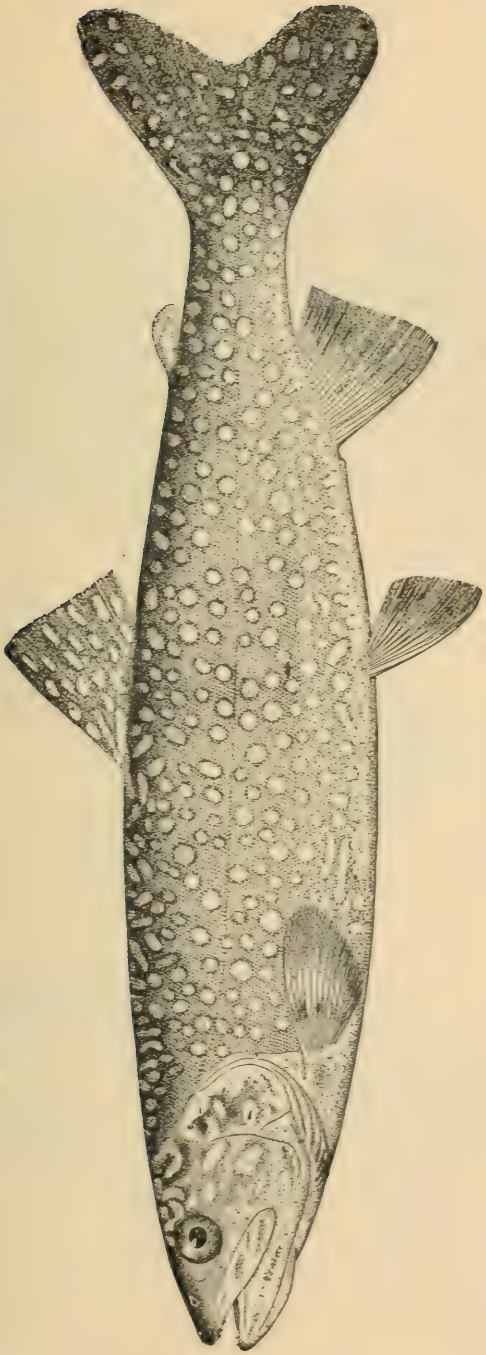
Sturgeon. (*Acipenser rubdicanus.*)



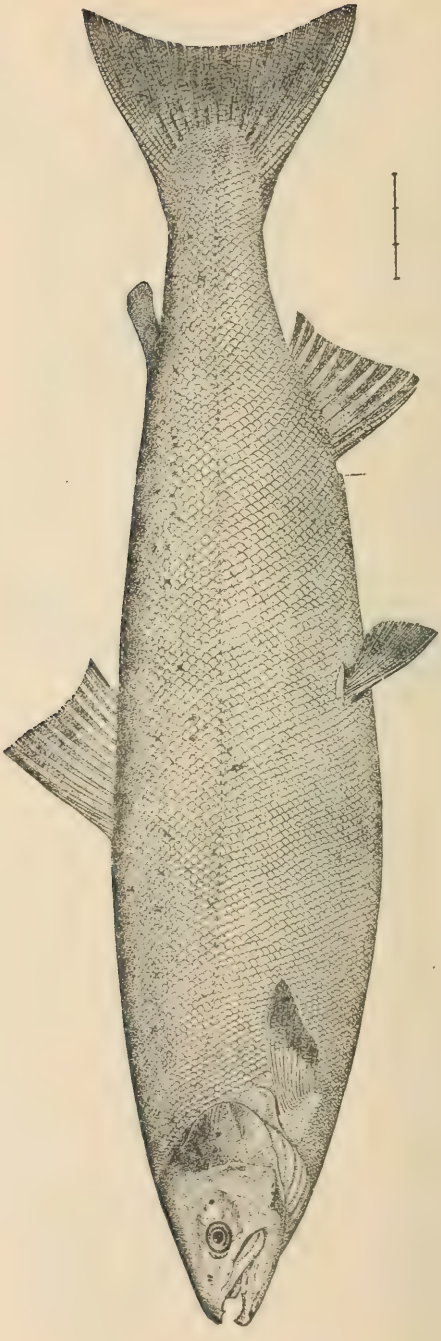
Dog Fish, Bowfin or Mud Fish. (*Amia calva.*)



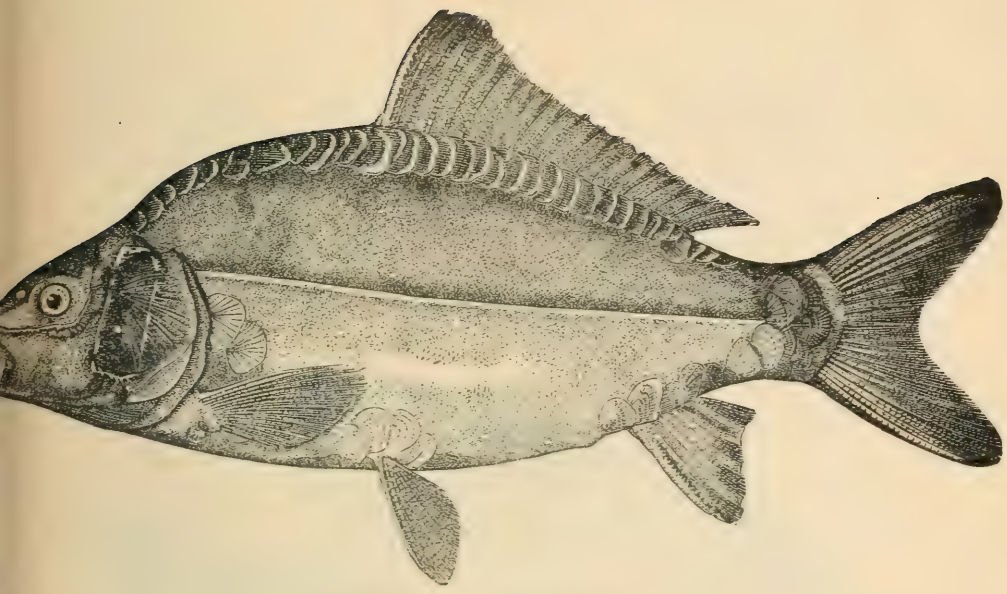
The Alewife or Branch Herring. (*Clupea vernalis.*)



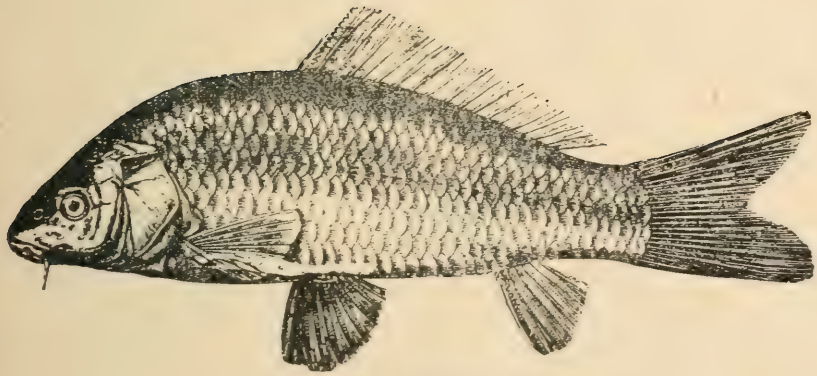
Lake Trout. (*Salvelinus namaycush.*)



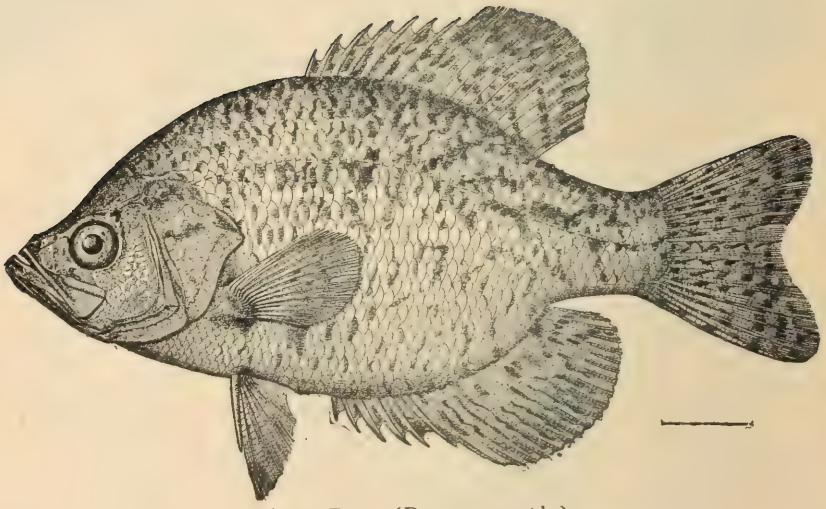
Atlantic Salmon. (*Salmo salar.*)



The Mirror Carp. (*Cyprinus carpio.*)



German Carp. (*Cyprinus carpio.*)



(Grass Bass. (*Pomoxys sparoide.*)

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners

Appointed to inquire into and report upon the matters referred to in a resolution of the Senate of the University of Toronto passed on the 20th day of January, 1905.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
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1905

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TORONTO.

To His Honour William Mortimer Clark, &c., &c., &c.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario:

The Commissioners appointed by your Honour by Royal Commission under the Great Seal of the Province, bearing date the 2nd day of February, 1905, to inquire into and report to your Honour upon the matters referred to in a resolution of the Senate of the University of Toronto, passed on the 20th day of January, 1905, in the following words:—

> *"That the President and Professor McLennan having brought to the attention of the Senate certain anonymous communications which have appeared in the public press reflecting on their conduct in connection with the awarding of the 1851 Exhibition Scholarships in the years 1900 and 1904, and in other matters, and having requested that an investigation be made into these charges: Be it resolved that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the said matters and to report thereon and that the Committee do consist of the Vice-Chancellor and four other members of the Senate to be nominated by him,"*

have the honour to report as follows:—

The inquiry was opened on the 11th day of February, 1905, after notice of the meeting had been given to the President and Professor McLennan, and to the Editor of "Saturday Night," in which newspaper the anonymous communications referred to in the resolution appeared, and after public notice in the newspapers of Toronto.

Counsel appeared on behalf of certain persons who had intimated to your Commissioners their desire to be heard, and also for the President and for Professor McLennan.

The taking of evidence and the argument of counsel were completed on the 15th day of April, 1905.

At the opening of the inquiry and before its close as well as during the progress of it, your Commissioners publicly intimated their willingness and desire to hear any one who deemed himself to be in a position to throw light upon the subject of the inquiry and who should desire to be heard.

I.

The only specific charges pressed upon the consideration of your Commissioners were those relating to the awards in the years 1900 and 1904 of what is known as the "1851 Exhibition Science Research Scholarship." These scholarships of £150 a year tenable for two years are offered every second year by His Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, to students of science in the University who have indicated high promise of capacity for advancing science or its application by original research. Regulations governing the award of the scholarships were passed by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, in England and forwarded to the University of Toronto. It will be convenient to discuss separately the two awards which have been questioned, and to take up first the award of 1900, made to Mr. John Patterson.

Of the regulations governing the award, the only one which it is necessary to consider in connection with the award of 1900 is the eighth, which is as follows:—

"8. The candidate must indicate high promise of capacity for advancing Science or its application by original research. Evidence of this capacity is strictly required, this being the main qualification for a scholarship. The most suitable evidence is a satisfactory account of a research performed, and the Commissioners will decline to confirm the nomination of a candidate unless such account is furnished, or there is other equally distinct evidence that he possesses the required qualification."

Upon receipt from the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 of the offer of a scholarship to be competed for in the year 1892, the matter was considered by the University Council, on 29th September, 1890, and referred to a Committee who on 4th May, 1891, reported that "The scholarship shall be open only to Honour Candidates in Physics and Chemistry and shall be awarded to the candidate who sends in the best thesis on some branch of physical science. Such thesis must either furnish some evidence of originality or shew an intimate acquaintance with the present state of our knowledge with regard to such branch. Full references to the original papers must be furnished where necessary."

This report was adopted and was referred to a Committee to be put in proper form for insertion in the University Calendar, and this regulation has ever since remained in force.

In each of the calendars since that date until that for 1904-5, notice of of the scholarship has been inserted in the following form: "The 1851 Exhibition Science Scholarship of the value of £150 sterling given by the Commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1851, is awarded once in two years by the University Council for research in" (the subjects are, down to 1902-3, including that year, stated to be "Physics" or "Chemistry" and afterwards "Science.") "Subject to satisfactory report as to the progress in study, it is ordinarily tenable for two years at home and abroad."

In August, 1899, the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 authorized the award of a Probationary Bursary, of the value of £70 in any year in which the Universary authorities were unable to recommend a candidate as fully qualified for a scholarship.

On 6th November, 1899, the University Council instructed the Registrar "to post a notice concerning the award of the 1851 Science Scholarship in 1900, and with it the regulations for the award of the scholarship or in lieu thereof the bursary offered when no candidate of sufficient merit presents himself for the scholarship."

There is no evidence before your Commissioners as to what the notice so posted contained.

On 27th February, 1900, the University Council resolved: "That all theses in competition for the 1851 Science Scholarship should be handed in not later than Tuesday, March 20th," and notice to that effect was posted on the bulletin board of the University.

In pursuance of this notice theses were handed in to the Registrar within the prescribed time by Messrs. Davidson, Good and Hogg.

Mr. J. W. McBean had intended to compete and to hand in a thesis, but had failed to complete it by the time fixed; he applied to the University Council at its meeting on 28th March, 1900, to extend the time for putting it in, but the Council decided that no extension of the time should be allowed.

Professor McLennan's connection with the competition was detailed by him in his evidence to the following effect, and his statement is accepted by

your Commissioners as being correct: Towards the 20th March, 1900, Mr. Patterson spoke to him about the scholarship and expressed some regret that he had not a thesis on the work he had done in the autumn under Dr. Chant's direction, and also about the advisability of his applying for a bursary, which after some conversation he decided to do. At this time Professor McLennan had never read the Regulations of the Royal Commissioners governing the award of the scholarship, but shortly after his conversation with Mr. Patterson he read them over and came to the conclusion that according to them a thesis was not absolutely necessary. Upon reaching this conclusion, he tried to find Mr. Patterson to tell him of it, not being aware of the Regulation of the University Council which made a thesis essential. Failing to find him, Professor McLennan himself took a report which Mr. Patterson had left with him, of his laboratory work, to the Registrar and offered it with an application for the scholarship on Mr. Patterson's behalf. He did this because he thought he should have been familiar with the regulations and should have told Mr. Patterson when he spoke to him about the bursary that a thesis was not essential in an application for the scholarship. The Registrar,, however, refused to receive the application, because the time fixed by the University Council for handing it in had by this time expired. Professor McLennan then informed Mr. Patterson of his view of the regulations and a letter from Mr. Patterson, of 27th March, 1900, was prepared by him after consultation with Professor McLennan, and delivered to the Registrar. In this letter, Mr. Patterson applied for a bursary in case his work should not be deemed sufficient for a scholarship; and accompanying the letter was an account of the experimental work upon which he had been engaged.

Speaking generally, your Commissioners are of opinion that it is quite proper for a Professor or instructor to encourage any student to become a candidate for any prize or scholarship; but it is inadvisable that any one who has actively promoted the candidature of a student should afterwards accept the position of a judge in the competition.

Mr. Patterson's letter was read at a meeting of the University Council on 28th March, 1900, being the same meeting at which the application of Mr. McBean above mentioned was submitted and refused.

At the same meeting, the President, Dr. Miller, Mr. McLennan and Dr. Kenrick were appointed a committee "to examine and report upon the theses submitted in competition for the Science Scholarship."

The members of this committee (other than the President, who took no part in its deliberations) considered the qualifications not only of Messrs. Davidson, Good and Hogg, who had handed in theses within the time fixed by the Council, but also those of Mr. McBean, who had handed in no thesis owing to the refusal of the council to permit him to hand one in after the time fixed, and of Mr. Patterson, who had after the time fixed handed in an account of his scientific investigations; and they unanimously recommended Mr. Patterson for the scholarship. Their recommendation was adopted by the University Council on the 19th April, 1900. No written report from the committee is in evidence, but the resolution of the Council is as follows:—

> "The Council resolved to recommend to Her Majesty's Commissioners that the 1851 Science Scholarship of 1900 be awarded to Mr. John Patterson. This recommendation was based on the report of the members of the staff appointed to read the theses submitted."

The report here referred to is that made to the Council by Dr. Miller, Dr. Kenrick and Professor McLennan.

Your Commissioners are of opinion that under the circumstances the recommendation that the scholarship should be awarded to Mr. Patterson was irregular, and should not have been made.

The regulations passed by the University Council, supplementing those attached to the offer of the scholarship by the Royal Commissioners, prescribed a thesis as the basis of the award to be made, and the Council had fixed, and refused to extend, the date before which theses were to be handed in by students intending to compete. If no candidate had sent in a thesis in due time, or if all the candidates who did so were found unfit for the scholarship, it would no doubt have been competent to the Council to nominate some other student (if in the absence of a thesis there were other equally distinct evidence that he possessed the required qualifications.) But the evidence of Dr. Miller, Dr. Kenrick and Professor McLennan shews that the regulations passed by the University Council had been entirely lost sight of and that the scholarship was awarded to Mr. Patterson under the impression that the regulations sent out by the Royal Commissioners, which do not make a thesis imperative, were the only ones governing the Council in making the award. Considering, therefore, that a thesis was not essential, and that its late arrival or entire absence might be overlooked, notwithstanding the posted notice, and that other proofs of the qualifications of a candidate might be accepted in its stead, they selected, in good faith, the candidate whom they considered from their knowledge of his work, the best of the five before them, and treated his failure to comply with the notice calling for theses by a particular date as of no importance.

Although the President was a member of the University Council on 4th May, 1891, when the regulations in question were adopted, they were not present to his mind in 1900 when the recommendation was made. Professor McLennan had never been a member of the Council and is not shewn to have ever been aware of them. The same remark applies to Dr. Miller and Dr. Kenrick.

Your Commissioners are of opinion that it was competent to the University to make local regulations requiring candidates for the scholarship to submit a thesis within a given time. Having done so, and having posted a notice year by year of a given date for receiving the theses, it was unfair to recommend the award of the scholarship to a candidate not complying with such regulations when a candidate who had complied was deemed qualified on his merits to receive the award.

This being the case and the President and Professor McLennan being aware that the Council had notified intending candidates to hand in theses by a particular date, they must share in the responsibility of having treated the candidates who complied with this notice and those who did not do so as standing upon an equal footing.

After the announcement of the recommendation and after it had been despatched to the Royal Commissioners, a protest signed by thirty-six undergraduates, including the unsuccessful candidates, Messrs. Good, Hogg, Davidson and McBean, was made in writing to the council, in the following terms:—

TORONTO, 11th May, 1900.

"*To the University Council,*

"GENTLEMEN:—

"We beg to call your attention to the following statements which we believe to be true, in connection with the recent award of the 1851 Exhibition Science Scholarship to Mr. Patterson.

"1. A notice was posted on the bulletin board announcing that all theses had to be handed to the Registrar by the 20th of March.

"2. A draft of a thesis was handed to the Registrar by Mr. McBean on the 20th of March, with an application to the council to have the time for handing in the theses extended, but the extension was not granted.

"3. Mr. Patterson stated many times between Christmas and the 20th of March that he had no intention of competing for the scholarship.

"4. About the 20th of March Mr. Patterson was advised to prepare a report of his laboratory work, and acting upon this suggestion he prepared such report, and handed in an application (not to the Registrar) to be permitted to compete for the bursary in case the scholarship were not awarded.

"5. Unknown to Mr. Patterson, Mr. McLennan presented this laboratory report to the Registrar in competition for the scholarship, but the Registrar refused to accept it, on the ground that the competition had been definitely closed at the time of the meeting of the Council on the 20th of March, by the rejection of Mr. McBean's application for the extension of the time, and by the appointment of examiners for the theses submitted on the 20th of March.

"And whereas this has given rise to very unfavourable comment among the student body at large, and has already injured the departments concerned, both in the sympathy and practical support of the students:

"And whereas there has apparently been some irregularity in the granting of the scholarship.

"We, the undersigned, your petitioners, humbly pray that steps may be taken by you to remove from the minds of the students the suspicion that there has been unfairness in the matter."

A meeting of the Council was held on the 16th May, 1900, to consider the protest, at which Dr. Miller, Dr. Kenrick and Professor McLennan were present by invitation, the President being also present as a member of the Council.

The committee to whom the theses of the candidates had been referred at the meeing of the Council on the 28th March, 1900, that is to say, the President, Dr. Miller, Dr. Kenrick and Professor McLennan, were asked for an explanation of the statements made in the protest, and they appear, according to the evidence of Dr. Kenrick (the only witness who deals with this part of the case) to have made a verbal report to the Council of the circumstances under which they had decided to recommend Mr. Patterson. From their verbal statements, a written report was prepared in a rough form at the Council meeting, several members of the Council and Committee, including the President taking part in its preparation. The report so drawn up is as follows:—

"The Committee to select a nominee for the 1851 Exhibition Science Research Scholarship beg to report as follows on the petition of Mr. J. G. Davidson and others, dated May 11th, 1900:

"The statements of the petitioners that theses had to be handed in by the 20th March, and that Mr. McBean's application for an extension of the time was refused, are true. It is also the case that Mr. Patterson did not present a thesis in competition for the scholarship. He applied for the bursary which might be awarded in case no one was deemed fit for the scholarship. In this connection he sent in a report of work done by him in the laboratory during the winter.

"The Committee after full consideration of the theses and of the capacity for research exhibited by Messrs. Davidson, Good and Hogg unanimously concluded not to recommend any of them for the scholarship. The cases of Messrs. McBean and Patterson were then brought

before the Committee, although the Registrar informed the Committee that Mr. McBean had withdrawn his application in consequence of not being allowed an extension of time. The members of the Committee, who were familiar with Mr. McBean's work, were of the opinion that he was inferior to Mr. Good, and consequently refused to recommend him.

"In considering Mr. Patterson's application for a bursary, it appeared from the report of his laboratory work that he possessed those qualifications which the Royal Commission deem essential for a scholarship. These qualifications are set forth in Section 8 of their "General Regulations" as follows:—

> "The candidate must indicate high promise of capacity for advancing Science or its applications by original research. Evidence of this capacity is strictly required, this being the main qualification for a scholarship. The most suitable evidence is a satisfactory account of a research already performed, and the Commissioners will decline to confirm the nomination of a candidate unless such an account is furnished, or there is other equally distinct evidence that he possesses the required qualification."

"It will be noted that in making nominations the Committee are not restricted to a consideration of the thesis presented but may nominate a student who has not sent in a formal thesis or made application either for a scholarship or bursary. The duty of the Committee is to select the student with the highest promise of capacity for advancing Science, or its applications, by original research. It was in accordance with this regulation that the Committee, instead of awarding the bursary for which he had applied, considered Mr. Patterson worthy of the scholarship, and they accordingly so reported to the Council. It will be seen from the above that in deciding the award of the scholarship the case of no candidate was prejudiced by failure to comply with the posted notice in respect of the date."

The language of this document does not convey a true impression of the real facts as given in evidence before your Commissioners by Dr. Miller, Dr. Kenrick and Professor McLennan; on the contrary it appears to your Commissioners and would naturally be understood by the students to mean that the qualifications of Messrs. Good, Hogg and Davidson were first considered and deemed insufficient before those of Messrs. McBean and Patterson were brought before the Committee.

The evidence of Dr. Miller, Dr. Kenrick and Professor McLennan shews that the claims of all five candidates were considered together and that Mr. Patterson was recommended for the scholarship because they thought him the best of the five.

Furthermore, the language used naturally though perhaps not necessarily leads to the conclusion that Mr. Patterson was the only candidate of the five who possessed the qualifications which the Royal Commissioners deemed essential to the scholarship, while the evidence before your Commissioners shews that this was not the case.

Although the President took part in the preparation of this document he was not personally aware of what had taken place in the Committee and his knowledge must necessarily have been derived from the statements of the other members of the Committee as he had taken no part in its deliberations.

Your Commissioners cannot find upon these facts any wilful misstatement by the President or Professor McLennan in the answer to the students' protest.

It cannot be assumed that Dr. Miller, Dr. Kenrick and Professor McLennan, all being present and able to explain to the Council the view of the regulations upon which they had acted in recommending Mr. Patterson, should have misstated in any way the acutal order in which they had taken up the claims of the various candidates; they could have had no motive for doing so, for it is carefully pointed out in the reply to the students that under the only regulations by which the Committee imagined the competition was governed, a candidate who had handed in a thesis in due time was in no better position than a candidate who had handed in no thesis at all. Your Commissioners therefore conclude that the incorrect or ambiguous language of the reply to the students should rather be attributed to the error of the draftsman than to intentional misstatements by any member of the Committee.

Many of the circumstances which have led your Commissioners to this conclusion were, however, not known to the students to whom the answer was furnished, and your Commissioners are not surprised that they should have considered the explanation an unsatisfactory one.

II.

The award to Mr. E. F. Burton of the scholarship offered for competition in the year 1904, by His Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, was attacked upon the ground that Mr. Burton was not eligible under the regulations prescribed by the Royal Commissioners, and that the award to him was brought about by misrepresentation on the part of the President and Professor McLennan.

The only one of the regulations necessary to be considered in connection with this award is the seventh, which is as follows:

> "7. The candidate must have been for the last full year prior to the time of nomination a student of the institution by which he is nominated; or must have been a student of such institution for a full year ending within twelve months prior to the time of nomination; and since ceasing to be such student have been engaged solely in scientific study.

Mr. Burton had obtained the degree of B.A. in June, 1901, and since that date had been at first tutorial fellow in mathematics in the University of Toronto, and latterly down to the time of his nomination for the Exhibition of 1851 Scholarship, he had been assistant demonstrator in Physics, in the University at a salary varying from $530 to $870 per annum.

He was also entered upon the Register of the University from the year 1901 to the year 1904 as a graduate-student and engaged in the work required for the degree of Ph.D.

Mr. Burton handed in to the Registrar a thesis within due time, as did also Mr. J. W. McBain, B.A., Mr. R. E. DeLury, B.A., and Mr. E. Forster, B.A., and four undergraduates. The receipt of these theses was reported by the Registrar to the University Council at a meeting held on 4th April, 1904. The following is a copy of the minutes of this meeting, shewing the action taken:—

> "Professor Lang and Dr. Miller questioned the eligibility of Mr. Burton for the scholarship. On motion of Dr. Miller, seconded by Professor Mackenzie, the Council agreed that the application from Mr. Burton be not accepted.

"On moton of Professor Lang, seconded by Professor Miller, it was agreed that Dr. Ellis should be one of the committee of award and that he should select his colleagues.

"In reply to an inquiry from Principal Galbraith it was decided that students from the School of Practical Science were eligible for the scholarship.

"On motion of Dr. Ellis, the Vice-President and Professor Baker were named as the additional members of the committee of award."

On 5th April, 1904, the Registrar notified Mr. Burton that the council had decided that he was ineligible.

On 6th April, 1904, Mr. Burton addressed the following letter to the Registrar:

"Toronto, April 6, 1904.

"Mr. James Brebner, B.A.

Registrar, University of Toronto.

"Dear Mr. Brebner,—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, together with my thesis submitted to you for competition for the 1851 Science Scholarship.

"You can easily understand that, after my interviews with President Loudon and yourself in December, 1902, such action came as a great surprise to me. I wish, therefore, to state my case to the members of the Council in the hope that they will reconsider their former action.

"It is as follows: In December, 1902, I asked the Registrar if I were eligible to try for the said scholarship. He could not tell me, so I laid my case before the President, who promised to look into it. After some days Mr. Brebner suggested to me that a test case might be submitted to the Scholarship Commissioners.. On seeing the President, after he looked into the papers bearing on the matter, he told me that it was not necessary to submit the test case as I was manifestly eligible for the scholarship. From that time to this, no objection has been made to my candidature by any one until the action of the Council. I have shaped my course in accordance with the above assurance from President Loudon, and am, therefore, greatly disappointed at the decision of the Council.

"I beg leave to ask that the matter may be reopened at a subsequent meeting of the Council when this statement may be laid before them."

On 7th April, 1904, a special meeting of the Council was held. The minutes of this meeting shew the action taken, and are as follows:

"The Council was called together to consider a letter from Mr. E. F. Burton with regard to his eligibility as a candidate for the 1851 Scholarship. The President stated that he had informed Mr. Burton in 1902 that he would be eligible for the scholarship and stated the practice in McGill and Queen's Universities. It was suggested by Dr. Ellis that there might be two recommendations to the scholarship if Mr. Burton's thesis was considered worthy of the award. Professor Baker suggested that the matter be referred to the Commissioners by means of a cable message. It was moved by Dr. Reeve and seconded by the Vice-President and resolved that the Council reconsider the decision as to the eligibility of Mr. Burton for the scholarship. On motion of Chancellar Burwash, seconded by Professor Walker, it was resolved to submit Mr. Bur-

ton's thesis to the examiners subject to the decision of the Commissioners as to the eligibility of the candidate in such circumstances. On motion of Chancellor Burwash, seconded by Professor Wrong, the President, the Vice-President, and Chancellor Burwash were appointed a committee to submit the case to the Commissioners with a request for the decision by cable. On motion by Dr. A. B. Macallum, the President, Principal Galbraith and the heads of all the science departments were appointed a committee to draw up regulations with respect to the award of the scholarship, hereafter.

"Dr. Ellis desired to resign as one of the committee of award, but the council declined to grant his request."

The Committee appointed by the Council at this meeting thereupon on the 9th April, 1904, prepared and forwarded the following letter, signed by the President, to the Secretary of His Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851:—

"Dear Sir:

"I write to you to obtain a decision of the Board of Commissioners with regard to the following case:

"One of the competitors for the 1851 Exhibition Scholarship here, graduated (Bachelor of Arts) in June, 1901, with honors in Mathematics, having taken previously Mathematics and Physics in which he obtained honor standing throughout his course. Since then he has been tutorial fellow in Mathematics in the University and latterly assistant demonstrator in Physics at a small salary. I may say that in December, 1902, this gentleman announced his intention of becoming a candidate for the 1851 Exhibition Scholarship to be awarded this year (1904) at the University of Toronto. He was at that time informed by me that he would be eligible and accordingly proceeded to engage in research work. The question has now been raised as to whether under the regulations of the Commissioners such a candidate is eligible, and the University Council, before deciding between this candidate and others, desires to have the decision of your board upon the question of his eligibility.

"As the time is too short to receive a written communication from you, I shall be obliged if you will cable me at the expense of the University."

On the 25th April, 1904, a meeting of the Council was held. The minutes of this meeting are as follows:—

"The President laid on the table a copy of the letter to Major-General Ellis with reference to Mr. Burton's eligibility and stated that he had received a cable to the effect that Mr. Burton was eligible.

"On motion of the Vice-President, seconded by Professor Baker, the following report from the Committee of Award was received:

"*To the University Council*:

"Report of the committee appointed to make a recommendation in connection with the 1851 Scholarship.

"1. Eight theses were sumbitted to the committee for examination.

"2. The subject matter of seven of these was chemical, of the eighth physical.

"3. The committee had no difficulty in arriving at the opinion that of the chemical theses submitted that by Mr. McBain is the best.

"4. The committee has, however, been unable to agree on a recommendation as between Mr. McBain and Mr. Burton, the author of the physical essay, owing to the difficulty experienced in estimating the relative merits of researches on such different subject matters.

"5. The decision is therefore left to the Council.

"6. The committee is of the opinion that the Council might adopt some local regulations which would facilitate the award of this scholarship in the future.

"It was suggested by Dr. Ellis that the members of the staff under whom Mr. Burton and Mr. McBain had worked be asked to appear before the council.

"The Council agreed to the suggestion and adjourned to meet on Thursday, April 28th, at one p.m."

The cable message laid on the table by the President at this meeting is as follows:—

"President University, Toronto. Scholar eligible Exhibition 1851."

A meeting of the Council was held on 28th April, 1904, the minutes of which are as follows:—

"As Dr. McLennan was present the Council asked Dr. Miller and Dr. McLennan to speak on behalf of Mr. McBain and Mr. Burton respectively. After both these gentlemen had been heard, on a division the scholarship was awarded to Mr. Burton."

Your Commissioners do not feel it necessary to determine whether upon the true construction of the regulations of the Royal Commissioners Mr. Burton was eligible or not, but think that at all events there is room for two opinions upon the question. The President in advising Mr. Burton beforehand that he was eligible for the scholarship acted not only upon his own view that the regulations should be so construed but also upon his knowledge of the fact that they had already been so construed in the case of a candidate from another University. Your Commissioners are unable to say that any fault can be found either with the President or Professor McLennan in connection with the award of this scholarship. The facts of the case were fairly laid before the Royal Commissioners in the letter which had been prepared by the committee appointed by the Council for the purpose, and the message cabled in reply was an absolute and unconditional decision that Mr. Burton was eligible for the scholarship upon the facts stated. On the strength of that decision, the Council were fully warranted in treating Mr. Burton as an eligible candidate.

A letter from the Secretary of the Royal Commissioners, dated 26th April, 1904, was received in due course and is as follows:—

"With reference to your letter to this office dated 9th instant and to the telegram I sent to you yesterday, I am directed to inform you that although it has been previously decided that a student who after graduation remains at his College as demonstrator remains eligible to a Science Research Scholarship it seems doubtful whether this construction of the rules should be applied after the lapse of twelve months from

the date of graduation. As, however, the candidate you refer to who graduated in 1901 was told that he remained eligible for the scholarship offered to the University in 1904, and proceeded to engage in research work accordingly, the Commissioners have decided to consider him eligible but they must not be taken to be laying down a general rule applicable to similar cases in the future."

This letter was not received until after the Council had acted upon the cable message above mentioned by recommending Mr. Burton, and their recommendation had been despatched to the Royal Commissioners.

The manner in which Professor McLennan advocated the merits of Mr. Burton as compared with those of Mr. McBain when he and Dr. Miller were requested by the Council at their meeting of 28th April, 1904, "to speak on behalf" of Mr. Burton and Mr. McBean respectively, has been made the subject of attack, and he has been accused of having dishonestly disparaged a portion of the thesis of Mr. McBain by a remark made in the course of the discussion.

The evidence satisfies your Commissioners that the matter referred to in the remark was of small importance and the incident does not call for further comment.

The suggestion that Mr. Burton was practically promised the award long before it was actually made was unsupported by any evidence, and it is in the opinion of your Commissioners entirely without foundation.

III.

Although the only specific charges pressed upon your Commissioners were those relating to the awards in the years 1900 and 1904, the inquiry was not confined to them. The general charges made against the President and Professor McLennan necessarily involved an investigation into the academic conduct and management of the University, and particularly of the Department of Physics, of which department the President is Senior Professor and Dr. McLennan is Associate Professor.

The general charges affecting the capacity, character and conduct of the President, your Commissioners find not to be supported by the evidence and to be unfounded. The evidence shews, however, that the Presidency is heavily weighted with a multiplicity of duties not necessarily attaching to the office and of such a nature as in the judgment of your Commissioners to interfere seriously with the general oversight and careful co-ordination which are necessary to efficient and harmonious working in any large institution.

Of the duties at present discharged by the President, as mentioned in the evidence, those which seem to belong more properly, though not all of them necessarily, to the office are the supervision of the teaching in all departments of the University; the conduct of examinations in all Faculties; the Chairmanship of the Educational Council; the Chairmanship of the University Council, of the Board of Arts Studies, of the Committee on Memorials and Petitions, of the Committee on Journals and Printing, of the Library Committee, and the Chairmanship or membership of many other committees of more or less importance; the conduct of a large correspondence; and the preparation of an Annual Report upon the progress and efficiency of the University.

Of the other duties with which, under the present arrangements and constitution the President is charged, but which seem naturally less closely connected with the Presidency, the most important are the following: As Head of the Department of Physics, the responsibility for that Department, with a certain amount of lecturing, devolves upon the President. As Vice-

Chairman of the Board of Trustees, it becomes his duty to examine in detail all the accounts of the University before countersigning cheques for payment, about five thousand accounts having to be dealt with in this way in a year. The President also has the general superintendence of the grounds and buildings, including that of all workmen employed on the premises. It also falls within his duties as Vice-Chairman of the Board of Trustees to prepare the Annual Estimates of Receipts and Expenditures for submission to the Board. The President has also charge of the University Press, and oversees the publication of the annual volumes of University Studies.

To this wide range of duties, with their multiplicity of detail, which has characterized the Presidency, and not to any incompetency or inefficiency in the President himself, must be attributed whatever dissatisfaction or lack of harmonious co-operation may have existed in the University in regard to the matters of which complaint has been made. As likely to afford at least partial remedy for the evils complained of, your Commissioners venture to make the following recommendations:—

First.—That the President be relieved of some of the duties which in their nature are less closely connected with his office and in particular (*a*) that he be relieved of the position of Professor of Physics and of so much committee work: (*b*) that the financial and other details of work at present falling within his duties as Vice-Chairman of the Board of Trustees, be transferred to some officer to be appointed for that purpose; and

Second.—That in respect of duties essential to his office, the President's hands be strengthened by a clear definition of his responsibilities and powers and by the increase thereof where necessary, and in particular (*a*) that provision be made for a larger measure of personal supervision of the various departments, with a view to promoting co-ordination and central control; and (*b*) that the President be charged with more direct responsibility, and allowed to exercise more real power, in respect of appointments, suspensions and dismissals, co-operating therein with the Board of Trustees and so removing this vital department of University administration as far as possible from political control.

In respect of the general charges affecting Professor McLennan, your Commissioners find that they were not supported by the evidence, and the conclusion which they have reached is that Professor McLennan is an able member of the staff, indefatigable in the performance of his duties and in promoting the interests of the University, and that there does not appear to be any ground for the accusation that his activity in these respects was attributable to any undue desire on his part for professional advancement or personal aggrandizement.

Your Commissioners have the honour to submit with this report a copy of the testimony taken before them and the exhibits therein referred to.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) W. R. Meredith,
Chairman.
" Charles Moss,
" W. P. R. Street,
" T. C. S. Macklem,
" A. B. Aylesworth.

Toronto, 16th May, 1905.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Division Courts

FOR THE

Province of Ontario

FOR THE YEAR

1904

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To His Honour WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARKE, K.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Honour the Report of the Inspector of Division Courts, of the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 31st December, 1904.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. WHITNEY,

Attorney-General.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Division Courts

FOR THE

Province of Ontario

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1904.

To His Honour William Mortimer Clarke, K.C., *Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.*

May it please Your Honour:

I have the honour to submit the following report upon the Division Courts of the Province, for the year ending 31st December, 1904.

The Returns.

The business of the courts, as shewn by the returns made by the several clerks and bailiffs, for the year, will be found under proper headings in Table "A" hereto annexed.

Suits Entered and the Amount of Claims.

The total number of suits entered during the year is 40,630, an increase of 666 over those of the preceding year.

These suits represent claims amounting to $1,729,572.06, and shew an increase of $265,436.48 over those of last year, and an increase of $316,200.91 over the amount of claims entered in 1902.

The largest volume of business in any one year, during the last twenty-five years, was reached in 1880, when 71,713 suits were entered, representing claims amounting to the large sum of $2,377,333.03. The following year, however, shewed a falling-off of 33,138 in the number of suits and $534,298.82 in the amount of claims.

The years 1888 and 1889 shew the highest figures to which the claims have amounted, being $2,447,196.68 and $2,599,939.47 respectively.

The lowest point to which the business has fallen, during the same period, was in 1900, when 38,686 suits were entered, representing claims aggregating $1,202,745.31. Since that year there has been a slow but gradual increase.

The increase of the last few years is not due to a revival of business in the courts in the rural parts of the older settled sections of the country, but

rather to the newer settlements, and the manufacturing and lumbering districts and cities.

Of the total number of claims entered in court for the year, 2,240 were for claims exceeding $100 and not exceeding $200, which before the increase in the jurisdiction would have gone to the County Courts. And 9,967 were for claims not exceeding $10. Of the latter number, the Statutory Tariff of 1894 has effected a saving to suitors in costs of about $10.000.

Collections.

The collections made during the year shew a corresponding increase, being $23,502.65 in excess of the collections made in the previous year.

These collections are not, in any sense, a correct measure of the usefulness of the courts, as very many suits are settled between the parties out of court. Many of the settlements thus obtained are due to the easy facilities afforded by these courts, of which parties avail themselves freely, although figures to that effect cannot be obtained, as all suitors are at liberty to settle their differences at any time without giving notice to the clerk of the court.

Sureties.

Each year shews an increase in the number of clerks and bailiffs who give the security of Guarantee Companies.

At 31st December, 1904, there were 149 clerks and 93 bailiffs so secured. This class of security is so much safer than that of private parties, and can now be had for such a small annual payment, that no hardship would result if all officers were required to give the security of a Guarantee Company. Such action would, I am satisfied, tend to strengthen public confidence in the courts and their officers.

Emoluments of Officers.

One sometimes meets very erroneous opinions regarding the fees received by the officers of these courts for their services each year. Indeed the public generally are so far astray in this matter that it will surprise many —and many doing business in these courts—to learn that there were in the year 1904, 101 clerks and 136 bailiffs whose fees and emoluments were under $100

180 clerks and 133 bailiffs, whose emoluments exceeded $100 but were under $500, and 22 clerks and 10 bailiffs who received over $500 but under $1,000, and only 16 clerks and 5 bailiffs whose emoluments went over the $1,000 mark.

These fees have fallen so low in many instances as to render it difficult to procure efficient officers for the positions.

Complaints.

During the year there were 95 complaints against clerks and 18 against bailiffs. It very frequently happens, however, that a complaint against the clerk should rather have been against the bailiff; so often is this the case that the above figures would be misleading without this explanation.

These complaints were for various causes, such as refusing to give information sought by letter, and in this connection it is well to remind the writers that they, too often, fail to enclose the necessary postage for reply. They should remember that clerks cannot afford to pay the postage, and cannot in ordinary cases, such as are referred to above, collect disbursements of this nature as costs. Some complaints were for holding suitors' moneys and some for neglect of duty in many ways. It is pleasing, however, to have to say that the total of complaints against clerks and bailiffs falls far short of the number of complaints in the preceding year.

Leave of Absence.

During the year 35 clerks and 17 bailiffs had leave of absence granted them for short periods as by law permitted, accompanied in each case with the Inspector's approval of the party to be appointed a deputy.

Revenue.

The percentages payable by clerks on their fees and emoluments for the year amounted to $4,479.44, which is $479.26 in excess of the revenue from the same source for the year 1903.

Much valuable information to interested parties will be found in the tables herewith respectfully submitted.

Table 'A' shews the business of the year under the several headings necessary to a proper understanding of the same, at the foot of this table will be found in the totals of similar returns for the three preceding years, which will be found useful as an easy means of comparison.

Tables B and C give lists of the Division Court officers, shewing the County or District in which they hold office, also the post office address of each. These lists are corrected up to date of printing.

Table D gives the several Division Court boundaries throughout the entire Province.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's obedient servant,

J. DICKEY.

Inspector.

TABLE

Return of Division Court business, from the first day of January

Name of county, united counties or district.	(1) Number of divisions.	(2) Number of suits entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	(3) Amount of claims entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	(4) Number of transcripts of judgments received from other courts	(5) Amount of claims received by transcripts of judgments from other courts.	(6) Number of judgment summonses issued.	(7) Balance of cash in court from the previous year.	(8) Total amount of suitors' money paid into court.	(9) Total amount of suitors' money paid out of court.	(10) Balance of cash in court.	(11) Number of suits entered where the amount claimed does not exceed $100, exclusive of transcripts of judgments from other courts.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Algoma	1	467	21,289 60	16	834 85			6,042 57	5,680 92	361 65	429
	2	65	2,705 66	7	446 71			1,058 26	1,058 26		63
	3										
	4	116	4,296 32	8	544 17		24 78	1,815 78	1,646 17	169 61	110
	5	133	5,195 67	10	469 50	2	314 47	2,523 14	2,497 14	26 00	91
	6	61	1,869 04	11	720 27	12		722 76	679 89	42 78	61
	7	84	908 29	3	227 56	2		783 67	658 22	128 45	84
Brant	1	450	17,895 84	14	699 18	29	614 94	5,309 64	5,272 15	652 44	428
	2	71	1,920 50	4	465 46	2	2 00	1,442 19	1,444 19		67
	3	41	2,[illegible] 56					266 68	266 68		41
	4	45	1,492 39	1	30 92	3	35 13	637 42	548 44	124 11	43
	5	23	634 09	3	269 24	1	20 50	535 65	545 65	10 50	23
Bruce	1	143	5,659 75	6	703 20	7		2,125 90	2,125 90		136
	2	34	972 37	2	54 24	1		820 40	783 57	36 83	32
	3	82	2,234 72	8	426 50	7	89 81	654 68	702 02	41 87	76
	4	52	2,604 60	2	37 56	5		1,067 46	1,067 46		45
	5	55	1,513 75	6	396 77	2	32 47	541 67	533 67	8 00	53
	6	10	468 45	6	502 27			586 63	564 63	22 00	9
	7	29	2,016 22	4	127 39			400 63	400 63		26
	8	200	6,511 94	25	1,255 67	17	86 85	1,868 27	1,569 58	298 69	184
	9	43	1,477 34			1	12 50	992 57	990 57	2 0	43
	10	93	3,703 86	5	157 23	11	33 18	996 55	845 49	84 24	84
	11	58	2,243 84	10	995 61	1		2,159 33	2,159 33		27
	12	76	2,089 60	6	293 49	13	10 01	399 40	387 80	21 64	70
Carleton	1	1,858	70,565 72	49	3,052 51	738	255 70	11,837 17	12,034 81	58 06	17 25
	2	17	585 50	1	20 48			349 16	243 73	105 43	17
	3	19	597 52	1	69 52		13 29	581 67	594 96		17
	4	29	1,028 54	3	61 02	5	105 45	537 35	524 70	15 65	30
	5	22	409 51	5	221 41	2	580 60	141 17	152 96	568 81	22
	6	38	1,471 72	13	805 83	9	42	1,300 45	1,276 45	24 00	36
	7	50	1,510 52	1	20 36	10	44 59	451 98	345 66	152 71	48
Dufferin	1	175	7,365 03	10	1,122 25	15	1,414 87	1,805 77	1,824 24	17 93	161
	2	96	3,769 48	8	462 55	3		1,731 83	1,731 83		94
	3	17	364 30	9	207 00		12 03	248 56	261 39		17
	4							16 83	10 00	6 83	
	5	56	1,585 60	2	227 58			719 68	719 68		55
Elgin	1	171	5,411 88	21	1,253 56	32	409 20	2,094 20	2,392 14	111 25	165
	2	30	974 84	16	862 75	6		1,949 18	1,946 67	5 57	30
	3	744	18,438 94	19	1,066 23	68	13 04	9,273 88	9,261 07	66 03	722
	4	131	4,830 99	14	624 10	9	50 56	1,562 27	1,528 59	33 68	136
Essex	1	45	857 75	5	172 18	18		332 41	293 91	38 50	43
	2	107	4,048 41	3	433 74	15	122 78	1,314 00	1,263 21	173 57	104
	3	83	3,401 81	6	66 29	16	69 45	1,761 13	1,751 59	78 99	77
	4	113	3,587 10	8	349 87	13	295 24	2,500 34	2,632 59	162 99	110
	5	130	5,472 08	15	943 01	20	67 79	2,880 74	2,579 25	51 49	122
	6	118	3,497 33	6	131 51	8		1,351 09	1,233 85	117 24	112
	7	522	17,687 09	62	510 10	162	314 09	6,055 28	5,701 14	354 14	412
	8	168	5,157 79	7	356 34	20	105 35	2,303 80	2,389 27	19 88	156
	9	75	2,898 92	2	307 92	6		2,323 83	2,322 69	1 14	64

A.

to the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1904, inclusive, shewing

(12) Number of suits entered, where claim does not exceed $200.	(13) Number of actions for tort, where the amount claimed does not exceed $60.	(14) Number of personal actions, where the parties consent thereto in writing and the amount claimed does not exceed $100.	(15) Number of actions of replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, does not exceed the sum of $60.	(16) Number of suits entered for claims not exceeding $10.	(17) Number of jury trials by juries summoned.	(18) Amount paid to jurors summoned.	(19) Number of jury trials by juries called in pursuance of Section 168, D.C.A.	(20) Amount payable to County Treasurer for Division Court Jury Fee Fund.	(21) Amount of fees and emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	(22) Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for counsel, attorney or agents' fees.	(23) The amount of costs so taxed.	(24) Return of judgment debtors ordered to be committed.	(25) The number of such debtors actually committed.	(26) Clerks' returns of emoluments.	(27) Bailiffs' returns of emoluments.
								$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
27	6		1	60	3	20 50				1	10 00	8	1	788 00	238 62
3				6										124 07	137 16
6				20						2	10 00			269 15	213 26
10		24		32								2		351 92	170 20
			1	10										177 44	180 70
				9										165 97	84 72
22	9	3		102	1	11 00		14 82	6 66			1		1,066 65	481 10
4	2		1	23				1 78						149 35	96 23
3				8				1 86						88 55	15 40
2	3							1 25		1	10 00	1		106 29	88 04
			1	4				42						55 20	40 61
5	5			29	1	11 00	1	5 21				2	1	306 40	222 55
2				13				80		2	13 00			75 10	37 23
5				35				2 33		1	3 00	1		178 30	41 89
7	2			9	3	31 00		2 92		2	12 00	2		146 15	90 57
				11	1	12 00		90		1	10 00			106 22	107 50
1				2				49						27 62	74 95
4				5	1	12 00		2 00		1	5 00			67 70	64 42
12				56	1	11 00		5 69		2	16 00	3		468 84	257 32
1				11				1 06						93 95	69 86
9			2	18				3 84		1	5 00			258 45	270 49
8			3	20				2 34		1	5 00			136 28	55 91
5				21				2 64				2		179 20	
130	12		3	384				66 67	1,595 31	16	110 00	263	17	4,736 15	1,359 38 1,209 01
	1							39						33 37	45 99
1				4				61		1	10 00			54 35	41 18
3				4				1 60						72 10	65 75
	1			7				21						40 55	36 60
2				3				1 31						114 50	60 00
2	1			19				1 10				1		123 95	
14				34				6 92		2	20 00	1		449 00	
2				9	1	8 00		2 21						182 45	162 42
			1	2				27						52 80	
1				21				1 06						103 70	54 70
6				34	1	12 00		4 74				2		472 70	378 22
	1	2		6				66						96 10	50 24
22	8	2	4	277				14 98	68 67			10	3	1,413 25	792 92
4			1	32	2	36 00		3 79				2		360 65	383 67
2		21		22				67				3		97 82	86 44
3	3		3	19	1	9 00		2 85				5	1	233 15	19 24 128 35
5				12				3 21				1		225 10	141 23
3	2		2	34				2 70						252 35	181 49
8	2			31	1	11 00		4 87		1	5 00	6		319 55	187 02
4	1			35				3 06						163 25	119 72
21	2	1	8	239				10 26	3 84	2	10 00	62	1	1,038 43	336 25 339 11
11	5			34	1	12 00		6 30				3	1	399 00	234 79
11				19				4 01		1	5 00	1		144 70	184 64

RETURN of Diyision

County.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Frontenac	1	572	21,720 16	7	406 04	170	332 18	4,154 08	3,772 08	382 00	365
	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3	18	1,110 92	2	.....	1	.....	610 94	598 94	12 00	15
	4	39	1,419 81	11	398 23	8	48 65	627 92	650 78	15 79	48
	5	8	362 47	1	51 80	2	.....	42 20	42 20	.....	8
	6	57	1,811 90	2	18 99	2	12 88	448 52	452 84	8 56	53
Grey	1	482	13,830 92	18	640 47	80	3,098 30	5,181 19	5,181 19	.....	294
	2	49	2,175 66	9	468 07	1	7 23	1,057 76	1,011 99	55 00	46
	3	55	1,219 47	8	306 90	6	4 97	648 16	648 16	4 97	34
	4	59	2,685 99	14	870 62	11	14 20	970 92	922 22	48 70	53
	5	139	4,811 78	15	613 78	16	.....	1,774 33	1,774 33	.....	182
	6	21	618 33	1	14 10	.....	.....	390 33	390 33	.....	20
	7	111	3,109 92	16	911 21	7	.....	1,468 92	1,468 92	.....	111
	8	95	3,099 24	9	577 75	21	.....	1,644 61	1,644 61	.....	87
Haldimand	1	43	1,944 42	1	150 71	3	72 49	619 51	665 85	26 15	41
	2	33	1,723 58	4	291 06	2	.....	170 87	155 15	10 72	28
	3	95	2,813 59	10	337 60	1	72 25	1,187 60	1,073 85	186 00	90
	4	64	1,844 00	6	429 00	5	92 43	941 70	940 65	93 48	57
	5	5	417 55	1	5 89	.....	.....	121 20	121 20	.....	3
Haliburton	1	31	939 32	3	94 77	1	6 65	469 64	473 94	2 35	30
	2	14	536 88	1	109 98	1	.....	265 82	262 85	.....	14
	3	55	1,611 56	4	322 04	8	6 50	632 15	625 65	13 00	52
Halton	1	44	1,742 04	9	453 93	9	60 69	1,149 46	1,153 59	56 56	41
	2	26	776 48	1	211 71	.....	30 80	68 83	79 08	19 75	25
	3	98	2,567 80	13	513 59	10	.....	1,667 13	1,667 13	.....	94
	4	46	1,265 85	11	232 64	4	.....	389 32	389 82	.....	44
	5	10	144 21	1	20 65	1	.....	81 10	81 10	.....	11
	6	21	896 88	6	298 80	3	.....	99 22	99 22	.....	18
Hastings	1	193	7,371 50	13	834 50	10	9 00	2,074 78	2,044 66	30 12	142
	3	10	222 54	2	105 72	.....	.....	263 23	263 23	.....	10
	4	145	3,524 08	7	190 11	6	.....	2,137 58	2,054 68	82 90	145
	5	77	1,490 64	7	384 23	6	.....	522 32	522 32	.....	75
	6	81	3,080 78	10	503 17	1	.....	1,321 93	1,321 93	.....	77
	7	98	1,304 15	2	117 27	5	47 93	705 15	753 08	.....	97
	9	153	5,400 54	18	1,081 37	14	129 76	1,341 06	1,381 18	89 64	144
	10	48	1,667 38	5	381 52	2	110 02	811 71	894 11	27 62	47
	11	45	1,002 01	3	175 37	1	69 05	894 02	928 86	34 18	44
	12	152	5,201 13	17	706 05	3	.....	2,003 70	1,855 94	147 76	126
Huron	1	123	4,186 22	6	430 33	4	.....	1,636 00	1,605 00	30 41	127
	2	98	3,270 13	5	334 08	33	.....	2,030 00	2,030 00	.....	88
	3	97	3,444 37	6	534 03	29	.....	977 38	977 38	.....	89
	4	38	1,945 62	2	98 10	.....	.....	692 24	692 24	.....	34
	5	52	2,296 57	2	18 01	6	.....	946 13	946 13	.....	48
	6	20	941 24	3	37 17	3	.....	567 74	550 21	7 50	20
	7	14	599 41	4	182 16	1	.....	145 21	145 21	.....	13
	8	74	2,687 97	7	175 83	3	37 57	655 07	112 13	80 52	71
	9	53	1,622 66	1	18 13	5	90 53	1,095 57	1,063 27	123 23	52
	10	27	749 55	1	45 50	.....	1 62	396 07	396 07	1 62	27
	11	6	277 44	.....	.....	1	5 76	88 85	94 61	.....	5
	12	31	1,125 28	4	128 37	2	.....	530 97	530 97	.....	29
Kent	1	629	25,254 00	19	1,189 87	123	599 18	5,887 54	5,724 98	761 74	579
	2	219	5,526 00	20	868 01	69	74 93	2,721 46	2,771 36	25 03	201
	3	112	4,264 81	10	422 89	7	52 85	4,687 70	4,739 70	85	101
	4	171	4,254 73	7	501 74	21	213 93	2,714 78	2,682 63	246 08	166
	5	297	9,022 57	26	1,007 96	48	93 15	3,121 01	3,062 76	151 40	280
	6	93	5,612 02	22	888 89	11	10 00	965 99	965 99	10 00	80
	7	186	4,851 40	29	1,830 01	10	151 49	3,181 47	3,332 96	.....	157
Lambton	1	611	15,013 72	18	552 81	108	.....	5,727 73	5,727 73	.....	593
	2	63	2,455 58	5	204 48	4	18 53	1,410 28	1,359 15	51 13	57
	3	47	2,074 24	16	801 78	13	2 92	1,593 92	1,593 92	2 92	43
	4	60	1,301 17	11	112 94	16	.....	633 72	633 72	.....	.....
	5	72	2,188 69	11	483 67	3	.....	941 43	941 43	.....	66
	6	12	517 62	1	65 13	.....	22 77	350 70	373 47	.....	11
	7	24	819 32	8	576 68	1	36 50	688 76	663 21	12 05	24
	8	192	7,740 66	32	1,546 91	43	40 46	2,755 59	2,613 83	141 76	175
	9	47	1,581 06	3	231 36	3	15 59	1,341 3	1,357 02	13 59	41
Lanark	1	199	6,158 69	4	349 12	26	43 63	1,503 12	1,511 17	35 58	190
	2	14	972 60	3	149 20	.....	39 44	343 73	327 48	55 69	11
	3	95	2,947 39	3	291 34	8	.....	963 84	963 84	.....	93
	4	342	11,187 88	14	757 19	37	98 45	3,572 32	3,581 82	87 95	328
	5	60	2,046 36	4	156 02	9	.....	573 22	573 22	.....	60

Court Business—Continued.

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
3	4		1	164				16 69	42 54	6	15 00	58		1,385 50	67 26 616 85
3				2				1 20						40 91	38 89
1				2										104 11	80 00
		3	2	2				30						15 45	14 81
4				12								1		139 74	52 39 70 52 20 41
15	10	2		152				10 05	22 36			11		1,223 58	534 26
3	5	1		3				1 80		1	10 00			139 50	105 29
				22				72		1	5 00			106 45	
6	2		1	7				2 60				1		172 58	173 20
7	5		1	29				4 39		1	5 00	1		358 04	323 60
1				3				55						51 96	44 12
4				31				2 32						158 35	106 88
8	3			19				3 11				5		312 38	192 18
6	5			9				2 00				1		93 85	70 06
5				5				1 79						70 30	40 92
5	1		1	26				2 72		2	13 00	1		183 85	162 56
7	1			13	1	12 00		2 83				1		155 25	91 57
2								37						13 87	6 89
1				3				79				1		104 71	57 51
1	4			17				46						45 25	28 59
3								1 53						124 75	127 96
3				6				1 74		1	10 00	1		148 45	75 95
1	1			7				67						51 28	
4				25				1 93						239 80	66 82
2				19				1 07						137 90	51 53
				5				9						18 90	9 00
3		2		4				93				3	3		
12	5			49		1 11		6 51						415 05	160 53 36 77
				3				18						27 35	22 38
5		17		59				2 99		1	5 00			322 33	
2				26				1 31						149 20	75 00
4				15		1 12		2 92						181 60	101 48
1	2		1	56				85				1		168 65	61 92
9	1		2	48		2 19		4 53		3	20 00	2		357 20	185 95
3				11		1 09	1	1 71				1		103 41	77 78
				14		2 24		95						102 20	150 83
9				42				4 74						287 75	234 60
10	2			37				4 18						277 32	120 00
10	3			41	2	12 00		3 64		2	8 00	3		284 80	94 37
8				41				3 02		2	10 00			253 25	88 86
4	6		6	4				1 60						72 81	61 95
4			1	7				2 32		1	5 00	1		107 90	80 75
2				7				98						49 30	58 27
1	12			4				37						22 95	25 55
3	1			15				2 58						160 80	121 64
1				16				1 24						99 20	60 17
				5				42						54 87	64 35
1								31						11 60	12 31
2	1			4				1 19						69 66	38 27
44	6		3	115				25 88	28 50	1	5 00	36		1,284 90	441 93 510 93
7	4			69	2	24 00		5 12				18		529 85	283 13
9				24				4 97		1	10 00	1		266 90	165 81
5	1			76	1	12 00		3 29				6		282 75	118 44
17				101	2	22 00		8 09		2	14 00	6		772 05	300 20
11				14				5 08				2		235 95	127 34 53 23
11				28	2	22 00		6 53						280 25	723 98
15	5	3	4	246	1	12 00		12 22	8 42			34	1	1,084 20	637 56
5				12	1	11 00		2 40		1	10 00	3		142 10	132 39
4	2			8				1 99						159 55	132 44
	2		1	19				75				4		157 30	169 87
6				16	1	8 00		3 24						125 95	
		1		4				42						20 31	14 39
				7	2	24 00		51						55 90	56 65
14	2			31				7 65		1	5 00	6		441 89	388 51
7				7				2 17						105 28	113 28
8	1			65				4 80		1	7 50	8	1	498 00	88 69 246 30
4				1				1 24						35 00	25 41
2				22				2 24				6		235 15	128 09
13			1	84	1	21 00		9 51		2	9 00	6		810 55	417 05
4	3			22				1 86		1	7 50			153 55	147 34

RETURN of Division

County.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Leeds & Grenville.	1	303	7,971 44	9	623 49	21	17 37	2,836 34	2,848 75	14 96	268
	2	73	2,189 96	8	219 62	7	143 55	1,370 37	1,392 16	121 76	68
	3	163	5,446 16	13	816 00	18	47 98	2,555 83	2,440 37	115 46	152
	4	124	4,581 21	5	129 00	19	193 02	2,220 87	2,229 15	184 87	110
	5	90	2,110 58	13	426 62	13	15 00	1,609 54	1,594 34	15 00	89
	6	107	2,817 15	7	383 82	16	56 27	1,081 79	1,110 36	27 70	103
	7	25	1,127 37	4	271 62	5	153 65	4,022 61	2,710 84	1,465 42	21
	8	85	3,386 99	5	209 47	4	.....	1,367 45	1,367 45	.....	79
	9	38	1,027 44	2	86 84	1	4 00	464 42	468 42	.....	36
	10	32	1,027 44	3	113 79	4	49 64	621 60	572 93	48 67	29
	11	23	408 76	.....	.....	1	.....	328 22	328 22	.....	22
	12	35	2,064 45	2	149 12	.....	2 50	457 10	459 60	.....	28
Lennox & Addington	1	145	3,739 87	7	267 23	38	17 69	1,782 00	1,480 67	301 33	143
	2	13	291 53	2	101 82	.....	.....	132 71	132 71	.....	12
	3	6	194 51	.....	.....	2	.....	67 90	67 90	.....	8
	4	58	1,972 43	3	90 67	5	51 60	577 94	567 20	62 34	62
	5	35	1,478 52	.....	.....	.....	6 27	452 94	453 86	5 35	32
	6	22	756 98	1	4 05	1	.....	459 88	459 88	.....	20
	7	69	2,760 49	3	296 29	1	34 35	1,686 31	1,594 71	125 95	64
Lincoln	1	58	1,586 95	9	279 19	12	.....	670 07	670 07	.....	57
	2	267	7,867 00	19	832 64	62	186 11	2,509 94	2,389 67	306 38	251
	3	33	1,944 31	7	273 59	7	28 25	823 05	842 80	9 00	26
	4	47	1,390 84	9	426 61	4	4 00	835 37	778 38	60 99	45
Manitoulin	1	62	2,502 24	11	684 67	4	56 57	1,322 95	1,322 95	.....	60
	2	33	1,070 32	10	512 00	3	11 45	504 08	507 48	8 05	33
	3	20	1,087 85	3	402 69	2	.....	172 73	172 73	.....	17
Middlesex	1	1,665	57,682 95	42	2,191 83	108	762 29	20,546 93	20,542 02	737 20	1,005
	2	31	1,043 53	5	199 61	1	8 41	419 30	427 71	.....	29
	3	39	1,152 01	3	141 30	1	47 97	583 99	631 96	.....	38
	4	19	880 67	7	395 62	.....	.....	635 07	555 00	80 07	11
	5	70	3,750 51	8	419 01	5	81 48	1,017 13	966 03	132 58	59
	6	97	4,297 76	7	215 67	11	201 36	1,838 80	1,912 17	127 99	99
	7	27	983 22	1	62 31	.....	31 74	284 61	302 15	14 20	27
	8	10	410 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 44	34 44	.....	.....
	9	213	3,121 21	1	.....	38	.....	1,728 94	1,348 56	12 51	209
Muskoka	1	181	5,953 58	11	619 92	12	16 89	2,386 66	2,380 20	6 46	173
	2	68	3,000 29	10	525 53	4	18 99	1,230 52	1,224 26	25 26	87
	3	167	5,154 75	23	1,328 55	9	.....	2,160 74	2,145 74	14 00	114
	4	11	499 33	6	233 43	.....	44 65	218 93	212 75	6 18	.....
Nipissing	1	154	5,251 50	6	210 48	4	3 57	1,134 78	1,138 35	.....	144
	2	89	2,742 74	4	272 68	.....	.....	1,507 34	1,461 39	45 95	62
	3	358	12,331 58	18	809 19	22	168 17	4,828 75	4,889 89	107 03	343
	4	661	14,234 18	4	210 90	11	50 27	5,771 25	5,658 29	163 23	339
	5	31	1,086 23	1	33 39	5	.....	317 51	317 51	.....	29
	6	85	2,360 49	7	188 18	2	.....	1,105 59	1,105 50	.....	84
	7	97	4,565 59	4	292 33	2	23 57	1,445 25	1,305 09	163 75	88
Norfolk	1	115	3,846 67	6	275 76	15	27 20	798 55	719 83	16 28	108
	2	70	2,561 57	5	172 90	5	67 04	798 52	817 86	47 70	70
	3	22	1,046 19	10	419 97	.....	16 90	293 12	300 25	9 78	19
	4	64	2,421 17	10	451 70	6	87 92	827 98	745 73	82 25	59
	5	32	919 89	1	40 42	.....	.....	628 33	628 33	.....	39
	6	102	2,958 95	11	247 97	46	.....	626 80	626 80	.....	98
	7	27	955 23	3	377 42	2	.....	318 68	318 68	.....	2
	8	14	900 58	1	58 81	.....	.....	66 64	66 64	.....	10
Northumberland and Durham....	1	104	3,657 90	11	919 84	8	77 95	1,538 31	1,588 76	27 50	100
	2	25	764 49	2	79 28	2	127 79	482 79	525 94	84 64	27
	3	122	3,471 00	3	35 11	6	35 00	1,006 30	951 05	55 25	117
	4	53	1,963 64	8	500 55	3	106 76	725 57	782 97	49 36	48
	5	257	5,589 30	7	393 79	36	55 84	1,387 60	1,437 19	6 25	248
	6	17	878 12	4	164 35	.....	.....	176 08	162 98	13 10	16
	7	61	2,242 28	2	136 20	8	65 84	1,223 14	1,207 29	81 69	57
	8	45	1,969 92	4	149 62	6	.....	362 04	362 04	.....	45
	9	73	1,522 28	10	242 15	16	50 66	1,343 63	1,389 09	5 20	87
	10	37	2,791 33	7	245 32	3	.....	384 99	384 99	.....	32
	11	79	2,282 68	7	521 92	9	.....	647 41	647 41	.....	77
Ontario.	1	145	4,482 18	11	557 95	12	.....	1,052 88	1,052 88	.....	135
	2	72	2,230 84	9	439 10	9	.....	1,098 14	1,098 14	.....	87
	3	60	1,832 63	2	45	8	.....	422 65	422 65	.....	59
	4	49	2,191 78	6	363 36	5	.....	814 88	814 88	.....	42
	5	74	1,919 74	6	416 31	9	.....	1,233 70	1,218 35	15 35	71
	6	46	2,229 05	5	329	.....	2 93	1,300 18	1,293 91	9 20	40
	7	22	1,135 52	11	654 55	9	25 25	428 33	358 48	106 10	20

Court Business.—Continued.

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	16	17	18	(19)	20	21	22	23	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
9				106		...		6 40		1	5 00	1		625 70	277 35
5				20				2 [illegible]						287 80	182 37
11	1			56	2	20 00		4 85		1	10 00			585 68	281 68
14				36				3 [illegible]		1	5 00	4		408 62	287 37
1				38				1 [illegible]		1	5 00	2	1	220 62	87 37
4	1			36			1	2 [illegible]				6		227 65	240 80
4				8				1 24		2	20 00			81 57	60 42
4	3			17				3 [illegible]		1	5 00			292 72	206 68
2				14				1 [illegible]						48 75	5 20
4				8				1 42				1		67 97	67 92
1				2				30						48 20	24 10
7				7				2 [illegible]		1	20 00			85 51	114 48
2				41				2 76				8		342 80	
1	1			4				[illegible]						28 00	
				2				21						12 14	9 38
1	1	33		9	1	4 00		1 57				1		157 26	49 37
3				9			1	1 50		1	5 00			86 94	48 77
1		15		4				58		1	2 00			97 25	29 52
5				18				2 72						149 10	2 62
															96 06
2	1		1	11				1 77				1		142 05	79 53
16	1		1	60				8 17		1	5 00	1		408 50	255 00
7								2 26		2	11 00	1	1	205 50	83 42
2	3		1	11				1 52						124 00	79 29
2			1	1						1	10 00			146 25	318 36
2	1	1	1	7						1	20 00	10	4	85 05	77 44
3	1			2										58 50	40 00
100	10		1	542	3	34 00		56 18	768 71	7	40 00			3,375 60	1,241 99
1	1			10				1 [illegible]						57 75	57 14
1				6				[illegible]						79 50	37 88
3				5				[illegible]						55 75	116 58
8				15				3 89				1		142 15	148 36
9				29		11 00		3 98				1		245 00	142 45
				2	1	12 00		77						46 95	50 90
				2				27						18 80	27 45
4			1	131				2 52		1	10 00				157 72
8	2		1	42						2	15 00	8		376 39	204 89
4				11										160 45	191 54
8		1		44	1	6 00				2	20 00	5		353 55	256 45
														36 45	61 23
10			1	38						3	15 00			350 10	192 22
5				22										188 80	69 76
13	4		1	87						5	16 00	4		957 55	366 31
21	2		1	67										832 10	480 45
2				4										87 85	66 75
1				14										151 07	
3			1	6										267 30	
7				47				3 22						251 05	103 75
4			1	24				2 39						132 20	99 29
3	1			6				1 14						54 77	
5				14				2 15				1	1	125 60	110 77
				11	1	10 00		54						72 35	88 03
4	3		3	37				2 41		1	5 00	6		280 30	193 96
2				5				[illegible]						61 05	52 71
4				4				87		2	10 00			31 97	21 34
8	5			17	3	24 00		2 83		2	15 00	9	1	312 95	218 40
				6				45						66 78	60 00
5				34				2 87		1	10 00	3		264 85	171 05
2	3							1 71				1		151 90	102 53
9	3			126	2	18 00	1	4 88				11		520 25	299 58
1			1	1	1	13 00		73						42 68	35 08
4	2			7				2 23				8		183 40	87 43
4				8				1 78				6		125 90	
1	1			29	6	41 00		1 28		1	5 00	7		239 00	180 86
5				9	1	12 00		1 53						76 35	41 72
2			2	28	1	12 00		1 58				2		178 70	139 96
10				48	1	11 00		4 16				1	1	280 95	265 11
5	1			16	2	11 00		2 30				2		214 42	146 80
1								1 54						143 50	
7				6				2 59						104 50	126 92
1			1	20	1	11 00		1 36		1	5 00	1		179 93	119 60
6				10				2 31						102 85	
2				1	1	12 00		1 07				1		90 18	108 34

RETURN of Division

County.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Oxford	1	419	15,163 90	19	977 14	69	123 48	8,050 32	8,044 46	129 34	458
	2	88	2,179 20	5	99 71	8	125 64	1,730 66	1,802 32	53 98	5
	3	35	1,645 53	6	330 52	4	45 84	728 35	694 75	23 60	32
	4	102	5,263 38	12	494 27	22	85 58	1,304 83	1,303 11	87 30	124
	5	349	12,060 63	9	520 53	21	11 49	4,838 09	4,780 00	69 58	330
	6	154	4,620 22	13	552 93	24	37 37	2,240 16	2,206 83	70 70	145
Parry Sound	1	142	5,426 69	4	207 55	6	.....	1,299 74	1,299 74	.....	136
	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3	14	978 91	.....	.....	2	2 29	272 17	272 17	2 29	12
	4	84	2,974 79	8	551 51	4	43 33	1,045 15	1,068 08	20 40	82
	5	20	701 18	1	4 05	2	78 42	215 64	231 45	62 61	20
	6	40	1,752 97	4	210 30	5	.....	179 64	137 91	41 73	34
	7	106	4,356 69	2	.....	6	.....	1,623 70	1,623 70	.....	10
Peel	1	59	3,611 89	3	119 28	14	63	1,469 94	1,470 39	62 50	46
	2	53	2,064 59	7	378 69	2	.....	1,222 28	1,222 28	.....	53
	3	21	1,246 57	2	28 57	2	.....	568 51	544 31	24 20	17
	4	53	1,842 01	3	76 96	5	.....	902 71	902 71	.....	41
Perth	1	404	11,239 74	18	898 10	28	66 78	4,242 05	4,154 39	154 44	493
	2	81	3,623 89	6	252 97	6	60 38	1,762 62	1,784 94	38 01	78
	3	98	3,070 15	4	148 02	7	.....	1,122 07	1,116 07	6 00	92
	4	52	2,646 01	4	.....	2	8 95	1,075 97	1,079 80	5 09	44
	5	50	1,605 33	13	748 92	2	.....	1,176 71	1,176 71	.....	48
	6	244	6,578 27	25	647 14	37	.....	2,635 34	2,635 34	.....	238
Peterborough	1	388	11,417 26	16	990 57	24	.....	4,406 07	4,406 07	.....	373
	2	86	3,682 21	10	349 47	2	17 05	1,299 21	1,283 00	33 26	82
	3	2	115 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 50	33 50	.....	.....
	4	40	1,240 45	6	194 33	4	.....	564 05	531 50	32 55	38
	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prescott & Russell	1	29	26 00	3	311 66	2	.....	150 62	150 62	.....	25
	2	52	2,824 21	1	64 26	6	150 00	2,684 41	2,831 41	130 00	46
	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	80	2,479 05	5	296 28	29	.....	376 00	376 00	.....	75
	5	32	1,130 35	2	50 40	.....	72 56	1,568 91	1,641 47	.....	82
	6	40	1,426 00	2	64 67	1	.....	446 79	446 79	.....	86
	7	299	4,695 36	1	23 84	58	.....	3,200 72	3,044 35	156 37	295
	8	23	638 03	.....	.....	2	7 00	271 58	272 35	6 23	22
	9	38	1,239 71	2	64 99	7	46 15	479 39	471 39	8 00	36
	10	111	2,457 15	3	226 11	27	.....	939 58	898 90	40 68	136
	11	61	1,885 46	3	280 26	2	.....	1,018 92	1,009 36	9 56	60
Prince Edward	1	74	2,650 00	3	241 82	6	.....	1,210 42	1,210 42	.....	78
	2	18	323 70	.....	.....	1	.....	80 00	119 55	.....	18
	3	4	94 76	1	32 24	.....	.....	69 37	69 37	.....	4
	4	7	250 14	1	7 35	.....	.....	105 39	105 30	.....	6
	5	5	238 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 64	14 64	.....	5
	6	9	308 15	1	.....	1	.....	45 69	45 69	.....	9
	7	6	258 04	2	218 88	1	.....	58 76	58 76	.....	5
	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rainy River	1	199	10,736 53	.....	.....	13	180 09	3,189 38	3,017 27	352 20	177
	2	90	3,758 60	4	423 18	.....	.....	1,091 61	1,054 73	36 88	82
	3	66	2,246 16	2	69 67	2	.....	760 18	760 18	.....	63
	4	51	4,615 01	1	10 71	.....	.....	605 86	556 86	49 00	34
	5	96	3,892 04	2	260 68	1	.....	1,520 06	1,499 61	20 45	89
Renfrew	1	163	5,407 26	4	307 61	16	41 85	1,740 86	1,782 71	108 51	155
	2	30	1,554 76	3	110 77	1	23 99	783 54	774 98	32 55	22
	3	167	5,289 56	11	630 09	21	18 78	2,630 89	2,596 89	52 78	162
	4	147	4,561 53	6	177 52	42	17 64	2,872 63	2,837 69	52 58	141
	5	12	550 80	2	140 50	1	25 50	52 14	60 81	16 83	11
	6	95	2,898 50	4	290 12	8	2 00	1,133 00	1,135 00	.....	94
	7	62	2,593 87	7	398 02	2	31 02	967 57	943 27	24 30	63
	8	69	2,503 89	5	237 96	3	.....	535 91	535 91	.....	66
Simcoe	1	352	10,851 42	19	607 90	20	92 89	3,007 76	2,983 99	116 66	359
	2	53	2,068 16	5	170 75	5	13 48	970 77	980 98	3 27	50
	3	164	4,124 13	7	205 84	5	.....	1,522 26	1,512 26	10 00	157
	4	213	7,572 87	11	763 91	6	51 72	2,612 57	2,126 29	43 00	207
	5	69	3,911 13	11	698 55	6	22 67	1,526 14	1,416 14	132 67	59
	6	185	8,922 23	7	293 55	11	72 00	1,101 98	1,160 59	13 39	164
	7	16	782 13	6	403 29	1	408 98	332 71	332 91	408 98	14
	8	122	6,977 61	8	683 77	10	81 75	2,666 15	2,568 77	97 38	71
	9	283	9,417 12	27	1,668 28	59	.....	6,393 38	6,239 48	153 90	267
	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	58	2,088 09	2	68 04	4	45 35	308 82	250 22	58 60	53
	2	135	4,968 14	6	10 65	18	96 71	778 50	728 46	50 04	127
	3	298	9,289 27	11	451 75	56	156 29	3,765 11	3,641 58	279 82	283
	4	52	1,761 99	.....	.....	3	50 19	547 76	577 48	20 47	49

Court Business.—Continued.

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
28	2		1	100	2	24 00		14 61				14		987 97	708 60
3	1			33	1	12 00	1	1 89		1	2 00	2		185 50	148 00
3	1			6	1	12 00		1 59				1		59 65	62 55
12				25	1	12 00		4 87		1	5 00	6		299 88	181 60
17			1	80	3	10 00		11 08		3	15 00	4		780 20	306 13
9			1	42	4	43 00	1	4 74				3		320 95	162 29
6				28						2	8 00	1		361 00	
2				2										26 67	58 91
2				13										283 82	236 05
				4										45 55	49 80
3				3										70 86	76 06
2				20										212 29	179 51
13	2			7				4 48		1	10 00	2		187 55	72 10
	3			4	2	23 00		1 53						178 25	100 11
4								1 48						59 97	
4		6		7				1 99						105 08	73 15
11	1			93				9 35		1	5 00	1		898 95	237 29
5	3			17				3 41				2		186 00	97 94
1	3			26				2 97				1		182 10	132 87
5				11				2 86		1	5 00			91 10	85 83
1				10				1 71						100 95	100 95
6	2			95	1	12 00		4 95				11		445 85	267 29
15	3			100	1	11 50		10 02		1	5 00	3		740 00	505 49
6								3 36						176 65	165 07
								09						4 08	
4	1			7				1 01						100 05	73 12
1				8				64				1		50 75	47 28
4	1		1	22				2 91				2	1	160 09	39 35
5	1			18				2 33		1	10 00	1		278 83	167 19
				8				75						69 78	98 77
2				6				1 35		3	12 00	1		90 38	52 28
4				157	4	54 00		3 19				23	1	630 26	239 69
1				5				64						51 75	48 97
2			1	9				1 13		1	10 00	4		100 40	66 78
1				32				1 72				1		239 20	84 27
1				14				1 21		1	5 00			133 33	83 19
7	2			20	6	71 00		2 21						120 35	
				9				18						35 89	30 71
								06						8 40	9 45
				2				08						9 83	7 32
				2				15						10 50	5 75
					1	9 00	1	36						21 34	16 25
1	1	1		1	1	12 00		34						19 45	22 25
															8 00
18	1			27										452 30	215 17
8				11										191 10	243 89
				21										107 85	
17				1										116 05	
6				22										29 95	32 63
8	2			31	1	12 00		5 03		1	10 00	5		465 20	303 22
2				7				1 34		1	10 00			78 85	62 94
5	1			46				4 01				3		165 60	126 28
6				34				4 02				6		371 30	204 89
1								61						30 30	73 00
3	1			23				2 30				2		223 65	304 20
8	1			4				3 01						132 80	77 98
3				12				2 19		1	10 00			164 65	169 48
13				84	3	35 00		9 07		1	5 00	9		914 75	260 93
3				6	2	20 00		1 52				1		149 75	
7	1			74	3	36 00		3 37		1	6 00			320 96	178 26
9	2		1	39	5	22 00		6 38				3		511 96	350 25
10	1		1	11	4	35 00		4 14		2	11 00	2		177 55	224 51
19	2		1	30	2	12 00		9 12		2	11 00	7		402 90	173 45
2				3				89						36 50	69 94
15	2		1	21	2	22 00		6 52		1	5 00	3		274 26	233 11
16	2		1	76	2	13 50		8 20				20		599 94	468 82
															123 14
5				11				2 12				1		106 60	70 62
6			1	38				5 41						295 70	
15	1	2	4	93				8 74				14	8	692 00	368 20
3	1			18				1 59						104 80	{ 53 22 { 56 20

Return of Division

County.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry—Con.	5	61	2,840 60	.....	92 96	2	196 44	489 35	523 75	162 04	54
	6	71	2,743 28	4	299 49	8	82 19	699 48	673 35	26 13	64
	7	34	583 72	4	83 23	1	11 58	912 01	893 19	7 24	30
	8	80	2,735 74	14	663 62	7	127 41	1,919 10	1,867 02	179 49	78
	9	37	1,010 49	.....	.....	1	5 15	507 43	508 93	3 65	35
	10	87	3,800 00	10	444 46	8	.....	2,733 62	2,733 62	.....	75
	11	86	2,267 70	4	193 55	15	17 77	818 41	823 41	12 77	86
	12	71	2,343 88	6	386 28	8	4 50	792 06	752 26	44 30	79
Thunder Bay.....	1	357	14,059 09	15	190 36	3	3 60	2,581 45	2,298 05	286 40	352
	3	273	12,449 35	8	440 50	2	249 60	3,083 02	2,771 03	561 59	245
Victoria	1	93	2,591 15	5	321 55	4	.....	1,299 97	1,299 97	.....	87
	2	80	2,734 01	3	38 14	4	.....	837 25	837 25	.....	81
	3	23	558 12	3	111 16	7	3 85	428 31	423 49	4 82	.....
	4	12	393 29	.....	.....	2	.....	53 04	53 04	.....	9
	5	381	11,996 36	20	995 35	64	26 29	3,711 14	3,708 64	28 79	370
	6	36	1,723 89	1	32 06	.....	4 00	614 12	612 00	27 00	3
	7	49	2,289 91	2	283 72	2	78 05	464 24	430 83	34 01	48
Waterloo	1	446	15,598 49	32	1,613 11	28	66 90	6,312 96	6,108 86	204 10	440
	2	125	2,484 78	13	883 49	17	15 64	2,041 31	2,025 67	18 64	124
	3	342	6,399 86	12	788 13	40	146 38	3,259 76	3,165 48	240 16	335
	4	67	3,144 16	6	210 10	3	94 73	1,046 06	1,080 17	60 62	57
	5	52	1,907 68	7	211 47	2	.....	1,655 71	1,643 96	11 75	51
	6	30	1,002 66	4	347 03	3	227 64	337 42	337 42	.....	27
	7	16	535 58	.....	.....	.....	21 50	189 90	192 46	18 94	16
Welland	1	170	4,402 35	11	654 08	18	45 36	2,624 24	2,640 93	28 67	164
	2	49	1,722 95	5	243 21	4	.....	801 71	797 38	4 33	46
	3	126	4,238 63	6	330 99	17	35 85	2,205 46	2,190 79	50 52	137
	4	343	9,150 85	15	1,182 12	28	199 81	4,167 17	3,645 90	521 27	330
	5	57	1,837 62	6	152 44	3	5 00	1,143 93	1,143 93	5 00	51
	6	21	696 82	5	223 14	3	.....	330 05	327 05	3 00	24
Wellington	1	535	17,963 56	15	432 49	100	605 06	5,873 71	4,975 45	1,503 32	327
	2	8	94 39	1	37 89	.....	.....	103 70	103 70	.....	8
	3	7	495 03	3	97 35	1	.....	394 75	394 75	.....	6
	4	81	2,508 35	5	394 38	3	.....	1,243 03	1,243 03	.....	84
	5	17	854 61	9	703 16	5	.....	236 47	236 47	.....	16
	6	56	1,245 88	10	491 99	6	32 15	604 29	602 54	33 90	56
	7	59	2,272 77	10	467 36	8	.....	1,368 68	1,351 18	17 50	67
	8	61	2,817 16	3	160 30	5	97 27	1,198 57	1,222 43	73 41	53
	10	118	3,418 20	5	289 40	22	303 69	1,563 31	1,634 43	232 57	133
	11	96	4,219 20	10	274 98	8	144 28	1,438 08	1,464 33	118 03	95
Wentworth.....	1	758	26,144 53	20	1,331 21	62	252 67	4,908 78	4,860 86	300 59	714
	2	73	2,938 14	6	542 41	2	.....	591 70	591 70	.....	61
	3	15	930 78	4	228 76	1	.....	132 37	132 37	.....	12
	4	19	722 68	4	170 37	1	36 92	675 74	712 66	.....	17
	5	21	700 38	1	11 77	1	.....	149 60	149 60	.....	20
	7	11	446 80	1	61 00	.....	.....	279 15	279 15	.....	8
	8	1	58 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 50	53 50	.....	.....
	9	584	20,681 80	9	227 36	28	354 37	5,782 20	5,822 88	314 29	551
York	1	2,127	96,502 76	45	2,276 46	295	779 16	18,479 01	18,047 88	1,210 29	1,918
	2	82	4,458 05	11	465 41	11	163 32	811 78	971 72	31 98	68
	3	42	1,608 49	14	262 16	7	.....	833 15	833 15	.....	46
	4	195	7,806 01	13	689 46	15	313 58	2,023 74	2,326 12	11 20	174
	5	38	1,395 38	.....	.....	1	318 04	701 98	952 60	67 42	4
	6	42	1,788 48	11	682 34	2	28 00	797 34	797 34	.....	40
	7	15	560 13	6	317 25	1	5 00	569 96	532 28	42 68	14
	8	227	6,366 24	9	594 83	15	42 39	2,141 95	2,117 20	24 75	230
	9	27	1,347 92	1	249 61	4	16 66	624 90	632 83	8 71	25
	10	1,902	80,596 74	46	3,125 40	372	405 38	14,364 44	14,000 47	769 35	1,755
Grand Totals, 1904		324	40,630	2,399	122,542 51	4,992	22,388 94	499,424 13	501,331 52	25,309 63	35,801
1903		325	39,964	1,464,135 58	2,625	126,645 12	5,090	17,035 60	475,921 48	463,566 88	19,368 89	35,914
1902		324	39,927	1,413,371 15	2,394	155,565 98	5,201	19,920 08	438,418 78	439,540 10	18,639 45	34,098
1901		324	39,727	1,451,837 43	2,210	110,224 88	4,350	21,276 39	436,543 51	431,115 26	21,580 66	35,383

Court Business.—Continued.

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
5	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	....	2 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125 53	64 64
7	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	....	2 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173 40	85 33
4	2	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 75	114 34
2	5	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	214 15	132 58
3	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	....	1 08	.....	1	4 00	.....	.....	64 71	66 00
12	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	....	4 95	.....	1	6 00	1	1	207 65	166 18
.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	....	1 83	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	190 55	256 50
2	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	1 55	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	154 80	127 20
15	.....	.....	2	44	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	729 51	....
28	.....	.....	1	28	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	5 00	1	1	579 75	....
5	3	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	....	2 75	.....	1	5 00	1	.....	181 90	.....
3	4	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	....	2 27	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	167 31	119 78
.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 25	49 39
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	17 64
11	2	.....	.....	96	2	28 00	....	9 23	55	2	15 00	20	.....	1,005 00	327 48
1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	11 00	....	1 81	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	105 55	73 51
1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	....	1 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 25	31 25
30	3	2	.....	112	.....	.....	....	14 92	1 55	1	5 00	3	.....	1,015 15	592 49
1	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	....	1 60	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	288 30	140 19
7	.....	.....	.....	190	.....	.....	....	4 51	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	650 30	217 50
10	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	3 70	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	128 90	100 25
1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	1 48	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	104 74	103 91
3	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	....	1 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 90	60 22
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 80	16 04
5	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	....	3 48	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	398 70	236 95
3	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	....	1 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82 90	.....
6	.....	.....	1	22	1	12 00	....	3 15	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	300 05	274 19
11	3	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	....	7 71	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	782 70	543 87
3	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	....	1 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128 75	72 82
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	24 00	2	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 80	16 69
38	3	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	....	17 63	11 49	13	73 00	32	.....	1,114 90	459 31
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 03	11 31
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 29	10 76
3	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	....	2 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178 50	111 87
1	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	....	67	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	63 59	79 40
.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	....	69	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	108 84	46 53
6	.....	.....	1	15	1	12 00	....	2 37	.....	1	5 00	1	.....	166 64	129 40
9	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	3 30	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	158 45	96 48
6	2	.....	.....	25	1	11 00	....	3 43	.....	.....	.....	7	1	235 15	132 91
9	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	....	4 08	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	237 70	166 66
41	12	.....	2	201	1	9 00	....	22 91	94 15	9	43 00	19	1	1,720 75	840 25
12	.....	.....	.....	23	2	20 00	....	3 78	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	162 30	144 63
3	.....	6	.....	.....	1	12 00	....	1 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 86	29 86
2	.....	.....	.....	4	1	23 00	....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	38 00
2	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 42	34 68
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 50	.....
30	6	.....	.....	133	2	21 00	....	18 67	37 97	4	25 00	4	.....	1,379 75	580 28
209	29	.....	12	349	2	21 00	....	92 48	1,006 80	17	85 00	106	106	39 45	1,877 06
13	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	220 20	121 48
1	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	1 09	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	91 94	34 69
15	3	.....	.....	49	1	9 00	....	6 66	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	474 00	328 16
2	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	1 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74 95	20 09
2	1	.....	.....	3	1	9 00	....	1 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 65	127 84
1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 65	43 73
11	3	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	....	5 73	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	418 30	100 57
2	1	.....	.....	2	1	12 00	....	1 19	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	52 90	.....
129	1	.....	9	310	5	46 00	....	73 11	820 06	18	90 00	165	.....	3,530 91	2,055 40
2,240	354	146	123	9,967	156	1,518 60	13	1,045 46	4,479 44	214	1,261 05	1,326	53		
2,305	477	105	118	9,646	148	1,436 50	9	1,117 10	4,000 18	221	1,155 50	1,263	67		
2,365	364	194	155	10,034	129	1,342 00	16	1,136 20	4,432 34	241	1,455 50	1,481	60		
2,463	511	135	171	10,287	170	1,522 00	28	1,175 39	3,998 97	249	1,480 50	1,316	50		

TABLE B.

List of Division Court clerks, their post office address, their county or district and number of division in which their Courts are situated, for the Province of Ontario, up to 31st December, 1904, inclusive. (Lists corrected up to date of printing.)

County or District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Algoma	1	A. P. Monaghan	Sault Ste. Marie.
	2	T. Sullivan	Bruce Mines.
	3	W. Bowers	Thessalon.
	4	J. C. McMillan	Webbwood.
	5	P. J. Tyne	Chelmsford.
	6	Wm. F. Adams	Richard's Landing.
	7	James Lochore	Blind River.
Brant	1	James C. Spence	Brantford.
	2	John K. Finlayson	Paris.
	3	David Reid	St. George.
	4	Hy. Cox	Burford.
	5	Walter E. Hooker	Scotland.
Bruce	1	John Lee	Walkerton.
	2	John K. McLean	Teeswater.
	3	Joseph Barker	Kincardine.
	4	J. C. Gibson	Paisley.
	5	J. Chapman	Port Elgin.
	6	Chas. Cameron	Tiverton.
	7	W. R. Hilborn	Tara.
	8	James Walmsley	Wiarton.
	9	Angus Martyn	Ripley.
	10	W. Moshier	Lion's Head.
	11	W. J. Little	Lucknow.
	12	Joseph O. Stinson	Chesley.
Carleton	1	J. R. Armstrong	Ottawa.
	2	W. H. Butler	Richmond.
	3	G. M. McKay	Carp.
	4	Matthew Riddell	Galetta.
	5	John Kerr	North Gower.
	6	W. C. Cameron	Metcalf.
	7	F. W. Harmer	Mosgrove.
Dufferin	1	Joseph Pattulo	Orangeville.
	2	Hugh Falconer	Shelburne.
	3	A. Ferris	Stanton.
	4	Robt. Orr	Mono Mills.
	5	R. E. Hamilton	Grand Valley.
Elgin	1	A. Love	Aylmer.
	2	John McIntyre	St. Thomas.
	3	John McIntyre	St. Thomas.
	4	Samuel Maccoll	Dutton.
Essex	1	C. F. Pequegnot	Sandwich.
	2	J. A. C. Legatt	Amherstburg.
	3	E. Allworth	Kingsville.
	4	C. Bell	Oxley.
	5	George A. Morse	Leamington.
	6	Nicholas Conway	Belle River.
	7	Joseph D. A. Deziel	Windsor.
	8	Wm. Laing	Essex.
	9	Wm. Manning	Comber.
Frontenac	1	W. H. Carson	Kingston.
	2		
	3	J. P. Chown	Sydenham.
	4	H. McMullen	Verona.
	5	M. Van Luven	Battersea.
	6	W. A. Buell	Mountain Grove.
Grey	1	Benjamin Allen	Owen Sound.
	2	Archibald Davidson	Durham.
	3	H. P. Henning	Meaford.
	4	W. L. Tyson	Clarksburg.
	5	A. S. Van Dusen	Flesherton.

List of Division Court Clerks.—Continued.

County or District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Grey.—*Continued*	6	John McDonald	Chatsworth.
	7	Duncan Campbell	Hanover.
	8	Richard D. Stephen	Markdale.
Haldimand	1	James McGregor	Caledonia.
	2	David T. Rogers	Cayuga.
	3	T. Armour	Dunnville.
	4	C. E. Bourne	Jarvis.
	5	Robert E. Johnson	Canboro'.
Haliburton	1	J. H. Delamere	Minden.
	2	G. Banister	Haliburton.
	3	Stephen Kettle	Ursa.
Halton	1	Wm. Panton	Milton.
	2	A. Hillmer	Oakville.
	3	Lachlan Grant	Georgetown.
	4	R. J. McNabb	Acton.
	5		Campbellville.
	6	P. C. Patriarch	Burlington.
Hastings	1	F. M. Clark	Belleville.
	3	A. B. Randall	Shannonville.
	4	T. McCann	Tweed.
	5	Thomas Y. Clute	Stirling.
	6	Dennis Gillen	Madoc.
	7	J. G. Johnston	Deseronto.
	9	F. W. Bull	Trenton.
	10	B. C. Hubbell	Marmora.
	11	James Haryett	Maynooth.
	12	Thomas F. Kavanagh	Bancroft.
Huron	1	James Yates	Goderich.
	2	J. C. Greig	Seaforth.
	3	W. W. Farran	Clinton.
	4	Jno. W. Duncan	Brussels.
	5	Ernest Elliot	Exeter.
	6	James Whyard	Dungannon.
	7	James Thompson	Bayfield.
	8	Alex. Ross	Wingham.
	9	Joseph Cowan	Wroxeter.
	10	A. F. Hess	Zurich.
	11	Wm. Lewis	Crediton.
	12	James McMurchie	Blyth.
Kent	1	W. B. Wells	Chatham.
	2	Arthur McKinlay	Ridgetown.
	3	Jas. T. Smith	Dresden.
	4	Arch'd Sampson	Blenheim.
	5	Chas. B. Jackson	Wallaceburg.
	6	George Moore	Bothwell.
	7	W. F. Robertson	Stewart.
Lambton	1	George Leys	Sarnia.
	2	Wm. McLeay	Watford.
	3	John Webster	Florence.
	4	Wm. W. Stover	Sombra.
	5	Thos. L. Jones	Forest.
	6	Chas. Hall	Thedford.
	7	John McRae	Moore.
	8	W. G. Fraser	Petrolea.
	9	Richard Code	Alvinston.
Lanark	1	R. Jamieson	Perth.
	2	W. A. Field	Lanark.
	3	F. McEwen	Carleton Place.
	4	Jas. H. Ross	Smith's Falls.
	5	P. C. Dowdall	Almonte.
Leeds and Grenville	1	D. B. Jones	Brockville.
	2	B. C. Hughes	Prescott.
	3	S. McCammon	Gananoque.

List of Division Court Clerks.—Continued.

County or District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Leeds and Grenville.—*Continued*	4	W. L. Phelps	Kemptville.
	5	W. H. McCrea	Merrickville.
	6	N. L. Phelps	Delta.
	7	Cyrus A. Wood	Toledo.
	8	L. S. Lewis	Newboro.
	9	Isaac C. Alguire	Athens.
	10	C. W. McLean	Spencerville.
	11	John Haley	North Augusta.
	12	Chas. Tennant	Caintown.
Lennox and Addington	1	A. Knight	Napanee.
	2	Fred. W. Armstrong	Bath.
	3	Joseph B. Allison	Adolphustown.
	4	G. A. Aylesworth	Newburgh.
	5	Robt Cox	Enterprise.
	6	J. A. Timmerman	Odessa.
	7	James Aylesworth	Tamworth.
Lincoln	1	John McKimmie	Niagara.
	2	W. A. Mittleberger	St. Catharines.
	3	Charles Grassie	Smithville.
	4	C. E. Riggins	Beamsville.
Manitoulin	1	A. Hall	Gore Bay.
	2	David McGilvery	Little Current.
	3	J. T. Burns	Manitowaning.
Middlesex	1	J. W. McIntosh	London.
	2	Ernest A. Dickson	Parkhill.
	3	Robert J. McNamee	Lucan.
	4	W. C. Harris	Delaware.
	5	G. Wilson	Glencoe.
	6	Ed. Rowland	Strathroy.
	7	Edward Thomas Shaw	Dorchester Station.
	8	Walter R. Westlake	Arva.
	9	Jos. L. Patterson	London.
Muskoka	1	Chas. Bard	Bracebridge.
	2	Thos. M. Robinson	Gravenhurst.
	3	J. R. Reece	Huntsville.
	4	Fred. D. Stubbs	Port Carling.
Nipissing	1	J. A. Levis	Sturgeon Falls.
	2	John McMeekin	Mattawa.
	3	M. W. Flannery	North Bay.
	4	J. K. McLennan	Sudbury.
	5	J. A. Trahan	Bonfield.
	6	E. A. Wright	Warren.
	7	Paul A. Cobbald	Haileybury.
Norfolk	1	Charles E. Freeman	Simcoe.
	2	Abraham M. Tobin	Waterford.
	3	R. Green	Windham Centre.
	4	E. A. Buchner	Ronson.
	5	M. J. McColl	Victoria.
	6	Arthur P. Barrett	Port Rowan.
	7	Watson Park	Fairground.
	8	W. Francis Tibbetts	Fort Dover.
Northumberland and Durham	1	John Moorecraft	Bowmanville.
	2	L. B. Davidson	Newcastle.
	3	G. M. Furby	Port Hope.
	4	W. S. Givens	Millbrook
	5	John G. Orr	Cobourg.
	6	Geo. Cuthbert	Grafton.
	7	S. S. Brintnell	Colborne.
	8	J. H. Phillips	Brighton.
	9	D. Robertson	Warkworth.
	10	D. S. Austin	Wooler.
	11	Ed. C. West	Campbellford.
Ontario	1	D. C. Macdonnell	Whitby.
	2	M. Gleeson	Greenwood.

List of Division Court Clerks.—Continued.

County or District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Ontario—*Continued*	3	J. W. Burnham	Port Perry.
	4	Jos. E. Gould	Uxbridge.
	5	Geo. Smith	Cannington.
	6	G. F. Bruce	Beaverton.
	7	R. L. Gaughan	Uptergrove.
Oxford	1	F. W. Macqueen	Woodstock.
	2	Chas K. Curry	Drumbo.
	3	O. M. Alger	Embro.
	4	Jas. Barr	Norwich.
	5	Neil G. Gunn	Ingersoll.
	6	John C. Ross	Tilsonburg.
Parry Sound	1	D. Macfarlane	Parry Sound.
	2	J. H. Thompson	McKellar P. O
	3	Wm. Ditchburn	Rosseau.
	4	Walter Sharpe	Burk's Falls.
	5	Sam'l G. Best	Magnetawan.
	6	Richard Barrett	Powossan.
	7	G. E. Seidward	Sundridge.
Peel	1	J. W. Main	Brampton.
	2	H. H. Shaver	Cooksville.
	3	J. K. Lesslie	Caledon.
	4	John McDonald	Bolton.
Perth	1	D. L. Burritt	Stratford.
	2	J. Dougherty	Mitchell.
	3	Richard Sheppard	St. Mary's.
	4	G. Brown	Shakespeare.
	5	Thomas Trow	Milverton.
	6	Wm. Bright	Listowel.
Peterborough	1	Francis James Bell	Peterborough.
	2	J. L. Squires	Norwood.
	3	James McNeil	Keene.
	4	W. Sherin	Lakefield.
	5	Wm. Gallon	Apsley.
Prescott and Russell	1	David S. Buchan	L'Orignal.
	2	John Shields	Vankleek Hill.
	3	Napoleon Labrosse	St. Eugene.
	4	D. Viau	Plantagenet.
	5	J. S. Cameron	Cumberland.
	6	A. Carson	Russell.
	7	John C. Murray	Hawkesbury.
	8	J. Downing	Fournier.
	9	F. W Langrell	Alfred.
	10	Moise Rochon	Clarence Creek.
	11	Peter Stewart	South Indian.
Prince Edward	1	Fred Slavin	Picton.
	2	Theodore Dodge	Milford.
	3	Charles H. Wright	Demorestville.
	4	William H. C. Roblin	Ameliasburg.
	5	John W. Clarke	Wellington.
	6	A. B. Savior	Bloomfield.
	7	Geo. H. Crane	Consecon.
	8	B. E. Harrison	Waupoos.
Rainy River	1	P. H. Clarke	Keenora.
	2	B. F. Phillips	Emo.
	3	C. S. Smith	Fort Francis.
	4	Fred Deacon	Wabigoon.
	5	D. K. McGregor	Rainy River.
Renfrew	1	G. W. Ross	Pembroke.
	2	Hugh S. Miller	Beachburg.
	3	George Eady, Jr.	Renfrew.
	4	John R. Tierney	Arnprior.
	5	W. A. Black	Calabogie.
	6	Robert Bannerman	Eganville.
	7	Robert Allen	Cobden.
	8	P. J. Harrington	Brudenell.

List of Division Court Clerks, etc.—Continued.

County or District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Simcoe	1	W. C. McLean	Barrie.
	2	W. R. Strong	Bradford.
	3	George Chrystal	Beeton.
	4	R. G. Campbell	Collingwood.
	5	A. Craig	Craighurst.
	6	J. B. Henderson	Orillia.
	7	J. A. Mather	New Lowell.
	8	J. G. Hood	Alliston.
	9	W. J. Martin	Penetanguishene.
	10	Howard Chester	Coldwater.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	G. H. Macgillivray	Williamstown.
	2	Hugh R. Macdonald	Alexandria.
	3	George Bigelow	Cornwall.
	4	W. Hough	Farrans Point.
	5	F. F. Plantz	Morrisburg.
	6	Jas. Collison	Iroquois.
	7	M. J. Cleland	South Mountain.
	8	J. A. Cockburn	Crysler.
	9	Duncan C. McRae	Bridge End.
	10	W. Rae	Chesterfield.
	11	D. McIntosh	Strathmore.
	12	John D. McIntosh	Dominionville.
Thunder Bay	1	C. A. Shera	Port Arthur.
	3	J. K. Ollis	Fort William.
Victoria	1	Peter McIntyre	Woodville.
	2	Edward D. Hand	Fenelon Falls.
	3	G. W. Taylor	Bobcaygeon.
	4	James D. Thornton	Omemee.
	5	Elias Bowes	Lindsay.
	6	J. F. Cunnings	Oakwood.
	7	A. C. Graham	Victoria Road.
Waterloo	1	Fred. Rohleder	Berlin.
	2	James D. Webster	Preston.
	3	Edward J. Wilkins	Galt.
	4	David Eby	New Hamburg.
	5	C. W. Parcell	Linwood.
	6	Wm. H. Winkler	St. Jacobs.
	7	Wm. D. Watson	Ayr.
Welland	1	Jno. M. Livingston	Welland Station.
	2	Joseph Henderson	Marshville.
	3	Jos. Clark	Ridgeway.
	4	Jos. G. Cadham	Niagara Falls South.
	5	D. J. C. Munro	Thorold.
	6	S. Hays	Port Colborne.
Wellington	1	Thos. J. Day	Guelph.
	2	Wm. Nicoll	Morriston.
	3	Hugh Black	Rockwood.
	4	John Brownbridge	Fergus.
	5	Thomas Young	Erin.
	6	Henry Clark	Elora.
	7	W. W. Farewell	Drayton.
	8	J. A. Farrell	Arthur.
	10	John Livingston	Harriston.
	11	J. C. Wilkes	Mount Forest.
Wentworth	1	H. T. Bunbnry	Hamilton.
	2	F. D. Suter	Dundas.
	3	Hugh Thompson	Waterdown.
	4	W. McDonald	Rockton.
	5	J. C. Moore	Stoney Creek.
	7	J. C. McClement	Glanford.
	8	Thomas Murphy	Binbrook.
	9	R. L. Gunn	Hamilton.
York	1	A. McL. Howard	Toronto.
	2	Robert J. Corson	Markham.
	3	Thomas F. McMahon	Richmond Hill.
	4	K. N. Robertson	Newmarket.
	5	Warren P. Cole	Sutton West.
	6	M. F. Doyle	Lloydtown.
	7	John Nattress	Woodbridge.
	8	John Hanshaw	Toronto Junction.
	9	J. H. Richardson	West Hill.
	10	E. H. Duggan	Toronto.

TABLE C.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, their Post Office Address, the County or District and Number of Division in which their Courts are situated, for the Province of Ontario, up to 31st December, 1904, inclusive. (Lists corrected up to date of printing.)

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Algoma	1	Jos. A. Dunsneath	Sault Ste. Marie.
	1	James McGregor	Schrieber.
	2	Thomas Knight	Bruce Mines.
	3	J. C. McKay	Thessalon.
	4	A. F. Stone	Webbwood.
	5	L. Frappier	Chelmsford.
	6	Daniel McPhail	Marksville, Ste. Jos. Is.
	7	John Tansey	Blind River.
Brant	1	John L. Dyckman	Brantford.
	2	Horace Huston	Paris.
	3	Edgar W. Patten	St. George.
	4	Daniel Dunn	Burford.
	5	A. M. Malcolm	Scotland.
Bruce	1	Ezra Briggs	Walkerton
	2	P. Corrigan	Hollywood.
	2	John Farquharson	Teeswater.
	3	Alex. Campbell	Kincardine.
	4	Alex. Fraser	Paisley.
	5	Wm. Mulvaney	Port Elgin.
	6	Gore Leggett	Underwood.
	7	Charles A. Richards	Tara.
	8	E. E. Park	Wiarton.
	9	John McRitchie	Ripley.
	10	Wm. Laidlaw	Lion's Head.
	11	R. J. Cameron	Lucknow.
	12	D. R. Bone	Chesley.
Carleton	1	A. Lavoie	Ottawa.
	1	D. Mulligan	Ottawa.
	1	E. T. Van Neertop	Ottawa.
	2	W. H. Hamilton	Richmond.
	3	Wm. Falls	Carp.
	4	Ed. W. Owens	Antrim.
	5	Wesley Hicks	Kars.
	6	Ed. J. Murphy	Metcalfe.
	7	A. Wilson	Hintonburg
Dufferin			
	1	James McQuarrie	Orangeville.
	2	E. F. Bows	Shelbourne.
	3	R. Bradley	Stanton.
	4	Thos. McCandless	Mono Mills.
	5	T. H. Rounding	Grand Valley.
Elgin			
	1	W. W. White	Aylmer.
	2	John McKenzie	St. Thomas.
	3	John McKenzie	St. Thomas.
	4	Malcolm C. Leitch	Dutton.
Essex			
	1	Alois Master	Sandwich.
	2	William Kelly	Amherstburg.
	2	John Pettypiece	Amherstburg.
	2	Ralph Piper	Pelee Island.
	3	James Wigle	Kingsville.
	3	Ralph Piper	Pelee Island.
	4	Arthur T. Munger	Harrow.
	5	Jesse T. Brown	Leamington.
	5	Ralph Piper	Pelee Island.
	6	John D. Renaud	Belle River.
	7	W. A. Millard	Windsor.
	7	Clement Reaume	Windsor.
	8	Daniel Sinclair	Essex.
	9	Leon Souchereau	Stoney Point.
Frontenac	1	Hiram Davis	Wolfe Island.
	1	Chas. G. Clark	Kingston.
	2	No Court	Kingston.
	3	W. Buck	Sydenham

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—Continued.

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Frontenac.—*Continued*	4	J. A. Wells	Verona.
	5	Wm. J. Arthur	Battersea.
	6	Robt. Watkins	Ardoch.
		Robt. Williamson	Sharbot Lake.
		W. McGregor	Arden.
Grey	1	Robt. Taylor	Owen Sound.
	2	James Carson	Durham.
	3	Jno. Findlay	Meaford.
	4	George Mitchell	Clarksburg.
	5	John Wright, jr.	Flesherton.
	6	Wm. Donlon	Chatsworth.
	7	Henry Prast	Hanover.
	8	W. J. Pickell	Markdale.
Haldimand	1	James Thorburn	Caledonia.
	2	John Farrell	Cayuga.
	3	W. R. McIndoe	Dunnville.
	4	F. Hartwell	Jarvis.
	5	Eli Piper	Canfield.
Haliburton	1	R. C. Garrett	Minden.
	2	W. J. Austin	Haliburton.
	3	Adam Graham	Ursa.
Halton	1	J. A. Fraser	Milton.
	2		
	3	J. L. Wilson	Georgetown.
	4	John Lawson	Acton.
	5	Ephraim Chapman	Campbellville.
	6	Hiram Laird	Burlington.
Hastings	1	Joshua Duffin	Belleville.
			Belleville.
	3	W. E. Pearsall	Shannonville.
	4	W. H. Davis	Tweed.
		W. J. Bowell	Tweed.
	5	P. Conley	Stirling.
	6	C. St. Charles	Madoc.
	7	J. L. Ferguson	Deseronto.
	9	H. Mumford	Trenton.
	10	James C. Bowen	Marmora.
	11	John Perry	Maynooth.
	12	Chas. E. Stanyer	Bancroft.
Huron	1	Thos. Gundry	Goderich.
	2	James McNamara	Seaforth.
	3	D. Dickenson	Clinton.
	4	H. R. Brewer	Brussels.
	5	Alex. Devitt	Exeter.
	6	James Mallough	Dungannon.
	7	J. Ferguson	Bayfield.
	8	Francis Patterson	Wingham.
	9	John Brethauer	Wroxeter.
	10	Phillip Sipple	Zurich.
	11	J. Beanes	Crediton.
	12	Richard Somers	Blyth.
Kent	1	Charles J. Moore	Chatham.
		A. Wells	Chatham.
	2	W. A. Gosnell	Ridgetown.
	3	Alex. Cuthbert	Dresden
	4	W. Fellows	Bleinheim.
		John M. Burke	Bleinheim.
	5	Thos. Forham	Wallaceburg.
	6	John Eachran	Thamesville.
		W. Sussex	Bothwell.
	7	M. Dillon	Berlin.
Lambton	1	Rich. Macdonald	Sarnia.
	2	J. F. Elliott	Watford.
	3	J. W. Bilton	Florence.
	4	N. Cornwall	Sombra.
	5	Eugene Mason	Wyoming.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc—Continued.

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Lambton.—*Continued*	6	H. T. Mosure	Thedford.
	7	Ed. Harkness	Corunna.
	8	John Sinclair	Petrolea.
	9	Wm. Irving	Alvinston.
Lanark	1	P. J. Lee	Perth.
		Wm. J. Wilson	Perth.
	2	J. T. Jackson	Lanark.
	3	Max McPherson (pro tem)	Carleton Place.
	4	John R. Polk	Smith's Falls.
	5	John Slattery	Almonte.
Leeds and Grenville	1	S. Adams	Brockville.
		H McPhail	Brockville.
		Matthew White	Brockville.
	2	Charles H. Row	Prescott.
	3	Edward McE. Hiscocks	Gananoque.
	4	Michael Sweeney	Kemptville.
	5	Wm. Cusick	Merrickville.
	6	J. W. Russell	Delta.
	7	R. Richards	Frankville.
	8	Michael P. Adam	Westport.
		Delorma Deacon	Westport.
	9	H. C. Phillipps	Athens.
	10	James P. Lawrence	Spencerville.
	11	S. J. Whaley	North Augusta.
	12	W. J. Mallory	Mallorytown.
Lennox and Addington	1	Z. Ham	Napanee.
		Geo. Greer	Napanee.
	2		Bath.
	3	D. Daverne	Adolphustown.
	4	Z Ham	Napanee.
		James H. Patterson	Newburgh.
	5	Dorland Wager	Centreville.
	6	Geo. Watts	Odessa.
	7	P. F. Cascallen	Tamworth.
		Chas. Stein	Denbigh.
		D. Sedgewick	Cloyne.
Lincoln	1	Robert Chapman	Niagara-on-the-Lake.
	2	Richard E. Boyle	St. Catharines.
	3	A. D. Lacy	Smithville.
	4	W. E. Tufford	Beamsville.
Manitoulin	1	Thos. Griffith	Gore Bay.
	2	M. Caughill	Little Current.
	3	Henry Vanzant, jr	Manitowaning.
Middlesex	1	Jas. W. Hevey	London.
	2	Edward Manes	Parkhill.
	3	John Ward	Lucan.
	4	Arthur Waters	Delaware.
	5	James Poole	Glencoe.
	6	Malcolm McIntyre	Strathroy.
	7	W H. Shaw	Dorchester Station.
	8	Thos. A. Shoebotham	Arva.
	9	L. W. Stevens	London.
Muskoka	1	Fred Saunders	Bracebridge.
	2	Wm. H. Johns	Gravenhurst,
	3	Wm. Rumsey	Huntsville.
	4	Francis Fowler	Port Darling.
Nipissing	1	H. Kinch	Sturgeon Falls.
	2	Frank Ouellett	Mattawa.
	3	W. A. Brown	North Bay.
	4	M. J. Powell	Sudbury.
	5	Geo. Allard	Bonfield.
	6	A. Scott	Warren.
	7		New Liskeard.
Norfolk	1	John Algeo	Simcoe.
	2	Orlando H. Duncombe	Waterford.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—Continued.

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Norfolk.—*Continued.*	3	D. C. Wood	Simcoe.
	4	Robert Power	Delhi.
	5	Joseph E. Duncan	Vittoria.
	6	Henry C. Ellis	Port Rowan.
	7	Robt. N. Smith	Fair Ground.
	8	S. L. Butler	Port Dover.
Northumberland and Durham	1	R. J. Mallory	Bowmanville.
	2	Jas. Coleman	Newcastle.
	3	H. Sing	Port Hope.
	4	Wm. Carveth	Millbrook.
	5	O. Dean	Cobourg.
	6	Chas. S. Bradley	Grafton.
	7	Geo. Sanderson	Colborne.
	8	Jas. M Snider	Brighton.
	9	William Love	Warkworth.
	10	Arthur Terrill	Wooler.
	11	Geo. Hay	Campbellford.
Ontario	1	B. F. Campbell	Brooklin.
	2	R. W. Mowbray	Kinsale.
	3	James D. Paxton	Port Perry.
	4	J. C. Widdifield	Uxbridge.
	5	Lachlain McBain	Cannington.
	6	W. Scott	Beaverton.
	7	Joseph Fox	Millington.
Oxford	1		Woodstock.
		M. Virtue, jr	Woodstock.
	2	L. S. Kennedy	Richwood.
	3	A. S. Herd	Embro.
	4	Arthur Catton	Burgessville.
	5	W. F. Kennedy	Ingersoll.
	6	M. Dillon	Tillsonburg.
Parry Sound	1	Benj. Hanna	Parry Sound.
		Duncan McCrae	French River.
	2	Archie R. Jackson	McKellar.
	3	James Harvey	Rosseau.
	4	Wm. Alexander	Burk's Falls.
	5	Ed. B. Parker	Magnetawan.
	6	Wm. Mick	Commanda.
	7	J. P. Johnson	Sundridge.
Peel	1	John W. Smith	Brampton.
	2	Wm. Henry Rutledge	Cooksville.
	3	D. McArthur	Caledon.
	4	Thos. Barons	Bolton.
Perth	1	Thos. Tobin	Stratford.
		D. W. Forbes	Stratford.
	2	J. J. Coppin	Mitchell.
	3	Wm. Box	St. Mary's.
	4	J. A. Donaldson	Shakespeare.
	5	Robt. McCloy	Milverton.
	6	Thos. Male	Listowel.
Peterborough	1	Thomas Laplante	Peterborough.
	2	Dennis Mahoney	Norwood.
	3	Joseph Elmhirst	Keene.
	4		
	5	John Lean, sr	Apsley.
Prescott and Russell	1	S. W. Wright	L'Orignal.
	2	S. C. Mooney	Vankleek Hill.
	3	Michael Kelly	St. Eugene.
	4	John A. Peltier	Plantagenet.
	5	Docitte Lavergne	Cumberland.
	6	Thos Yonge	Russell.
	7	S. Wright	L'Orignal.
	8	Arthur Molloy	Fournier.
		Napoleon Dupuis	St. Isidore.
	9	Jos. Miron	Alfred.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—Continued.

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Prescott and Russell.—*Continued*	10	John A. Dent	Rockland.
		Mosie Lavoilette	Clarence Creek.
	11	W. C. O'Byrne	South Indian.
		E. Chevrier	Casselman.
Prince Edward	1	S. A. Ruttan	Picton.
	2	G. N. Ostrander	Milford.
	3	George Farrell	Demorestville.
	4	A. Harvey	Ameliasburg.
	5	F. C. Spencer	Wellington.
	6	Alex. McDonald	Bloomfield.
	7	Herman W. Weeks	Consecon.
	8	E. A. Williams	Waupoos.
Rainy River	1	Dougal McMurphy	Keenora.
	2	Alex. Locking	Emo.
	3	F. H. Warner	Fort Francis.
	4	Thomas W. Thompson	Dryden.
	5	John Redpath	Rainy River.
Renfrew	1	W. Jewell	Pembroke.
		Hudson Smith	Pembroke.
	2	Charles Taylor	Westmeath.
		John Beaupre	Beachburg.
	3	John Devine	Renfrew.
	4	John Lyons	Arnprior.
	5	Thomas J. Gorman	Shamrock.
	6	Hugh McMillan	Eganville.
	7	John Burton	Cobden.
	8	W. Walsh	Brudenell.
Simcoe	1	John Weymouth	Barrie.
	2	Fred B. McKay	Bradford.
	3	M. J. Casserly	Tottenham.
	4	A. W. S. Cunningham	Collingwood.
	5	James Martin	Hillsdale.
	6	Thos. Connors	Orillia.
	7	Andrew Patton	New Lowell.
	8	John R. Arnold	Alliston.
	9	Ed. E. J. Hewson	Penetanguishene.
	10	Thomas Blaney	Coldwater.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	P. W. Robertson	Williamstown.
	2	Angus McDougall	Alexandria.
	3	Homer Stiles	Cornwall.
		R. J. Gravely	Cornwall.
	4	Simon Warner	Osnabruck Centre.
		G. S. Castleman	Aultsville.
	5	Jacob Hopper	Morrisburg.
	6	Wm. A. Coons	Iroquois.
	7	Andrew Redwood	South Mountain.
	8	John A. Munro	Finch.
	9	Daniel McLeod	Lancaster.
	10	A. Stallmayer	Chesterville.
		Millow Knowland	Chesterville.
	11	Chas. W. Kahala	McMillan's Corners.
	12	Donald J. Robertson	Maxville.
Thunder Bay	1	A. Clavet	Port Arthur.
	3	Robt. Swanson	Fort William.
Victoria	1	S. Dumond	Woodville.
	2	E. Mark	Fenelon Falls.
	3	W. Mitchell	Bobcaygeon.
	4	Wm. Glass	Omemee.
	5	Peter Mitchell	Lindsay.
	6	Abel Minthorn	Oakwood.
	7	John Corson	Corsons Siding.
Waterloo	1	Chas. Huber	Berlin.
	2	John Soeder	Preston.
	3	Levi Bawtinheimer	Galt.
	4	Alex. Fraser	New Hamburg.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—Concluded.

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Waterloo.—*Continued*	5	Benj. J. Ballard	Hawkesville.
	6	Benj. J. Ballard	Hawkesville.
	7	Jas. G. Watson	Ayr.
Welland	1	Jno. C. Nixon	Welland.
	2	W. Shaffley	Marshville.
	3	Jno. R. Huffman	Ridgeway.
	4	B. Carter	Niagara Falls South.
	5	R. C. Higgins	Welland.
	6	R. C. Higgins	Welland.
Wellington	1	John H. Doughty	Guelph.
	2	J. H. Doughty	Guelph.
	3	John W. Farries	Rockwood.
	4	Wm. M. Frank	Fergus.
	5	G. T. Scott	Erin.
	6	Wm. Findlay	Elora.
	7	Thos. Henderson	Drayton.
	8	Robt. M. Lindsay	Arthur.
	10	Henry Torrance	Clifford.
	11	A. Godfrey	Mount Forest.
Wentworth	1	John Hunt	Hamilton.
	2	E. P. Hanes	Dundas.
	3	W. Harvey	Waterdown.
	4	Emmerson Clement	Lyndon.
	5	J. F. Felker	Stony Creek.
	7	Jas. Thompson	Binbrook.
	8	Jas. Thompson	Binbrook.
	9	J. Greenfield	Hamilton.
York	1	Chas. Synge	Toronto.
	2	J. J. Lanau	Markham.
	3	Jno. Michael	Richmond Hill.
	4	A. E. Widdifield	Newmarket.
		Amos. H. Wilson	Newmarket.
	5	R. A. Sheppard	Sutton West.
	6	Jas. Playter	Aurora.
	7	G. Burton	Woodbridge.
	8	A. Kaake	Weston.
	9	Jos. Skelton	Scarboro.
	10	Peter Small	Toronto.

TABLE D.

DIVISION COURTS AND THE LIMITS OF THE RESPECTIVE DIVISIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

NAMES OF COUNTY AND DISTRICT JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

ALGOMA.

F. W. Johnston, Judge, Sault Ste. Marie.
Edward O'Connor, Jr., Judge, Sault Ste. Marie.
Norman Simpson, County Crown Atty. and Clk. P., Sault Ste. Marie.

1.—Bounded west by Thunder Bay District, 85th parallel of west longitude, and east by Barr River, including all the islands in front.

2.—Bounded west by Barr River, and east by the westerly boundary of the Townships of Thessalon River, Kirkwood, Bridgeland, and Houghton, and by said boundary line of the last three named townships produced northerly.

3.—Bounded west by the westerly boundary of the Townships of Thessalon River, Kirkwood, Bridgeland and Houghton, and the boundary line of the last named three townships, produced northerly, and on the east by the eastern boundary of the Township of Sprague, produced northerly.

4.—Bounded on the west by the boundary line between the Townships of Sprague and Lewis, produced north to the northern boundary of the District of Algoma, thence along the northern boundary of the said district, thence south along the eastern boundary to the waters of Lake Huron, thence westerly along the southern boundary of the District of Algoma, to a point opposite the boundary line between the Townships of Sprague and Long, thence northerly to said last-mentioned boundary line, thence easterly along the said southern boundary line of the Township of Sprague to the place of beginning, except the territory comprised in the limits of Division No. 5.

5.—The Townships of Rayside, Balfour, Snyder, Creighton, Fairbank, Dowling, Lanark, Morgan, Lumsden, Carscaden, Cartier, Ermatinger, Hart, Hess, Moncrief and Craig, and all those portions of Algoma lying adjacent to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, south of said railway and west of the westerly boundary of the Township of Moncrief to the westerly boundary of the Provincial Judicial District of Algoma, and all that portion of the said District lying north of the said C. P. R. and west of the said westerly boundary of the said Township of Moncrief. And that such portion of the said territory above described as has been and is a portion of the other Division Court divisions in said district shall be separated from such several divisions; and that the said divisions are altered accordingly.

6.—Consisting of St. Joseph's Island.

7.—To include the following territory—commencing at a point in the boundary line between the Townships of Lewis and Sheddon, produced south to the shore of Lake Huron, thence west, including the Village of Cutler and John's Island, to a point on the north shore of Lake Huron, between the Townships of Bright and Thompson, produced to the northern boundary of the said District of Algoma; thence east along the said northern boundary of the said District of Algoma to a point in the boundary line between the said Townships of Lewis and Sheddon, produced northerly, thence south along said boundary line, between the said Townships of Lewis and Sheddon, produced northerly to the place of beginning.

BRANT.

A. D. Hardy, Judge, Brantford.
A. J. Wilkes, C.C.A. and C.P., Brantford.

1.—The City of Brantford and that part of the Township of Brantford not included in the other divisions hereinafter described. The Townships of Onondaga and Tuscarora and that part of the Township of Brantford lying south of the main road from Brantford to Hamilton and east of Fairchild's Creek.

2.—The Town of Paris and that part of South Dumfries west of the line between lots 18 and 19, and that part of the first concession of the Township of Brantford lying west of a continuation of the last-mentioned line.

3.—The remainder of the Township of South Dumfries and of the first concession of the Township of Brantford.

4.—The ten northern concessions of the Township of Burford, and all that part of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Brantford, west of the line between lots numbers 10 and 11, and that portion of the Kerr tract west of the continuation of the last-mentioned line.

5.—The Township of Oakland, the four southern concessions of the Township of Burford and lots numbers 1 to 5, inclusive, in the ranges east and west of the Mount Pleasant Road, in the Township of Brantford, adjoining the Township of Oakland.

BRUCE.

Wm. Barrett, Judge, Walkerton.
A. B. Klien, J.J., Walkerton.
Thomas Dixon, C.C.A. and C., Walkerton.

1.—The Town of Walkerton and the Township of Carrick and the Township of Brant, south of the 12th concession, in lots up to No. 26, and south of the 10th concession, in lots 26 to 34, inclusive.

2.—The Village of Teeswater, the Townships of Culross and Greenock south of the 12th concession.

3.—The Town of Kincardine, the Township of Kincardine, lying south and of the 10th concession.

4.—The Village of Paisley, and that part of the Township of Brant lying north of 11th concession and west of lot 26. That part of Greenock lying north of concession 11; lots 26 to 35, inclusive, in the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions of the Township of Bruce; and Saugeen, east of a line between lots 28 and 29, and south of the proportion of the town line between Aaron and Elderslie to the Saugeen River. All Elderslie lying west of the 25th side line and south to the 12th concession. And also that part lying north of concession 11 and west of lot 17.

5.—All of the Township of Amabel lying north of the 10th concession. Port Elgin and Southampton, and all Saugeen not in No. 4, and Arran, west of the line between lots 10 and 11, north of Arran Lake and its outlet, and Amabel, south of concession 11, and west of concession C, and concessions 8, 9 and 10.

6.—The Village of Tiverton and all the Township of Bruce, except that part included in No. 4, and all Kincardine, north of the 9th concession.

7.—Tara and all Arran, not in No. 5, and all Elderslie, not in Nos. 4 and 12, and Amabel, south of the 8th concession and east of concession lettered C.

8.—The Town of Wiarton, the Township of Albemarle and that part of Amabel not in Nos. 5 and 7.

9.—The Township of Huron.

10.—The Townships of Eastnor, Lindsay, and St. Edmunds.

11.—Lucknow and the Township of Kinloss.

12.—Chesley and those parts of Brant and Elderslie not included in Nos. 1, 4 and 7.

CARLETON.

D. B. McTavish, Judge, Ottawa.
Jno. J. O'Meara, J.J., Ottawa.
J. A. Ritchie, C.C.A., and C.P., Ottawa.

1.—Comprising all the City of Ottawa and the Township of Gloucester, to lot 15, inclusive, Rideau front and concessions 1 and 6, inclusive, Ottawa front and the islands in the Ottawa River opposite thereto.

2.—The Township of Goulbourne, the 8th, 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Marlborough, all the Township of Nepean south of the River Goodwood, and the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions thereof north of the same river to the boundary line between lots 20 and 21 in the last mentioned concession.

3.—The Township of Huntley and the Township of March, except lots 1 to 5 inclusive, in concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4 thereof.

4.—The Townships of Fitzroy and Torbolton.

5.—The Township of North Gower, Long Island in the Rideau River, and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions of Marlborough.

6.—The Township of Osgoode, the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions Ottawa front and from lots 16 to 30 inclusive, of the Rideau front of the Township of Gloucester.

7.—The Township of Nepean, except the City of Ottawa, and part of the said Township lying south of the River Goodwood and concessions 4, 5 and 6 north of the River Goodwood to the boundary line between lots 20 and 21 in the said last mentioned concessions, and, including also lots 1 to 5, inclusive, in concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4, in the Township of March.

DUFFERIN.

M. McCarthy, Judge, Orangeville.
W. J. L. McKay, C.C.A., and C.P., Orangeville.

1.—The Town of Orangeville, the Township of East Garafraxa, and all that portion of the Township of Amaranth lying south of the southern boundary of lot number 26, in each concession in the Township of Amaranth.

2.—The Village of Shelburne, the Township of Melancthon, and all that portion of the Township of Amaranth lying north of the southern boundary of lot number 26, in each concession of the Township of Amaranth.

3.—The Township of Mulmur.

4.—The Township of Mono.

5.—The Township of East Luther.

ELGIN.

C. W. Colter, Judge, St. Thomas.
C. O. Z. Ermatinger, J.J., St. Thomas.
N. McCrimmon, C.C.A. and C.P., St. Thomas.

1.—The Townships of Bayham, Malahide and South Dorchester.

2.—The Townships of Southwold and Yarmouth (except the City of St. Thomas).

3.—The City of St. Thomas.

4.—The Townships of Aldborough and Dunwich.

ESSEX.

C. R. Horne, Judge, Sandwich.
M. A. McHugh, J.J., Sandwich.
A. H. Clarke, C.C.A. and C.P., Sandwich.

1.—Town of Sandwich and Township of Sandwich East.

2.—Town of Amherstburg and and Townships of Alden and Anderdon.

3.—The Village of Kingsville, and all that part of the Township of Gosfield not included in Division No. 8.

4.—The Township of Colchester South and all of Colchester North, south of the 9th concession, exclusive of the said concession and the lots on both sides of Maiden street.

5.—Township of Mersea and Village of Leamington.

6.—The Township of Rochester, the Village of Belle River, the first concession of the Township of Maidstone, and all north of the Middle Road in the said Township of Maidstone.

7.—Town of Windsor, the Town of Walkerville and all of Sandwich East, north of the Talbot street range.

8.—The Town of Essex, all of the Township of Maidstone lying west of the first concession and south of the Middle Road; so much of Sandwich East as is south of Talbot street, including the lots on both sides of said street, to Nos. 306 and 307; all of Colchester north of the 9th concession, including said concession and lots on both sides of Maiden street, and all that part of Gosfield lying north of concession 6, and extending as far east from the limits between Gosfield and Colchester as lots No. 12, including such lot in each concession north of concession 6, inclusive.

9.—The Townships of Tilbury West and Tilbury North.

(Note.—A resident bailiff appointed on Pelee Island is authorized to serve and execute process of the Second, Third and Fifth Division Courts of Essex on the Island.)

FRONTENAC.

C. V. Price, Judge, Kingston.
J. L. Whiting, C.C.A. and C.P., Kingston.

1.—City of Kingston, Township of Garden Island, Wolfe Island, Howe Island and part of the Township of Pittsburg.

2.—Cataraqui, comprising the Township of Kingston and the Village of Portsmouth.

3.—Loughboro', comprising the Townships of Loughboro' and Bedford.

4.—Verona, comprising the Townships of Portland and Hinchinbrooke.

5.—Sudbury, comprising the Township of Storrington and part of the Township of Pittsburg.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Kennebec, Olden, Oso, Barrie, Clarendon, Palmerston, Miller, Canonto and South Canonto.

GREY.

W. J. Hatton, Judge, Owen Sound.
Duncan Morrison, J.J., Owen Sound.
J. Armstrong, C.C.A. and C.P., Owen Sound.

1.—The Town of Owen Sound, the Village of Brooke and the Townships of Derby, Keppell, Sarawak and Sydenham.

2.—The Town of Durham, the Township of Egremont, and those portions of the Townships of Bentinck, Normanby and Glenelg as follows:—That part of the Township of Bentinck lying east of the line between lots 30 and 31 in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions south of the Durham road, and in concessions 1, 2 and 3 north of the Durham road, and east of the line between lots 15 and 16 in concessions 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 thereof. That part of the Township of Normanby lying east of the line between lots 20 and 21, in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th concessions, and all of the Township of Glenelg, excepting that portion lying east of the line between lots 10 and 11 in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions thereof.

3.—The Town of Meaford, the Township of St. Vincent and that part of the Township of Euphrasia lying west of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions and north of the line between lots 15 and 16.

4.—The Township of Collingwood and the east half of the Township of Euphrasia, excepting that part thereof lying between the 4th and 5th concessions and south of the lots between 12 and 13, and east half of the Township of Osprey.

5.—The Township of Proton, the west half of the Township of Osprey, and those parts of the Township of Artemesia, consisting of the ranges of lots lying parallel to the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and south of the line between lots 130 and 131, and concessions 1, 2 and 3 south of the Durham Road, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 north of the said Durham Road, and those portions of concessions 7, 8 and 9 lying east of the ranges of lots parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and those portions of concessions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 lying east of the line between lots 30 and 31.

6.—The Township of Sullivan and the Township of Holland, excepting those portions of concessions 9, 10, 11 and 12 lying south of the line between lots 15 and 16, and those portions of concessions 7 and 8 west of the ranges of lots lying parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and the ranges of lots lying parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road and south of the line between lots 50 and 51.

7.—All the lots from 1 to 30, inclusive, in the three concessions south, and the three concessions north of the Durham Road in the said Township of Bentinck, and all the lots from 1 to 15 inclusive, in the 12 concession, from the 4th to the 15th concessions inclusive, of the said Township of

Bentinck, and all the lots from 1 to 20 inclusive, in all the concessions from 4 to 18 inclusive, in the Township of Normanby aforesaid.

8.—All the lots from 51 to 130 inclusive, in all the concessions from parallel to (and being northeast and southwest) of the Toronto and Sydenham Road, in the Townships of Aremesia, Glenelg and Holland aforesaid; all lots to the westward of the dividing line between lots 30 and 31, in all the concessions from 10 to 14 inclusive, and all the lots from 1 to 5 in the 7th, 8th and 9th concessions, inclusive, which lie to the southwest of the third concession, southwest of the said Toronto and Sydenham Road, in the said Township of Artemesia; all the lots from 1 to 15 inclusive, in concessions 5 and 6, and all the lots from 1 to 15, inclusive, in the concessions from 7 to 12, inclusive, in the Township of Euphrasia; all lots south of the allowance for road between lot 15 and 16 in the 9th, 10th, 11 and 12th concessions, and from lots 25 to 30, inclusive, in the 7th concession, and lots 28, 29 and 30 in the 8th concession of the said Township of Holland; and all the lots lying east of allowance for road between lots 10 and 11, in all the concessions from 7 to 15, inclusive, in the Township of Glenelg.

HALDIMAND.

E. C. S. Huycke, Judge, Cayuga.
J. A. Murphy, C.C.A. and C.P., Cayuga.

No. 1, Caledonia.—Comprising all the Township of Seneca except the first and second concessions, the Young Tract and the property of the late Richard Martin and the late Robert Weir; all the Township of Oneida except the first range north of the Cayuga line, the Dennis tract, and the lots southerly of the said tract and the Village of Caledonia.

No. 2, Cayuga.—Comprising the Township of North Cayuga except that portion thereof lying northeast of the side line between lots 12 and 13, and 1st and 2nd concessions of the Township of Seneca except that portion thereof lying northeast of the side line between lots 12 and 13, the Young tract and the lands of the late Robert Weir and Richard Martin, Esquire, in the said Township of Seneca, the first range of Oneida north of the Cayuga line, also the Dennis tract and river lots lying south and the Townships of Rainham and South Cayuga.

No. 3, Dunnville.—Comprising the Townships of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Dunn and the Towns of Dunnville.

No. 4, Jarvis.—Comprising the Township of Walpole and the Village of Hagersville.

No. 5, Canfield.—Comprising the Township of Canboro', that portion of North Cayuga lying east of the side line between lots 12 and 13, and those parts of the 1st and 2nd concessions of the Township of Seneca lying northeast of the side line between lots 12 and 13.

COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.

(Annexed to Victoria for Judicial Purposes.)

W. W. Dean, Judge, Lindsay.
J. E. Harding, J.J.
A. P. Devlin, C.P. and C.C.A., Lindsay.

1.—The Townships of Glamorgan and Snowden, except that portion of both included in the third division, and all of the Townships of Snowden, Lutterworth, Minden, Anson, Stanhope, Hindon, Sherbourne and McClintock.

2.—The Townships of Dysart, Guilford, Havelock, Livingston, Lawrence, Eyre, Harburn, Dudley, Harcourt, Bruton, Clyde and Nightingale, and that portion of Monmouth not included in the third division.

3.—All the rest of the territory comprising Township of Monmouth (except lots 1 to 19 inclusive), in the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions; the south 12 concessions of the Township of Glamorgan, and from lot 21 inclusive, to the eastern boundary in the south six concessions of Snowden.

HALTON.

T. A. Gorham, Judge, Milton.
W. J. Dick, C.C.A. and C.P., Milton.

1.—All the territory comprised in the new survey of the Township of Trafalgar and the first ten lots in concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the Township of Esquesing, and the first five lots in concessions 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the said township.

2.—That part of the Township of Trafalgar known as the Old Survey.

3.—All the rest of the territory comprised in concessions 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the Township of Esquesing not comprised in the first division.

4.—All the rest of the territory comprised in concessions
Township of Esquesing.

5.—The Township of Nassagaweya.

6.—The Township of Nelson.

HASTINGS.

T. W. Lazier, Judge, Belleville.
E. B. Fralick, J.J., Belleville.
P. J. M. Anderson, C.C.A. and C.P., Belleville.

1.—To comprise the City of Belleville and the Township of Thurlow; also all that portion of the Township of Sidney lying south of the 8th concession, and east of the line between lots 18 and 19.

2.—(Order made discontinuing this court, from the 1st of March, 1897. The territory to be divided amongst 1st, 5th and 9th courts as given under these respective divisions).

3.—The Township of Tyendinaga, except that part called Deseronto.

4.—The Township of Hungerford.

5.—All that part of the Township of Sidney which lies to the north of the 8th concession, and to the east of lot No. 6 in each concession north of the 8th concession, and all that part of the township of Rawdon which lies to the south of the 9th concession, and that part of the Township of Huntingdon south of the 5th concession; also Block A and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the 8th and 9th concessions of the Township of Sidney (heretofore forming part of the 2nd division), together with all that portion of the Township of Sidney lying north of the 7th concession, and east of the line between lots 6 and 7.

6.—The Townships of Madoc, Tudor, Limerick, excepting that part lying north of the 10th concession and also that part lying west of lot 26 in the different concessions south of the 11th concession of said Township, and including all that part of the Township of Huntingdon north of the 6th con-

cession of said township, the Townships of Elzevir, Grimsthorpe, Cashel, excepting that part of Cashel lying north of the 10th concession of the said township.

7.—The village of Deseronto.

9.—The Town of Trenton, and all that part of the Township of Sidney which lies to the west of lot 7 in each of the concessions of the township, including Mill Island. Also, all of said township of Sidney lying south of the 8th concession and west of the line between 18 and 19, and east of the line between lots 6 and 7.

10.—The Township of Marmora Lake, and all that part of the Township of Rawdon which lies to the north of the 8th concession.

11.—The Townships of Herschell, Monteagle, Carlow, Bangor, Wicklow and McClure.

12.—The Townships of Wollaston, Faraday, Dungannon, Mayo, and all that part of the Township of Cashel lying north of the 6th concession of said township, and all those parts of the Township of Limerick lying north of the 10th concession, and west of lot No. 25 in the several concessions of the said Township of Limerick.

HURON.

L. B. Doyle, Judge, Goderich.
Philip Holt, J.J., Goderich.
Chas. Seager, C.C.A., and C.P., Goderich.

1.—Comprising the Town of Goderich, that part of the Township of Goderich to the north of the Cut Line and the Huron Road until the same meets the road allowance between the 13th and 14th concessions, then back along the Huron Road to its junction with the Cut Line, then west by the road allowance between concessions 11 and 12 to the River Maitland, then along the River Maitland to Goderich, together with the Township of Colborne.

2.—Comprising the Township of McKillop, the Town of Seaforth and all that portion of the Township of Tuckersmith not included in the third division.

3.—Comprising all that portion of the Township of Hullett south of the blind line between the 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Hullett, that part of the Township of Goderich not included in Nos. 1 and 7; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions, Township of Stanley, 1st and 2nd concessions, Township of Tuckersmith, L.R.S., north of lot 15, and that portion west of side road between lots 25 and 26, H.R.S., and Town of Clinton.

4.—Comprising the Township of Grey, all of the Township of Morris east of side road between lots Nos. 10 and 11 (which is not included in No. 12), and the Village of Brussels.

5.—Comprising the Townships of Usborne and the Village of Exeter.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Ashfield and all West Wawanosh, except that portion east of Maitland River.

7.—Comprising the Township of Goderich, south of Cut Line and Huron Road until the same joins the road between the 12th and 14th concessions of the Township of Goderich; thence along the said concessions until the same joins the River Bayfield, all Stanley not included in No. 3 and the Village of Bayfield.

8.—Comprising the Village of Wingham, the Township of Turnbury, all that part of East Wawanosh not included in No. 12, and all the Township of Morris not included in Nos. 4 and 12.

9.—Comprising the Township of Howick and the Village of Wroxeter.

10.—Comprising the Township of Hay.

11.—Comprising the Township of Stephen.

12.—Commencing at the northeast angle of the Township of Hullet, thence southerly along the easterly boundary of the said Township of Hullet, to the blind line, between the 7th and 8th concessions of said township, thence westerly along said line to the western boundary of the township, thence northerly along the westerly boundary of the township to the Maitland River at the southeastern corner of the Maitland Block, thence along the said river northerly till the western boundary of East Wawanosh is reached, thence northerly along said westerly boundary to the road running between the 6th and 7th concessions of said Township of East Wawanosh, thence easterly along said road to the easterly limit of said township, thence northerly along the gravel road to the road running between the 5th and 6th concessions of the Township of Morris, thence easterly along said road to the line between lots 10 and 11, thence southerly along said line between the 6th and 7th concessions, thence easterly along said line to the line between lots 15 and 19, thence southerly to the boundary line between the Townships of Morris and Hullett, thence easterly to the place of beginning, including the Village of Blyth.

KENT.

Archibald Bell, Judge, Chatham.
Jno. L. Dowling, J.J., Chatham.
W. Douglas, C.C.A. and C.P., Chatham.

1.—The First Division to consist of the Town of Chatham and that part of the Townships of Dover East and West to the south of the 12th and 13th concession line of the Township of Dover East, and that part of the Township of Chatham south of the 12th and 13th concession line, and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13, from the first mentioned 12th and 13th concession line to the 5th and 6th concession line, and all south of the said 5th and 6th concession line of said township; that part of the Township of Harwich north of 5th and 6th concession line, by the easterly boundary; that part of the Township of Raleigh north of the 16th concession to the west side road between lots 12 and 13 north to the 6th and 7th concession line and all of the said township north of the said last mentioned line, and that part of the Township of Tilbury East north of the 4th concession.

2.—The Second Division to consist of that portion of Township of Howard south of the 2nd and 3rd concession line by the eastern boundary (known as the Botany Road), and that part of the Township of Orford south of the 10th and 11th concession line of said township.

3.—The Third Division to consist of all that part of the Gore of Camden lying west of the 10th and 11th concession line, and that part of the Township of Camden lying west of the side line between lots 6 and 1; the Village of Dresden, and that part of the Township of Chatham north of the 5th and 6th concession line and east of the side road between lots 12 and 13.

4.—The Fourth Division to consist of that part of the Township of Harwich south of the 5th concession of the eastern boundary, and south of the

3rd concession by the western boundary, and that part of Raleigh south of the 15th concession and east to the side road between lots 12 and 13, and the road to the shore through lots 146 on the Talbot road.

5.—The Fifth Division to consist of the Village of Wallaceburg, the Gore of Chatham and that part of the Township of Chatham northwest of the 12th and 13th concession line and west of the said road between lots 12 and 13, and that part of Dover East lying north of the 12th and 13th concession side road.

6.—The Sixth Division to consist of that part of the Township of Howard north of the Botany Road aforesaid, and of that part of the Township o Oxford north of the 10th and 11th concession line, the township of Rone, the Township of Bothwell, the Village of Thamesville, and that part of the Gore of Camden east of the 10th and 11th concession line, and that part of the Township of Camden east of the side line between lots 6 and 7.

7.—The Seventh Division to consist of that part of Tilbury East south of 3rd concession, the Township of Romney, and that part of the Township of Raleigh south of the 6th and 7th concession line and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13, in the said township, and the road through lot 147 on Talbot Road.

LAMBTON.

D. F. McWatt, Judge, Sarnia.
John A. McKenzie, J.J., Sarnia.
J. P. Bucke, C.C.A., and C.P., Sarnia.

1.—The external boundaries of the Township of Sarnia and the Town of Sarnia.

2.—The external boundaries of the Township of Warwick, including that portion of the Village of Arkona south of the township line.

3.—The external boundaries of the Townships of Euphemia and Dawn.

4.—The external boundaries of the Township of Sombra.

5.—The external boundaries of the Township of Plympton.

6.—The external boundaries of the Township of Bosanquet, including that portion of the Village of Arkona north of the township line.

7.—The external boundaries of the Township of Moore.

8.—The external boundaries of the Township of Enniskillen.

9.—The external boundaries of the Township of Brock.

LANARK.

W. S. Senkler, Judge, Perth.
E. G. Malloch, C.C.A. and C.P., Perth.

1.—The Town of Perth, and the Townships of Drummond, Bathurst, South Sherbrooke, Burgess, North, and that part of the Township of Elmsley North, north of the Rideau River, within the County of Lanark, and west of lot No. 12 in each concession. The sittings of said court to be held in the Town of Perth.

2.—The Second Division to consist of the Village of Lanark, and the Townships of Lanark, Dalhousie, Darling, Lavant and North Sherbrooke. The sittings of said court to be held at the Village of Lanark.

3.—The Third Division to consist of the Town of Carleton Place and the Township of Beckwith, and the first six lots in the first seven concessions of the Township of Ramsay. The sittings of said court to be held in the Town of Carleton Place.

4.—The Township of Montagu, the Town of Smith's Falls, and that part of the Township of North Elmsley, from lot No. 1 to lot No. 12, in each concession, both inclusive, not within the limits of the Town of Smith's Falls. Sittings at Smith's Falls.

5.—The Township of Pakenham, the Town of Almonte, and the Township of Ramsay, with the exception of the first six lots in the first seven concessions of the said township. Sittings at Almonte.

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

H. S. McDonald, Judge, Brockville.
E. J. Reynolds, J.J., Brockville.
M. M. Brown, C.C.A. and C.P., Brockville.

1.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions, and broken front of the Township of Elizabethtown, and the concession roads between them.

2.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions, and broken front and that part of the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions from the town line of Edwardsburg to lot No. 18, inclusive of the Township of Augusta, and the concession roads between them.

3.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions and broken front of the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne, respectively, and the concession roads between them.

4.—To consist of the Township of South Gower, the Township of Oxford from the west side line of lots No. 11 in all the concessions of the eastern boundary of the town township, and the gore of land between South Gower, Oxford and Edwardsburg.

5.—To consist of the Township of Wolford (except the 7th and 8th concessions and the allowances of roads within and between them), lots No. 1 to 10, inclusive, in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Oxford, and allowances of roads within and between them.

6.—To consist of the Townships of Bastard and Burgess, and those parts of the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne, on the north side of the rear of the 5th concession in each, respectively.

7.—To consist of the Townships of Kitley and Elmsley.

8.—To consist of the Townships of North Crosby and South Crosby.

9.—To consist of that part of the Township of Escott and Young, in rear of the 4th concession of Young, and in the rear of the 6th concession of Escott; that part of the Township of Elizabethtown, in rear of the 7th concession of and west of lot No. 18 in the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions, and the allowances for roads embraced therein.

10.—To consist of the Township of Edwardsburg.

11.—To consist of that part of the Township of Augusta in rear of the 5th concession and west of lot No. 18 in the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions; the whole of the 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Augusta; the Gore between the Townships of Oxford, Wolford and Augusta; that part of the Township of Elizabethtown in rear of the 7th concession, and east of the

commons, between lots No. 18 and 19 in the 8th, 9th and 10th concessions; the 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Wolford; lots No. to 10, inclusive, in the 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Oxford; and the allawonce for roads embraced therein.

12.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions and broken front of the Township of Yonge; the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th concessions and broken front of the Township of Escott, and the allowance for roads embraced therein.

The said 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 12th divisions shall respectively embrace and comprehend within their lines those portions of the River St. Lawrence and islands therein, within the exterior lines of which such portions of said river and islands would lie and be, if such exterior side lines were produced and extended in that direction to the utmost limits of the Province.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

Jas. H. Madden, Judge, Napanee.
H. M. Deroche, C.C.A. and C.P., Napanee.

1.—The Town of Napanee, Township of Richmond, all that part of North Fredericksburgh and Adolphustown lying north of Hay Bay, and all that part of North Fredericksburg lying north of Big Creek.

2.—Comprises 1st concession of Ernesttown, the Village of Bath, the Township of Amherst Island, and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of the said Township of Ernestown, from the west limits thereof to the west limit of lot No. 21 in each concession.

3.—Township of South Fredericksburgh and all that part of North Fredericksburgh and Adolphustown not included in Division No. 1.

4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions of the Township of Camden and the Village of Newburg.

5.—All that part of the Township of Camden not included in Division No. 4.

6.—All that portion of the Township of Ernesttown not included in the limits of Division No. 2.

7.—Townships of Sheffield, Kalada, Anglesea, Abinger, Effingham, Ashby and Denbigh.

LINCOLN.

R. B. Carman, Judge, St. Catharines.
M. Brennan, C.C.A. and C.P., St. Catharines.

1.—The Town and Township of Niagara.

2.—The Township of Grantham (including the City of St. Catharines, the Villages of Merritton and Port Dalhousie), and the Township of Louth.

3.—The Townships of Caistor and Gainsborough and the 9th concession of the Township of Grimsby, including the 1st and 2nd ranges as part of the said concession.

4.—The Villages of Grimsby and Beamsville, the Township of Clinton and the Township of Grimsby, except the 9th concession and 1st and 2nd included as part of the said 9th concession.

DISTRICT OF MANITOULIN.

A. B. McCallum, Judge, Gore Bay.
A. G. Murray, C.C.A. and C.P., Gore Bay.

1.—The Town of Gore Bay, the Townships of Gordon, Allan, Campbell, Mills, Burpee, Robinson, Dawson, the islands known as Cockburn, Barrie, Clapperton and the Duck Islands, and that part of the Township of Billings lying west of the road allowance between lots 15 and 16 in the several concessions thereof, and so much of the Township of Carnarvon as lies west of Lake Mindemoya and north of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions thereof.

2.—The Town of Litle Current, the Township of Howland and those parts of the Townships of Sheguindah and Bidwell lying north of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions of Sheguindah and the 4th and 7th concessions of the Township of Bidwell, and the 6th and 7th concessions of the line between lots 17 and 18 in the Township of Billings, and the adjacent islands lying north and east of the said townships, except the Clapperton Island.

3.—Manitowaning, the Township of Assiginack, Tehkummah and Sandfield and those parts of the Township of Sheguindah lying south of the line between the 6th, 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Bidwell, and the 6th and 7th concessions of the Township of Billings to the line between lots 17 and 18 of said township, and the Township of Carnarvon, except so much of the same as lies west of Mindemoya Lake, and all that part of Manitoulin lying east of the Township of Assiginack, Manitowaning and South Bays and the islands adjacent thereto.

MIDDLESEX.

Talbot Macbeth, Judge, London.
Edward Elliott, J.J., London.
Jas. Magee, C.C.A. and C.P., London.

1.—That part of the City of London lying to the west of Maitland street, with that portion of the Township of London lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions and west of the said street, produced northerly on a line in the same direction to the line between the said 4th and 5th concessions, and with that portion of the Townships of Westminster lying west of the main road leading south from Clarke's Bridge, across the Thames, south to the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions, and westerly to the line between lots 42 and 43, and extending northerly to the River Thames, and also including the Village of London West.

2.—The Villages of Parkhill and Ailsa Craig, the Townships of East Williams and West Williams, and that portion of the Township of Lobo lying north of the line between the 11th and 12th concessions, and east of the line between lots Nos. 12 and 13.

3.—The Townships of McGillivray and Biddulph and the Village of Lucan.

4.—The Township of Delaware, with that portion of the Township of Westminster west of the line between lots 30 and 31 in the 2nd concession, then southerly on the line between lots 20 and 21, to the southerly limit of the township, including all west of said line, and also including all that portion of the front of said Township of Westminster lying west of the line between lots Nos. 42 and 43, not included in the first division, with that por-

tion of the Township of Cardoc lying south of the line between the 5th and 6th concessions of the River Thames, and with that portion of the Township of Lobo lying south of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions, to the River Thames.

5.—The Township of Exfrid and Mosa, including the Villages of Wardsville, Newbury and Glencoe.

6.—Townships of Adelaide and Metcalfe, the Town of Strathroy, with that portion of the Township of Caradoc lying north of the line between the 3rd and 4th concessions, with that portion of the Township of Lobo which lies north of the 6th concession and west of the line between lots 12 and 13 of the said township.

7.—The Township of North Dorchester, north and south of the River Thames that portion of the Township of West Nissouri which lies south of the line between lots 14 and 15, and with that portion of the Township of Westminster lying south of the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions and east of the line between lots 30 and 31 in the 2nd concession, and thence east of the line between lots 27 and 21, continued south to the southerly limit of the said Township of Westminster.

8.—All that portion of the Township of London which lies north of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions, that portion of the Township of Lobo which lies north of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions, and east of the line between lots 12 and 13 to the line between the 11th and 12th concessions, and with all that portion of the Township of West Nissouri which lies north of the line between lots 14 and 15.

9.—All that part of the City of London lying east of Maitland street; that part of the Township of London, lying north of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions and east of the said street, produced northerly or in a line in the same direction to the line between the said 4th and 5th concessions and that part of the Township of Westminster lying north of the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions, and east of the main road leading south from Clark's Bridge across the Thames.

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA.

W. C. Mahaffy, Judge, Bracebridge.

Thomas Johnson, C.C.A. and C.P., Bracebridge.

1.—The Village of Bracebridge, and the Townships of Macaulay, McLean, Ridout, Monck and Caldwell concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in the Township of Stephenson, Bruce and Franklin, and that part of the Township of Watt situated east of lot 21, in the several concessions thereof: and concessions 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 in the Townships of Muskoka and Draper.

2.—The Village of Gravenhurst, the Townships of Morrison, Ryde and Oakley, and concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Townships of Muskoka and Draper.

3.—The Village of Huntsville, the Townships of Stisted, Chaffey and Sinclair, and concessions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 in the Townships of Stephenson, Brunel and Franklin.

4.—The Townships of Wood, Medora and that part of the Township of Watt situated on the west of lot 11 in the several concessions thereof.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Jos. A. Valin, Judge, North Bay.
H. D. Leask, J.J., North Bay.
A. G. Browning, C.C.A., and C.P., North Bay.

1.—To be composed of the Townships of Springer, Field, Badgerow, Caldwell and all that part of the District of Nipissing which is situated west of the line between the Indian Reserve and the Township of Widdifield, produced north and south, to the boundary of the said district and east of the eastern boundary of the fourth division.

2.—To be composed of the Townships of Mattewan, Olrig, Calvin, Papineau, Lauder, Pentland, Boyd, Osler, McLaughlin, Canisby, Sabine, Lyell, Airy, Murchison and Robinson, and all that part of the District of Nipissing situated east of the line between the Townships of Bonfield and Calvin, produced south to the provisional County of Haliburton, and east of the line between the Townships of Phelps and Olrig, produced north to the Ottawa River.

3.—To be composed of the Townships of Widdifield, Merrick, Mulock, Phelps, Ferris, Chisholm, Ballantyne, Wilkes, Biggar, Paxton, Butt, Davine, Hunter, McCraney, Finlayson, Peck and all that part of the District of Nipissing situated west of the line between the Townships of Phelps and Olrig produced north to the Ottawa River and east of the eastern boundary of first division.

4.—To be composed of the Townships of McKim, Neelon, Dryden, Blezard and all that part of the District of Nipissing which is situated west of the line between the said Township of Awrey and the Township of Hagar, produced north and south to the boundary of said district.

5.—To be composed of the Townships of Bonfield and Boulter.

6.—To be composed of Awrey, Hagar, Rutter, Hugel, Fitzpatrick, Dunnett, Appleby and Hawley, together with that portion of the said District of Nipissing lying north and south of the said district townships between the lines produced northerly and southerly along the easterly and westerly boundaries of the said division.

7.—To be composed of the Townships of Lorain, Buckley, Dymond, Harris, Casey, Brethour, Harley, Hilliard, Ingram, Hudson, Kerns, Armstrong, Evanturel, Marter, Henwood, Beauchamp, Dack, Chamberlain, Pacaud, Bryce, Robillard, Savard, Marquis, Otto, Eby, Blain and Sharpe, and those portions of the unsurveyed parts of the said district lying northerly of the line marking the northerly boundary of the Township of Wyse, produced westerly till it meets the line between the Townships of Badgerow and Hugel, produced northerly for a distance of eighteen miles and easterly of the last mentioned line, produced northerly to the boundary of the said district.

NORFOLK.

James Robb, Judge, Simcoe.
T. R. Slaght, C.C.A., and C.P., Simcoe.

1.—The Town of Simcoe, the Gore of the Township of Woodhouse, and all that part of said Township lying west of the side line between lots 5 and 6, together with that part of the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions lying west of the said line between lots 12 and 13.

2.—The Township of Townsend and the Village of Waterford.

3.—The Township of Windham.

4.—The Township of Middleton and the Village of Delhi.

5.—The Township of Charlotteville.

6.—The Townships of North Walsingham, South Walsingham and the Village of Port Rowan.

7.—The Township of Houghton.

8.—The Village of Port Dover, and that part of the Township of Woodhouse not included in Division No. 1, viz.: all that part of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd concession lying east of the side line between lots 5 and 6, and that part of the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions lying east of the said line, between lots 12 and 13 in said township.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

T. M. Benson, Judge, Cobourg.
J. Ketchum, J. J., Cobourg.
W. F. Kerr, C.C.A. and C.P., Cobourg.

1.—Townships of Cartwright and Darlington and the Town of Bowmanville.

2.—Township of Clarke and Village of Newcastle.

3.—Township of Hope and Town of Port Hope.

4.—Townships of Caven, Manvers, South Monaghan and Village of Millbrook.

5.—Township of Hamilton and Town of Cobourg.

6.—Townships of Haldimand and Alnwick.

7.—Townships of Cramahe and Village of Colborne.

8.—Township of Brighton and Village of Brighton.

9.—Township of Percy and Village of Hastings.

10.—Township of Murray.

11.—Township of Seymour and Village of Campbellford.

ONTARIO.

N. McCrimmon, Judge, Whitby.
D. J. McIntyre, J.J., Whitby.
J. E. Farewell, C.C.A. and C.P., Whitby.

1.—Including the Townships of Whitby and East Whitby and the Towns of Whitby and Oshawa.

2.—The Township of Pickering.

3.—The Townships of Reach and Scugog and the Village of Port Perry.

4.—The Townships of Uxbridge and Scott and the Town of Uxbridge.

5.—The Township of Brock and the Village of Cannington.

6.—The Township of Thorah and all that part of the Township of Mara lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions.

7.—All that part of the Township of Mara lying north of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions thereof, and the Township of Rama.

OXFORD.

Alex. Finkle, Judge, Woodstock.
F. R. Ball, C. P., Woodstock.
N. R. Ball, C. C. A., Woodstock.

1.—Comprising the Town of Woodstock the Townships of Blanford, East Zorra and East Nissouri, North Norwich and that part of the Township of North Oxford situated east of lot 16, and that part of West Oxford lying east of lot No. 7 to the Stage Road, thence on the north side of the Stage Road to where the said road intersects the Township of East Oxford.

2.—Comprises the Township of Blenheim.

3.—Comprises the Townships of West Zorra and East Nissouri, North Norwich and South Norwich and the Village of Norwich.

4.—Comprises the Township of North Norwich and South Norwich and the Village of Norwich.

5.—Comprises all those portions of the Townships of North Oxford and those portions of the 1st and 2nd concessions of the Township of Durham, west of the Middle Town line.

6.—Comprises the Town of Tilsonburg and all that portion of the Township of Durham not included in the Fifth Division.

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND.

P. McCurry, Judge, Parry Sound.
W. L. Haight, C. C. A. and C. P., Parry Sound.

1.—The Town of Parry Sound and the Townships of Foley, McDougall, Cowper and Carling, and all that portion of the district lying to the west of the east boundary of Carling, produced to the French River.

2.—The Townships of McKellar, Croft, Hagarman, Ferguson and all that portion of the district lying between the east boundary of Ferris and the west boundary of Ferguson, produced to the French River.

3.—Townships of Humphrey, Christie, Monteith and Conger.

4.—Townships of McMurrich, Perry and Armour.

5.—Townships of Spence, Chapman, Ryerson, Lount, Proudfoot, Bethune and Sinclair.

6.—That territory bounded on the west by the western boundaries of Townships of Pringle and Patterson, and the western boundary of the Township of Paterson, produced to the French River and Lake Nipissing; on the east by the boundary of the District of Parry Sound, and on the south by the southern boundaries of the Townships of Himsworth, Gurd and Pringle.

7.—The Townships of Machar, Laurier, Strong and Joly.

PEEL.

D. McGibbon, Judge, Brampton.
W. H. McFadden, C.C.A. and C.P., Brampton.

1.—Township of Brampton, Township of Chinguacousy and northern division of Township of Toronto Gore.

2.—Village of Streetsville, Township of Toronto and southern division of Township of Toronto Gore.

3.—Township of Caledon.

4.—Village of Bolton, Township of Albion.

PERTH.

J. A. Barron, Judge, Stratford.
G. G. McPherson, C.C.A. and C.P., Stratford.

1.—To consist of all that part of the Township of North Easthope west of the line between lots 25 and 26, and south of the road between the 8th and 9th concessions, and all that part of the Township of South Easthope west of the side line between lots 25 and 26; all that part of the Townships of Downie and Gore north and east of the concession line between the 10th and 11th concessions and the Oxford Road; and all the Township of Ellice from the 1st to 13th concession, inclusive.

2.—To consist of all that part of the Township of Fullarton not included in Division No. 3, and the Townships of Hibbert and Logan.

3.—To consist of that portion of the Township of Downie west of the Oxford Road, and south of the concession line between the 10th and 11th concessions; the Township of Blanshard; all that part of the Township of Fullarton comprising the 13th and 14th concessions, and south of a road leading from Mitchell Road, between lots 24 and 25, east of lot 3 in the 10th concession; thence east along the line between the 10th and 11th concessions to the town line.

4.—To consist of that part of the Township of North Easthope east of the line between lots 25 and 26, and the north of the 8th concession, inclusive, with the 9th and 10th concessions; all that part of the Township of South Easthope not included in Division No. 1.

5.—To consist of the Township of Mornington, and all that part of the Township of Elma from lots 13 to 72, both numbers inclusive, of the 1st concession, and from lots 27 to 16, both numbers inclusive, in and from the 2nd to the 18th concession, both concessions inclusive, of the said Township of Elma; and concessions 14, 15 and 16 of the Township of Ellice; and concessions, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of the Township of North Easthope.

6.—To consist of the Township of Wallace and all that part of the Township of Elma from the 1st concession to the 18th concession, both concessions inclusive, and comprising lots Nos. 1 to 52, both inclusive, of the 1st concession, and lots Nos. 1 to 26 inclusive from the 2nd to the 18th concessions, both concessions inclusive.

PETERBOROUGH.

C. A. Weller, Judge, Peterborough.
R. E. Wood, C.C.A. and C.P., Peterborough.

1.—Composed of the Town of Peterborough, the Village of Ashburnham, the Townships of North Monaghan and Ennismore, and all that part of the Township of Harvey lying west of Pigeon Lake and south of Boycaygeon, and all the Township of Smith lying south of the 7th concession; and all the Township of Otonabee lying west of the 8th concession and north of lots 21, from the said 8th concession to the western boundary of the said

Township of Otonabee; and all the Township of Douro lying south of lots numbered 11; and all that part of the Township of Dummer lying south of lots numbered 11 and west of the 5th concession.

2.—Composed of the Township of Asphodel, Belmont and Methuen, and that part of the Township of Dummer lying east of the 4th concession and south of lots numbered 1 to 11.

3.—Composed of all that part of the Township of Otonabee lying east of the 9th concession and all that part of the said Township of Otonabee lying south of lots numbered 22 and west of the 8th concession.

4.—Composed of all that part of the Township of Smith lying north of the 6th concession; all that part of the Township of Douro lying north of lots numbered 10; and all that part of the Township of Dummer lying north of lots numbered 10; and also of the Village of Lakefield, and of the Township of Galway and all the Township of Harvey, except that portion lying west of Pigeon Lake and South Bobcaygeon.

5.—Composed of the Townships of Burleigh, Cavendish, Anstruther and Chandos.

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

A. Constantineau, Judge, L'Orignal.
J. Maxwell, C.C.A. and C.P., L'Orignal.

1.—Comprise the whole of the Township of Longueuil, the municipality of the Village of L'Orignal, and the 1st concession of the Township of Caledonia.

2.—Comprising all that part of the Township of West Hawkesbury, extending from front of 3rd concession to the rear of the said township.

3.—Comprises the whole of the Township of East Hawkesbury.

4.—Compirising the Township of North Plantagenet, and that part of the Township of South Plantagenet lying north of the Nation River.

5.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Cumberland.

6.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Russell.

7.—Comprising the two front concessions of the Township of West Hawkesbury, and the Municipality of Hawkesbury Village, within the same.

8.—Comprising the Township of Caledonia (excepting the 1st concession of the said township), and also that portion of the Township of South Plantagenet lying south and east of the Nation River.

9.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Alfred.

10.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Clarence.

11.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Cambridge.

PRINCE EDWARD.

E. Merrill, Judge, Picton.
Jas. R. Brown, C.C.A. and C.P., Picton.

1.—The Town of Picton, the 2nd and 3rd concession of "Military Tract," from the west line of lot No. 13 eastward; Gore "G"; 1st and 2nd concessions north of the Carrying Place, 1st concession southeast of the Carrying Place, and 2nd concession north of Black River, including Gores "K" and "L" and McCan Gores, all in the Township of Hallowell; Block "I" in the concession north and east of East Lake, and Gore "B" in the Township

of Athol, and 1st and 2nd concessions south of the Bay of Quinte, and Gore "A" in the Township of North Marysburg, and 1st concession southwest of Green Point to the end of Carmen's Point in Sophiasburg.

2.—The Township of South Marysburg, and the southern part of Athol, commencing at the outlet of East Lake, thence down to the head of the lake, thence down to the base line between the 1st concession south and the 1st concession north of East Lake, till it strikes the township line of Hallowell, thence down said township line till it strikes South Marysburg.

3.—The Township of Sophiasburg, together with Big Island, excepting the 1st concession southwest of Green Point to the end of Carman's Point.

4.—All that part of the Township of Ameliasburg lying east of the line between lots No. 86 and 87, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of said township, including Huff's Island.

5.—That part of the Township of Hillier not included in the 7th division, also the 1st and 2nd concessions north of West Lake, and west of lot No. 7 in the said concession, and that part of Irwin Gore lying north of and west of lot No. 7 in the 2nd concession, and the west part of the 2nd concession produced west of lot No. 74 in that concession in the Township of Hallowell.

6.—Block (IV.) four, concession south side of West Lake, 1st concession "Military Tract" 2nd and 3rd concessions of said tract west of lots No. 13 in those concessions, Gore "E" 1st and 2nd concessions north of West Lake, and east of lot No. 6 in those concessions; the Gerrow Gore and that part of Irwin Gore not included in Division No. 8, and all that part of the 2nd concession produced east of lot No. 75 in the Township of Hallowell.

7.—All that part of the Township of Ameliasburg lying west of the line between lots No. 86 and 87, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of said township; all that part of the 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Hillier west of the line between lots 36 and 87, and the 3rd concessions west of the line between lots No. 22 and 23, with that part of the 2nd concession lying north of Pleasant Bay in the said Township of Hillier.

8.—All the point lying east of the west line of Marshland's Gore, the concession lying north of Smith's Bay and Waupoos Island in the Township of North Marysburg.

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

T. W. Chapple, Judge, Rat Portage.
P. E. Mackenzie, C.C.A. and C.P., Rat Portage.

1.—That part of the district composed of the territory lying west of a line commencing at Pickerel Rapids, on Cedar and Manitou Lakes, and extending northward parallel with the sixth meridian line to the northern boundary of the district, and north of the line drawn from the mouth of Rainy River at Hungary Hall, in a north and easterly direction along the shore of the Lake-of-the-Woods to the easterly end of Sabiskong Bay, thence easterly to the said Pickerel Rapids.

2.—That part of the district composed of the territory lying east of the western boundary of the Township of Shenstone and Tait, and extending northwards in a straight line from the westerly boundary line of the townships of Aylesworth, Lash and Carpenter.

3.—That part of the district composed of the said line forming the eastern boundary of the said above mentioned townships, extending northward

and south of the said line running eastward from the east end of Sabiskong Bay to Pickerel Rapids, and extended further in an easterly direction to the boundary line between the Districts of Rainy River and Thunder Bay, at the southwest angle of Hawke Lake.

4.—That part of the district lying north of the northern boundary of the said Third Division Court, and east of the eastern boundary of the said First Division Court.

5.—To be composed of all that portion of said district lying west of the western boundary of the Township of Shenstone and Tait, and the line drawn northward to the northern boundary of the second division.

RENFREW.

D. J. Donahue, Judge, Pembroke.

Thomas Deacon, J.J., Pembroke.

J. R. Metcalf, C.C.A. and C.P., Pembroke.

1.—Comprising the Town of Pembroke the Townships of Pembroke, Stafford, Alice, Petawawa, Buchan, Rolph, Wylie, McKay, Fraser, Herd, Clara and Maria and all that part of the Township of Wilberforce from the 18th to the 25th concession, both inclusive, and also those parts of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions of the same Township of Wilberforce lying north of Snake River and east of Lake Dore.

2.—Comprising all that part of the Township of Westmeath lying east and north of the Muskrat Lake and River, and all those parts of the Township of Ross, from the 5th to the 9th concession, both inclusive, east of Muskrat Lake, and from the 7th to the 13th (of the other) concessions, both inclusive, of the said Township of Ross.

3.—Comprising the Village of Renfrew, and the Townships of Horton and Admaston, excepting the lots numbered 1 to 22, inclusive, in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th concessions and the whole of the concessions numbering 13, 14, 15 and 16 in said township.

4.—Comprising the Village of Arnprior, and the Township of McNab.

5.—Comprising the Township of Bagot, Blythefield, Brougham and Matawatchan, and all the lots numbered 1 to 22, inclusive, in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th concessions in the said Township of Admaston, and the whole of the concessions numbered 13, 14 15 and 16 in the said townships.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Grattan, Sebastopol, South Algoma, North Algoma, and all that part of the Township of Wilberforce, from the 1st to the 17th concessions, both inclusive, excepting those parts of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions of said Township of Wilberforce lying north of Snake River and east of Lake Dore.

7.—Comprising the Township of Bromley, and all that part of the Township of Westmeath west of Muskrat Lake, and all those parts of the Township of Ross, from the 1st to the 14th concessions, both inclusive, of the said Township of Ross.

8.—Comprising the Townships of Brundenell, Radcliffe, Raglan, Lynedoch, Griffith, Hagarty, Sherwood, Jones, Richards and Burns.

SIMCOE.

J. A. Ardagh, Judge, Barrie.
W. F. A. Boys, J.J., Barrie.
J. R. Cotter, C.C.A. and C.P., Barrie.

1.—Comprising the Town of Barrie, the Township of Vespra, except that portion lying west of the Nottawasaga River, and excepting also lots Nos. 38, 39 and 40, in the 1st and 2nd concessions, and lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions, respectively. That portion of the Township of Oro lying south of lots Nos. 21 in the 1st and 2nd concessions (including the ranges), and south of lots Nos. 13 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, respectively; that portion of the Township of Innisfil lying east of lots Nos. 5 in the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, and that portion lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Essa lying north of lots Nos. 19 in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions.

2.—The Village of Bradford, the Township of West Gwillimbury, excepting thereout lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 14th and 15th concessions; the Township of Innisfil, excepting that portion lying north of the 5th concession, and excepting also lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 ad 5 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions thereof.

3.—The Township of Tecumseh, except concessions 12, 13, 14 and 15; the Township of Adjala, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 25 in the 8th concession thereof.

4.—The Town of Collingwood, the Village of Stayner, that portion of the Township of Nottawasaga lying north of lots Nos. 18 in the 12th concession thereof; that portion of the Township of Sunnidale lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Flos lying west of the Nottawasaga River; the Islands in Lake Huron contiguous to the Township of Nottawasaga.

5.—The Township of Flos, except that portion lying west of the Nottawasaga River, the Township of Medonte, except that portion lying east of the 10th concession and north of lots Nos. 10 in the 9th and 10th concession, respectively, that portion of the Township of Oro lying north of the southern boundaries of lots Nos. 21 in the 1st and 2nd concessions, and north of the southern boundaries of lots Nos. 13 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, respectively; lots 38, 39 and 40 in the 1st and 3rd concessions, and lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions of the Township of Vespra.

6.—The Town of Orillia, the Township of Orillia, southern division, the Township of Orillia, northern division, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 15 in the first seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Medonte being composed of lots Nos. 1 to 6 (both inclusive) in the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions; the islands in Lake Simcoe contiguous to the townships and portions of townships above described lying wholly of for the most part opposite thereto.

7.—The Township of Nottawasaga, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 18 in the 12th concession thereof; the Township of Sunnidale, except that portion lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Vespra lying west of the Nottawasaga River; that portion of the Township of Essa lying north of lots Nos. 19 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th concessions; that portion of the Township of Tossorontio lying north of lots Nos. 20 in each of the seven concessions thereof.

8.—The Township of Essa, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 19 in each of the eleven concessions thereof; the Township of Tossorontio, except that portion lying north of lots No. 20 in each of the seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Innisfil being composed of lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions; the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions of the Township of Tecumseh; lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 14th and 15th concessions of the Township of West Gwillimbury; that portion of the Township of Adjala lying north of lots Nos. 25 in the eight concessions thereof.

9.—The Town of Penetanguishene, and the Village of Midland, the Township of Tiny; that portion of the Township of Tay lying west of the 8th concession; the islands in Lake Huron contiguous to the Township of Tiny, and to that part of the Township of Tay, formerly part of the 9th division, and lying wholly and part for the most part opposite thereto.

10.—The Township of Matchedash, that portion of the Township of Orillia, northern division, lying north of lots Nos. 15, in the first seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Medonte lying north of lots Nos. 6 in the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions, and that portion lying north of lots Nos. 10, in the 9th and 10th concessions thereof; the Township of Tay, except portions lying west of the 8th concession; the island in Lake Huron, contiguous to that portion of the Township of Tay, forming part of the 10th division, and lying wholly or for the most part opposite thereto.

Note.—East of the said several divisions shall include all allowance for roads embraced within its external limits, and shall also extend to the centre of every allowance for road lying external and adjacent to every such division, excepting always where any such last-mentioned allowance is herein before declared to belong to or form part of any particular division.

STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

J. R. O'Reilly, Judge, Cornwall.
J. W. Liddell, J.J., Cornwall.
Jas. Dingwall, C.C.A. and C.P., Cornwall.

1.—Township of Charlottenburg, in the County of Glengarry.
2.—Township of Lochiel, in the County of Glengarry.
3.—Township of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont.
4.—Township of Osnabruck, in the County of Stormont.
5.—Township of Williamsburg, in the County of Dundas.
6.—Township of Matilda, in the County of Dundas.
7.—Township of Mountain, in the County of Dundas.
8.—Township of Finch, in the County of Stormont.
9.—Township of Lancaster, in the County of Glengarry.
10.—Township of Winchester, in the County of Dundas.
11.—Township of Roxborough, in the County of Stormont.
12.—Township of Kenyon, in the County of Glengarry.

THUNDER BAY DISTRICT.

F. Fitzgerald, Judge, Port Arthur.
David Mills, C.C.A. and C.P., Port Arthur.

1.—All that part of the district lying west of the meridian of 87 degrees of west longitude, to the meridian of the most easterly part of Hunter's Island, excepting therefrom the Municipality of Neebing.

3.—Comprising the Municipality of Neebing.

VICTORIA.

W. W. Dean, Judge, Lindsay.
J. E. Harding, J.J., Lindsay.
A. P. Devlin, C.C.A. and C.P., Lindsay.

1.—The first consists of the following townships and parts of townships, viz.: of the 15th concession of the Township of Mariposa, and the Township of Eldon, except the ranges north and south of the Portage Road.

2.—The second consists of the following townships: all of the Township of Fenelon, except that portion lying east of the Scugog River, and south of Sturgeon Lake, and the Township of Somerville.

3.—The third consists of the Township of Verulam.

4.—The fourth consists of the Township of Emily.

5.—The fifth consists of the Town of Lindsay, Township of Ops, and that portion of the Township of Fenelon lying east of the Scugog River, and south of Sturgeon Lake.

6.—The sixth consists of the Township of Mariposa, except the 15th concession.

7.—The seventh consists of the Townships of Carden and Dalton, Laxton, Digby and Longford, and the Township of Bexley, and that portion of the Township of Eldon north of Portage Road, and the range south of Portage Road.

WATERLOO.

D. Chisholm, Judge, Berlin.
W. H. Bowlby, C.C.A. and C.P., Berlin.

1.—All that portion of the Township of Waterloo lying north of Blockline on the west side of the Grand River, and that part of the upper block of said township lying north of said township lying on the east side of the Grand River, north of lots Nos. 115, 109, 104, 86 and 95, to the Guelph Township line, including the Towns of Berlin and Waterloo.

2.—All that part of the Township of Waterloo lying south of the Block line on the west side of the Grand River, and that part lying on the east side of the Grand River, south of the northern boundary of lots Nos. 115, 109, 104, 85 and 95, to the Guelph Township line, including the Villages of Preston and Hespeler.

3.—All that portion of the Township of North Dumfries lying east of lot No. 19 in the 7th concession, and running a course with the eastern boundary of the said lot in a northerly direction up to the 12th concession; thence along the eastern boundary of lot No. 23, in the said 12th concession, to the township line, including the Town of Galt.

4.—The Township of Wilmot, including the Village of New Hamburg.

5.—The Township of Wellesley.

6.—The Township of Woolwich.

7.—All that part of the Township of North Dumfries lying west of the eastern boundary of said lot No. 18, in the 7th concession; thence along the eastern limits of the said lot No. 19, the same course thereof, in a northerly direction to the 15th concession; thence along the westerly limit of lot No. 23, in the said 12th concession to the township line, including the Village of Ayr.

WELLAND.

George W. Wells, Judge, Welland.
T. D. Cowper, C.C.A. and C.P., Welland.

1.—Comprising the Township of Crowland; that part of the Township of Thorold lying south of the line between lots 178 and 195, running through to Pelham; that part of Pelham lying south of the 4th concession, and that part of Humberstone lying north of the concession line, between the 4th and 5th concessions, being the whole of the 15th concession and the Town of Welland.

2.—Comprising the Township of Wainfleet.

3.—Comprising the Township of Bertie, and those parts of the Township of Humberstone not included in Nos. 1 and 6, and the Village of Fort Erie.

4.—Comprising the Township of Willoughby, the Village of Chippawa, and that part of the Township of Stamford south of the line between lots 136 and 137: easterly from the westerly limit of the township to the southeast angle of lot No. 133; thence north on the line between lots Nos. 132 and 133, to the northern boundary of the township, including the Towns of Clifton and Navy Island.

5.—Comprising those parts of the Township of Stamford, Thorold and Pelham, not included in any other division, and the Town of Thorold.

6.—Comprising all the Township of Humberstone lying south of the 5th concession, and west of the side lines, between lots Nos. 9 and 10, in the several other concessions thereof, and the Village of Port Colborne.

WELLINGTON.

A. C. Chadwick, Judge, Guelph.
Joseph Jamieson, J.J., Guelph.
H. W. Peterson, C.C.A. and C.P., Guelph.

1.—The Town and Township of Guelph.

2.—The Township of Puslinch.

3.—The Township of Eramosa.

4.—Consisting of the Township of Nichol, excepting the 11th and 12th concessions: the Municipality of Fergus; the first eight concessions of the Township of Garafraxa: and lots 1 to 18, both inclusive, in concessions A and B of the Township of Peel, lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, in concessions 18 and 19, and lots 19, 20 and 21 in the 17th concession of the Township of Peel.

5.—The Township of Erin.

6.—Consisting of the Township of Pilkington, and the 11th and 12th concessions of the Township of Nichol; the Municipality of the Village of Elora, and lots Nos. 19 and upwards belonging to the 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th concessions of Peel.

7.—Consisting of concessions 1 to 16, inclusive, of the Township of Maryboro', and concessions 1 to 16, inclusive, of the Township of Peel, except lots 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of those concessions in that township.

8.—Consisting of that part of the Township of Arthur south and southeast of lot 15, on the west side of the Owen Sound Road, in the Township of Arthur; that part of the Township of Luther, from 1 to 16, both inclusive; and lots 1 to 12, both inclusive, of the 17th and 18th concessions of the Township of Peel; lots 5 to 11, both inclusive, of the 19th concession of said Township of Peel; and lots 19 to 23, both inclusive, of concessions A and B of said Township of Peel.

9.—The territory formerly comprised in this division is now in the County of Dufferin.

10.—Consists of the Township of Minto.

11.—Consists of the Town of Mount Forest, and that part of the Township of Arthur north of lot 16, west of the Owen Sound Road; lot 17, on the Owen Sound Road, and lot 13, east of the Owen Sound Road.

WENTWORTH.

C. G. Snider, Judge, Hamilton.
J. F. Monck, J.J., Hamilton.
John Crerar, C.C.A. and C.P., Hamilton.

1.—All that part of the Township of Barton lying east of the lines between lots 14 and 15, and all that part of Hamilton City east of Hughson street.

2.—The whole of the Township of Flamboro' West, the Town of Dundas, and the east half of the Township of Ancaster.

3.—The whole of the Township of Flamboro' East.

4.—The whole of the Township of Beverly and the west half of the Township of Ancaster.

5.—The whole of the Township of Saltfleet.

7.—The whole of the Township of Glanford.

8.—The whole of the Township of Binbrook.

9.—All that part of the Township of Barton lying west of the lines between lots 14 and 15, and part of Hamilton City west of Hughson street.

YORK.

John Winchester, Judge, Toronto.
Ed. Morgan, J.J., Toronto.
P. M. Morson, 2nd J.J., Toronto.
H. L. Drayton, C.C.A., Toronto.
Toronto City.—J. W. Curry, Crown Attorney.

1.—The City of Toronto east of Yonge street, at date of 14th September, 1875 (i.e., Bloor, Sherbourne and Howard streets on the north, the Don on the east, down to Queen street, and all south of Queen street as far as Lee avenue).

2.—Concessions 5 to 11, inclusive, of the Township of Markham, and concessions 5 to 10, inclusive, of the Township of Whitchurch, from 1 to 10, inclusive, together with the Villages of Markham and Stouffville.

3.—Concession 1 to 4, inclusive, of the Township of Markham, and concessions 1 to 4, inclusive, of the Township of Whitchurch, from lots 1 to 10, inclusive, and concessions 1 to 3, inclusive, of the Township of Vaughan.

4.—The Township of Whitchurch, from the line between lots 10 and 11 northward; and the Township of East Gwillimbury.

5.—The Townships of Georgina and North Gwillimbury.

6.—The Townships of King and the incorporated Village of Aurora.

7.—Concessions 4 to 11, inclusive, of the Township of Vaughan.

8.—All that portion of the Township of York lying west of Yonge street, and the Township of Etobicoke.

9.—Township of Scarboro' and all that portion of the Township of York which lies east of Yonge street and the Village of Leslieville.

10.—The City of Toronto, west of Yonge street, at date of 10th Sept., 1875 (i.e., Bloor street on the north and Dufferin street on the west.)

DIVISION COURT TARIFF.

Fees to be received by the several Clerks and Bailiffs of Division Courts from and after 1st July, 1894.

Form I.

Clerk's Fees.

1.	Receiving claim, numbering and entering in procedure book... (This item to apply to entering in the procedure book a transcript of judgment from another Court, but not an entry made for the issue of a judgment summons.)	$0 15
2.	Issuing summons, with necessary notices and warnings thereon, or judgment summons (as provided in the forms) in all:	
	Where claim exceeds $10 and does not exceed $20.....	40
	Where claims exceeds $20 and does not exceed $60.....	50
	Where claim exceeds $60 and does not exceed $100.....	60
	Where claim exceeds $100 .... (N. B.—In replevin and interpleader suits the value of goods to regulate the fee).	1 00
3.	Copy of summons, including all notices and warnings thereon...	25
4.	Copy of claim (including particulars), when not furnished by plaintiff.	25
5.	Copy of set-off or counterclaim (including particulars), when not furnished by defendant ..... (Note.—In either of the last two preceding items the fee may be taxed against the party ordered to pay costs).	25
6.	Receiving and entering bailiffs' return to any summons, writ or warrant issued under the seal of the Court (except summons to witness and return to summons or papers from another division)	15

7. Taking confession of judgment 10
(This does not include affidavit and oath, chargeable under item 8).
8. Evoy necessary affidavit, if actually prepared by the clerk, and administering oath to the deponent 25
9. Furnishing duly certified copies of the summons and notices and papers with all proceedings, for purposes of appeal (under section 157), as required by either party, per folio of 100 words... 05
10. Certificate therewith. 25
11. Certifying under the seal of the Court, and delivering to a judgment creditor a memorandum of the amount of judgment and costs against a judgment debtor, under The Creditor's Relief Act, or for any other purpose 25
12. Copies of papers, for which no fee is otherwise provided, necessarily required for service or transmission to the Judge, each... 10
If exceeding two folios, per folio 05
13. Every notice of defence or admission entered, or other notice required to be given by the Clerk to any party to a cause or proceeding, including mailing, but not postages..... 15
14. Entering final judgment by clerk, on special summons, where claim not disputed 50
15. Entering every judgment rendered at the hearing, or final order made by the Judge 50
(Note.—This fee does not apply to any proceeding on judgment summons.)
(This one fee of 50 cents will include the service of recording at the trial and afterwards entering in the procedure book the judgment, decree and order in its entirety, rendered or made at the trial. If a garnishee proceeding before a judgment, the fee of 50 cents will be allowed for the judgment in respect to to the primary debtor, and a like fee of 50 cents for the adjudication, whenever made, in respect to the garnishee).
16. Subpoena to witness. 25
(The subpoena may include any number of names therein, and only one original subpoena shall be taxed, unless the Judge otherwise orders).
17. For every copy of subpoena required for service..... 05
18. Summons for jury (including copy for each juryman), when required by the parties 1 25
19. Calling and returning jury ordered by the Judge 25
20. Every roder of reference, or order for adjournment, made at hearing, and every order requiring the signature of the Judge and entering the same, including final order of judgment debtor's examination 25
(Any warning necessary with order, e.g., the warning in Form 73, forms part of the order.)
21. Transcript of judgment to another Division Court..... 25
22. (Abolished—Transcript to County Court.)
23.—Every writ of execution, arrant or attachment, or warrant of commitment and delivering same to bailiff. 50
24. Renewal of every writ of execution, when ordered by the judgment creditor, or of warrant of commitment; when ordered by the Judge 15
25. Every bond, when necessary, and prepared by the clerk (including affidavits of justification and of execution)..... 1 00

26.	For necessary entries in the debt attachment book, in each case (in all)	20
27.	Transmitting transcript of judgment; or transmitting papers for service to another division; or to the Judge on application to him, including necessary entries and mailing, but not including postage	25
28.	Receiving papers from another division for service, entering the same, handing to the Bailiff, receiving and entering his return and transmitting the same (if return made promptly, not otherwise)	30
29.	Search by person not party to the suit of proceeding, to be paid by the applicant	10
	Search by party to the suit or proceeding, where the suit or proceeding is over one year old	10
	(No fee is chargeable for search to a party to the suit or proceeding, if the same is not over one year old).	
30.	Taxing costs, in defended suits, after judgment pronounced	25
31.	Making out statement of costs in detail (including Bailiff's fees), at the request of any party, or for the purpose of settlement, or upon entering judgment by default	10
	(Neither item 30 or 31 applies to statement of costs endorsed on summons or copy to be served).	
32.	Taxing Bailiff's costs, under section 241 of the Division Courts (R.S.O.), 1897	25
33.	Copying and transmitting to municipal clerk, Judge's decision to appeal	50

2.—BAILIFFS' FEES.

1.	Service of summons issued under the seal of the Court, or Judge's summons or order, on each person (except summons to witness and summons to juryman:	
	Where claims exceeds $10 and does not exceed $20	30
	Where claim exceeds $20 and does not exceed $60	40
	Where claim exceeds $60 and does not exceed $100	50
	Where claim exceeds $100	75
	(In interpleader suits the value of the goods to regulate the fee).	
2.	For every return as to service under item 1; attending at the clerk's office and making the necessary affidavit (as provided by Rule 183)	15
3.	Service of summons on witness or juryman, or service of notice.	15
4.	Taking confession of judgment and attending to prove	10
5.	For calling parties and their witnesses at the sittings of the court, in every defended case, and at the hearing of every judgment summons	15
6.	Enforcing every writ of execution or summons of replevin, or warrant of attachment or warrant against the body, each:	
	Where claim does not exceed $20	50
	Where claim exceeds $20 and does not exceed $60	75
	Where claim exceeds $60	1 00
	(When goods replevied, the value of the goods to regulate the amount of the fee. This fee does not include service of summons in replevin on defendant.)	

Fees under Creditor's Relief Act (see section 7 of 52 Vict. cap. 12; and section 25 of R.S.O., cap 65), shall be taxed according to this tariff.

7. Every mile necessarily travelled to serve summons, or process, or other necessary papers, or in going to replevy goods, or to seize on attachment, or in going to seize on a writ of execution, where money paid on demand, or made on execution, or case settled after seizure 12

8. Mileage going to arrest under warrant, when arrest made, per mile 12

9. Mileage carrying delinquent to prison, including all expenses and assistance, per mile 20

10. Every schedule of property seized, attached or replevied, including affidavit of appraisal, when necessary:
Exceeding $10 and not exceeding $20 30
Exceeding $20 and not exceeding $60 50
Exceeding $60 75

11. Every bond, when necessary, when prepared by the Bailiff, including affidavit of justification and execution 50

12. Every notice of sale, not exceeding three, under execution, or under attachment, each 15

13. Reasonable allowances and disbursements, necessarily incurred, in the care and removal of property.
(a) If a Bailiff removes property seized, he is entitled to the necessary disbursements, in addition to the fees for seizure and mileage.
(b) If he takes a bond, then to 50 cents, instead of disbursements for removal of property.
(c) If assistance is necessary in the seizure or securing, or retaining of property, the Bailiff is entitled to the disbursements for such assistance.
(d) All charges for disbursements are to be submitted to the clerk for taxation, subject to appeal to the Judge.
(e) The Bailiff must in all cases endorse a memorandum of all his charges on the back of the execution, or state them on a separate slip of paper, so that the clerk may conveniently tax the Bailiff's charges for fees and disbursements.
(f) The clerk is in all cases to sign the memorandum of his taxation and preserve it among the papers in the cause, together with the execution, for future reference, and thereby enable the clerk to certify the Bailiff's returns properly.

14. If execution or process in attachment in the nature of execution, be satisfied, in whole or in part, after seizure and before sale, whether by action of the parties or otherwise, the Bailiff shall be entitled to charge and receive 3 per cent. on the amount directed to be levied, or on the amount of the value of the property seized, which ever shall be the lesser amount.

15. Poundage on executions, and on attachments in the nature of executions, 5 per cent., exclusive of mileage for going to seize and sell, upon the amount realized from property, necessarily sold.

3.—FEES TO WITNESSES AND APPRAISERS.

Allowances to Witnesses.

Attendance, per diem, to witnesses within three miles of the place where the Court is held, if within the county	75
And if without the county	1 00
Attendance, if witness resides over three miles from the place of sittings, and within the county, per diem	1 00
Attendance, if witness resides without the county and more than three miles from the place of sittings, per diem	1 25
Barristers and solicitors, physicians and surgeons, engineers and veterinary surgeons, other than parties to the cause, when called upon to give evidence of any professional service rendered by them, or to give professional opinions, per diem	4 00

(Note.—Disbursements to surveyors, architects and professional witnesses, such as are entitled to specific fees, by statute, are to be taxed, as authorized by such statute.

If witnesses attend in one case only, they will be entitled to the full allowance.

If they attend in more than one case, they will be entitled to a proportional part in each cause only.

The travelling expenses of witnesses, over three miles, shall be allowed according to the sums reasonably and actually paid, but in no case shall exceed twenty cents per mile, one way.

FEES OF APPRAISERS.

Fees to Appraisers of Goods, etc., Seized under Warrant of Attachment.

To each appraiser, 50 cents per day, during the time actually employed in appraising goods—to be paid in the first instance by plaintiff and allowed as costs in the cause.

FEES IN SUITS NOT EXCEEDING $10.

(57 Vict., cap. 23, sec. 11.)

Clerk.

For all services, from entering action, or suing out a judgment or interpleader summons, up to and including the entering of final judgment, or final order on any such judgment or interpleader summons, in case the action proceeds to judgment or final order.	$1 25
In case the action does not proceed to judgment or final order, the fees heretofore, or that may hereafter be payable, but not exceeding in the whole the sum.	
For issuing writ of execution, warrant of attachment, or warrant for arrest of delinquent and entering the return thereto	50

Bailiff.

For all services rendered in serving summons and making return, and any other service that may be necessary before the judgment is entered by the clerk or pronounced by the Judge, mileage excepted	40
For enforcing execution, schedule of property seized, or attached bond, where necessary, and all other necessary acts done by him, after seizure, mileage excepted, if money made or case settled, after levy	1 00

(Necessary disbursements incurred in the care and removal of property shall be allowed to be first taxed by the clerk, subject to the approval of the Judge.)

REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Legal Offices

ONTARIO

1904

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

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REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Legal Offices, 1904.

To His Honour William Mortimer Clark, K.C.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honor of presenting the twenty-second Annual Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices upon the affairs of the County Judicial Offices of the Province for the year ending December, 31st, 1904.

Of 316 offices the following were inspected during the year:—the offices of 45 Sheriffs, 37 Local Masters, 36 Local Registrars, six Deputy Registrars, six Deputy Clerks of the Crown, 44 County Court and District Court Clerks, 44 Surrogate Registrars, 44 County and District Crown Attorneys and 43 Clerks of the Peace. Nine offices were closed at the time of my visit.

I also visited several of the Justices of the Peace and conducted a number of investigations.

The following officers were appointed during the year:

Sheriffs.

William R. Mack, of the Town of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont, to be Sheriff in and for the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, in the room and stead of Archibald McNab, Esquire, deceased. *Gazette, 24th September.*

Surrogate Judges.

His Honour Talbot Macbeth, of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, Judge of the County Court of the County of Middlesex, to be Judge of the Surrrogate Court of the said County of Middlesex, in the room and stead of William Elliott, Esquire, retired. *Gazette, 26th March.*

His Honour Dennis Joseph Donahue, of the Town of Pembroke, in the County of Renfrew, Judge of the County Court of the County of Renfrew, to be Judge of the Surrogate Court of the said County of Renfrew, in the room and stead of John Deacon, Esquire, retired. *Gazette, 2nd April.*

His Honour Charles Wesley Colter, of the City of Saint Thomas, in the County of Elgin, Judge of the County Court of the County of Elgin, to be Judge of the Surrogate Court of the said County of Elgin, in the room and stead of David John Hughes, Esquire, retired. *Gazette, 9th April.*

His Honour George Benjamin Douglas, of the Town of Cayuga, in the County of Haldimand, Judge of the County Court of the said County of Haldimand, to be Judge of the Surrogate Court of the said County of Haldimand, in the room and stead of His Honour Charles Wesley Colter, transferred to the County Court of the County of Elgin. *Gazette, 4th June.*

His Honour Albert Constantineau, of the Town L'Orignal, in the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, to be Judge of the Surrogate Court of the said United Counties of Prescott and Russell, in the room and stead of Peter O'Brian, Esquire, retired. *Gazette, 16th July.*

Local Masters.

His Honour Robert Baldwin Carman, of the City of Saint Catharines, in the County of Lincoln, Judge of the County Court of the County of Lincoln, to be Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, in and for the said County of Lincoln, in the room and stead of Frederick William Macdonald, Esquire, deceased. *Gazette, 5th March.*

His Honour Dennis Joseph Donahue, of the Town of Pembroke, in the County of Renfrew, Judge of the County Court of the said County of Renfrew, to be Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, in and for the said County of Renfrew, in the room and stead of John Deacon, Esquire, retired. *Gazette, 30th April.*

His Honour Albert Constantineau, of the Town of L'Orignal, in the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, to be Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, in and for the said United Counties of Prescott and Russell, in the room and stead of Peter O'Brian, Esquire, resigned. *Gazette, 16th* July.

His Honour George Benjamin Douglas, of the Town of Cayuga, Judge of the County Court of the County of Haldimand, to be Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, in the room and stead of Charles Wesley Colter, Esquire, resigned. *Gazette, 24th September.*

Crown Attorneys and Clerks of the Peace.

Phillip Edward Mackenzie, of the Town of Rat Portage, in the District of Rainy River, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be District Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, in and for the said District of Rainy River, in the room and stead of William James Moran, Esquire, resigned. *Gazette, 16th January.*

Henry Lumley Drayton, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be County Crown Attorney, in and for the said County of York, in the room and stead of Herbert Hartley Dewart, Esquire, King's Counsel, resigned. *Gazette, 13th February.*

Angus McCrimmon, of the City of Saint Thomas, in the County of Elgin, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, in and for the said County of Elgin, in the room and stead of Dennis J. Donahue, Esquire, King's Council, resigned. *Gazette, 26th March.*

George Gordon McPherson, of the City of Stratford, in the County of Perth, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, to be Coun-

ty Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, in and for the said County of Perth, in the room and stead of John Idington, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, resigned. *Gazette, 2nd April.*

Stephen Frederick Washington, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth Esquire, one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, to be County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, in and for the said County of Wentworth, in the room and stead of John Crerar, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, deceased. *Gazette, 18th June.*

William Inglis Dick, of the Town of Milton, in the County of Halton, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, in and for the said County of Halton, in the room and stead of Thomas G. Matheson, Esquire, deceased. *Gazette, 16th July.*

James Black McKillop, of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace in and for the said County of Middlesex, in the room and stead of James Magee, Esquire, King's Counsel, resigned. *Gazette, 13th August.*

William Field Kerr, of the Town of Cobourg, in the County of Northumberland, to be County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, in and for the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, in the room and stead of John W. Kerr, Esquire, deceased. *Gazette, 24th September.*

Nelson Simpson, of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, in the District of Algoma, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be District Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, in and for the said District of Algoma, in the room and stead of John James Kehoe, Esquire, resigned. *Gazette, 8th and 29th October.*

John Henry Rodd, of the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex, Esquire, to be County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, in and for the said County of Essex, in the room and stead of Alfred Henry Clarke, Esquire, K. C., resigned. *Gazette, 3rd December.*

Local Registrars, etc.

Nehemiah Gilbert, of the Town of Picton, in the County of Prince Edward, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Local Registrar of the High Court, Clerk of the County Court and Registrar of the Surrogate Court, in and for the said County of Prince Edward, in the room and stead of William Henry Richey Allison, Esquire, deceased. *Gazette, 13th February.*

Helen Fraser, of the City of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, Spinster, to be Registrar of the Surrogate Court, in and for the said County of Frontenac. *Gazette, 3rd September.*

Thomas Milne Asselstine, of the City of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, Esquire, to be Local Registrar and Clerk of the County Court, in and for the said County of Frontenac, in the room and stead of Archibald McGill, Esquire, deceased. *Gazette, 3rd September.*

John Richardson, of the Village of Scarboro', in the County of York, Esquire, to be Clerk of the County Court of the said County of York, in the room and stead of The Honourable Alexander McLagan Ross, deceased. *Gazette, 17th December.*

Police Magistrates.

Ernest Cruikshank, of the City of Niagara Falls, in the County of Welland, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate for the said City of Niagara Falls,

and also for the Village of Fort Erie, in the said County of Welland. *Gazette, 9th January.*

George Hudson, of the Village of Arthur, in the County of Wellington, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Village of Arthur, without salary. *Gazette, 11th March.*

Junius Bradley, of the Town of Aylmer, in the County of Elgin, Esquire, J.P., to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Aylmer, and the Townships of Malahide, Bayham and South Dorchester, in the said County of Elgin, without salary. *Gazette, 19th March.*

William Barclay Craig, of the Town of Renfrew, in the County of Renfrew, Esquire, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town, without salary. *Gazette, 19th March.*

Donald James Caldwell Munro, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Thorold, without salary, in the room and stead of William T. Fish, Esquire, deceased. *Gazette, 2nd April.*

Albert Duncan, of the Town of Petrolea, in the County of Lambton, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Petrolea, without salary, in the room and stead of William H. Hammond, Esquire, deceased. *Gazette, 2nd April.*

Donald Robertson, of the Town of Rainy River, in the District of Rainy River, Esquire to be Police Magistrate for the said Town of Rainy River. *Gazette. 9th April.*

Basil Roch Poulin, of the Town of L'Orignal, in the County of Prescott, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate, in and for the said Town of L'Orignal, without salary. *Gazette, 14th May.*

Thomas Ezra Alton, of the Village of Port Rowan, in the County of Norfolk, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate, in and for the said Village of Port Rowan, without salary. *Gazette, 28th May.*

Frederick William Jeffery, of the Town of Midland, in the County of Simcoe, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate, in and for the said Town of Midland, without salary, in the room and stead of Duncan Stewart Storey, Esquire, resigned. *Gazette, 4th June.*

John Duke, of the Village of Hartfell, in the District of Parry Sound, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate for the territory in the said District of Parry Sound, embraced within the Townships of Perry, Bethune, Proudfoot, Armour, Patterson, McConkey, Croft, Chapman, Strong, Joly, Ryerson, Spence, Lount, Ferrie, Mills, Pringle, Laurier, Machar, Himsworth, Nipissing, Hardy, Wilson, Gurd and McMurrich. *Gazette, 4th June.*

John Henderson, of the Village of Bracondale, in the County of York, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate, in and for that part of the Municipality of the Township of York lying south of the side line known as Willson Avenue, which runs west from York Mills on Yonge Street, to a point on the Humber River, north of the village of Weston, without salary. *Gazette, 18th June.*

Jediah Hamilton Burgar, of the Town of Welland, in the County of Welland, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Welland, without salary, in the room and stead of Egerton Ryerson Hellems, Esquire, deceased. *Gazette, 25th June.*

JASI ALEXANDER MORTON, of the Town of Wingham, in the County of Huron, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Wingham, without salary. *Gazette, 20th August.*

HENRY HERBERT SHAVER, of the Village of Cooksville, in the County of Peel, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the Township of Toronto, in the said County of Peel, without salary. *Gazette, 17th September.*

EDMOND HERMAN HOCKBERG, of the Village of Jewellville, in the County of Renfrew, Esquire, to be a Police Magistrate in and for the Township of Raglan, in the said County of Renfrew, without salary. *Gazette, 10th December.*

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

JOHN LOUGHRIN, of the Town of North Bay, in the Provisional Judicial District of Nipissing, Esquire, to be Stipendiary Magistrate in and for the said Provisional Judicial District of Nipissing. *Gazette, 21st May,.*

WILLIAM A. QUIBELL, of the Town of Sault Sainte Marie, in the District of Algoma, Esquire, to be Stipendiary Magistrate in and for the Provisional Judicial District of Algoma. *Gazette, 5th November,*

ASSOCIATE CORONERS.

SIDNEY NIXON DAVIS, of the Town of Parry Sound, in the District of Parry Sound, Esquire, M. D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said District of Parry Sound, in the room and stead of David Macfarlen, Esquire, resigned. *Gazette, 9th January.*

BYRON FIELD, of the Town of New Liskeard, in the District of Nipissing, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said District of Nipissing. *Gazette, 16th January.*

FABIAN BLANCHARD, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Victoria. *Gazette, 23rd January.*

JAMES ALEXANDER SMITH, of the Village of Shelburne, in the County of Dufferin, Esquire, M.D., an Associate Coroner, within and for the said County of Dufferin, in the room and stead of Thomas Norton, Esquire, M.D. deceased. *Gazette 20th February.*

JAMES KING, of the Town of Leamington, in the County of Essex, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Essex, in the room and stead of Eli Thomas Eedo, Esquire, M.D., removed. *Gazette, 27th February.*

HERBERT BENJAMIN HUTTON, of the Township of Humberstone, in the County of Welland (Humberstone Post Office), Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Welland, in the room and stead of Fergus Black, Esquire. *Gazette, 5th March.*

WILSON MONTGOMERY, of the Township of South Monaghan, in the County of Durham (Bailieborough Post Office), Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner, within and for the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham. *Gazette,* 5th *March.*

HENRY CHARLES WALES, of the Town of Bracebridge, in the District of Muskoka, Esquire, to be an Associate Coroner, within and for the said District of Muskoka, in the room and stead of Samuel Bridgland, Esquire, deceased. *Gazette, 5th March.*

William Albert Gray, of the Town of Smith's Falls, in the County of Lanark, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Lanark, in the room and stead of William I. Anderson, Esquire, deceased. *Gazette, 11th March.*

Alexander Thomas Steele, of the Village of Shelburne, in the County of Dufferin, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Dufferin. *Gazette, 9th April.*

William Robert Watson, of the Village of Burlington, in the County of Halton, Esquire, M. D., to be an Associate Coroner, within and for the said County of Halton. *Gazette, 16th April.*

Watson Parish Chamberlain, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York,, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner, within and for the said City of Toronto. *Gazette 23rd April.*

Norbert Joseph Amyot, of the Township of Rochester,(Belle River Post Office,) in the County of Essex, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner, within and for the said County of Essex, in the room and stead of Joseph Octave Reaume, Esquire, resigned. *Gazette, 23rd April.*

John Henry Bull, of the Village of Holland Centre, in the County of Grey, Esquire, M. D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Grey. *Gazette, 23rd April.*

Charles Franklin McPherson, of the Town of Prescott, in the County of Grenville, Esquire, M. D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville. *Gazette, 23rd April.*

Charles McKinlay, of the Town of Georgetown, in the County of Halton, Esquire, L.D.S., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Halton. *Gazette, 11th June.*

Frank A. White, of the Village of Wabigoon, in the District of Rainy River, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner, within and for the said District of Rainy River. *Gazette, 2nd July.*

George William Fletcher, of the Village of Wilkesport, in the County of Lambton, Esquire, M.B., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said County of Lambton. *Gazette, 27th August.*

Charles Hawkins Gilmour, Esquire, M.D., of the Township of York (Wychwood Post Office), in the County of York, to be an Associate Coroner, in and for the said County of York. *Gazette 17th September.*

Archibald Davie Naismith, of the Village of Milverton, in the County of Perth, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said County of Perth. *Gazette, 5th November.*

Jerome F. Honsberger, of the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Waterloo. *Gazette, 12th November.*

Samuel Rescott Richardson, of the Village of Eglington, in the County of York, Esquire, M. D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of York. *Gazette, 10th December.*

Ethelbert Eljah Latta, of the Village of Colborne, in the County of Northumberland, one of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham. *Gazette, 24th December.*

Sheriffs' Offices.

The duties of the Sheriffs were generally well performed and their books carefully and neatly kept. Six however, disregarded my instructions with reference to the "Fee Book," apparently not appreciating the necessity for daily entries of their earnings and receipts. With two exceptions all had procured the book referred to in my last Annual Report as the "Suitors' Cash" book. A proper inspection is impossible unless the Fee and Cash books are kept entered to date.

A few failed to number entries of writs in the Execution book, or made no reference therein to corresponding entries in the Fee and Suitors' Cash books. All were prompt in paying over to the persons entitled thereto the moneys realized on writs of execution.

Some want of uniformity still exists with reference to the Jurors Book. It would be well for all to make this an original book of entry for the names as drafted for the Jury Panels, and in addition to their own signatures to have the Justices and the Clerk of the Peace sign them.

Fifteen were still without a book in which to keep a record of the fines, forfeitures, etc., received by them, their reason being that fines were seldom received. Returns must be made of these fines each quarter whether or not fines have been received during the quarter for which the return is made. Such returns are made to the Honourable The Provincial Treasurer and to the Inspector of Legal Offices. R. S. O., Cap. 17, sec. 47.

A number of Sheriffs do not insist upon collecting at the time writs of execution are placed in their hands, their fees for receiving, warrant, and return. These fees, though small, may amount to a considerable sum in the aggregate, and are often never collected. In view of the Statute 2 Ed. VII. Cap. 12, referred to below, I deem it important that the Sheriffs should insist upon their rights in this matter.

The remuneration of the Sheriffs is inadequate considering the importance of the office, the responsibilities they are required to assume and the amount of security they are obliged to furnish for the performance of their duties. The incomes of eight sheriffs, not paid wholly or in part by salary, were each less than $1,000. These are entitled under 2 Ed. VII. Cap. 12, sec. 5, to receive from the Province sums sufficient to make their incomes $1,000.00.

Appendix "A" gives in tabulated form the Statistical returns of the Sheriffs for the year 1904.

Local Masters.

There has been no improvement in the volume of business in the Masters' offices during the year. The incomes of those who have not commuted continue to decline. Two of the Masters whose fees are commuted, failed to affix stamps, the amount due the Province as represented by these stamps was $159.90. All stamps should be collected, from day to day as the fees are earned, and affixed to the Draft report, or to a stamp voucher, and cancelled with the date opposite. This is an important matter, for Sec. 8 of the stamp Act (R. S. O. cap. 25) provides that, every paper or proceeding upon which a fee is payable to the Crown if not duly stamped shall be void.

There have been so many requests for a copy of the Annuity Table prepared by a former Inspector for the use of the Local Masters, that I have decided to republish it. From this table, which was prepared from Carlisle's

table of Mortality, the value of a widow's dower, in gross, can be ascertained without unneccessary expense to the estate. It appears as appendix "H" to this report.

In appendix "B" I have set out in tabulated form the statistical returns of the Local Masters for the year 1904.

LOCAL REGISTRARS, DEPUTY REGISTRARS, DEPUTY CLERKS OF THE CROWN, COUNTY AND DISTRICT COURT CLERKS.

In five offices the Process, Procedure, and Judgment books were in arrears, and in six, entries therein were not numbered. They should be numbered consecutively each year. Actions should not be entered in the Procedure book until some step has been taken other than the issue of the writ, such as, apparance, order for substitutional service, or for a *Lis Pendens*, Judgment signed on default, or the like.

Five failed to make daily entries in their "Fee and Cash" books; in one office this important book was a month, in another a month and a half, while in a third it was three months in arrears. One officer omitted from this book the amounts secured by chattel mortgages, the amount of costs taxed, amounts paid into Court, etc.

In six offices books were not kept in which to copy orders made in the High Court of Justice and in County Courts, and in some the entries were not numbered. Five officers made no minutes of those orders which are not required by the rules to be entered in full—H. & L. notes to Rules 636.

Full and complete minutes of the business of the Assize and County Courts were not kept by some officers in their Assize and County or District Court Dockets. In a few offices these books were not written up; pencil notes taken in Court, on loose sheets of paper, being the only record. I would suggest that the dockets be taken into Court and the entries made as the trials proceed. It is better to sacrifice neatness for accuracy in such matters. All of these books did not shew the payment over to the County Treasurer of the Jury Fees, and in seven offices the fees had not been promptly paid over at the end of each Court.

Most of the officers have now the books which I prepared for a record of the moneys paid in and out of Court in County, District and Surrogate Court Cases. These books are required to be kept under Consolidated Rule 1222, which rule also provides that these officers shall in the month of January in each year prepare a statement of all moneys so paid in, or withdrawn, to the 31st of the preceding December, and shall transmit copies of such statement, verified by statutory declaration, to the Honourable The Provincial Secretary and to the Judge or Judges of said Courts.

In a few offices Bills of sale and Chattel Mortgages were not promptly entered as received, and in three they were not indexed under the name of Bargainee and Mortgagee. Six failed to enter in their Chattel Mortgage books, or to properly endorse upon the discharged Mortgages, the certificate required by sec. 26 of the Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgage Act (R. S. O. Cap. 148). The name of the Officer, and not merely his initials, must be affixed to such certificate. The necessity for this certificate renders it important that the officer, before filing a discharge of Chattel Mortgage, should satisfy himself that the document tendered for registration is in fact a discharge of the Mortgage, which it purports to discharge; for the public as a rule, rely upon the correctness of the Officer's Certificate in such matters.

A few had not as yet procured books in which to copy, as required by R. S. O. Cap. 151, sec. 7, the Certificates of Limited Partnership filed with them. In two offices I found declarations of Co-partnership. These under R. S. O. cap. 152, section one, should be left with the Registrar of Deeds and not with the County Court Clerk. In three offices, no Certificate of Limited partnership had, as the officers informed me, ever been filed. These they thought were being left with the Registrar of Deeds. In both cases, I requested the officers to mention these matters to the profession, in order that these documents may be lodged with the proper officer.

Some did not affix stamps for searches, made on behalf of Mercantile Agencies, of papers in High Court actions. Stamps representing the fees for such searches should be affixed to a præcipe, and filed with the suit papers in each case.

The various regulations passed by the Judges of the High Court of Justice I have caused to be revised to date and printed, copies of which I have supplied to these officers. These regulations are set out in Appendix "I."

Little improvement, if any, has been made by the Counties in the matter of vault accommodation for these officers. In some instances the accommodation afforded is not adequate to the growing needs of the offices.

Appendix "C" is a return of the business of the High Court of Justice in the offices of the Local Registrars, Deputy Registrars, and Deputy Clerks of the Crown, while appendix "D" is a return of the business done in the offices of the Clerks of the County and District Courts, for the year 1904.

Surrogate Registrars.

Again I have to report overcharges made by a few of these officers:— They were: 80 cents instead of 70 cents for search for will and certificate thereof, 70 cents for this search and certificate and $1.00 for a bond in Probate cases. These are unnecessary in Probate cases. Five dollars instead of three dollars as the fee on grant where the personal property was under $10,000. Too many letters, attendances or filings were charged for in four offices. I also found charged more than the actual number of folios in wills, and more than the actual amounts expended for postage, 50 cents instead of 10 cents for filing consent of the Solicitor to the Treasury, $1.50 instead of $1.00 for receiving and entering applications. In five offices the fees 70 cents for search for will and certificate, and $1.40 for the notice, affidavit and filings, required by the Succession Duties regulations, were charged in estates the value of the realty and personalty of which was under $400, I also found half fees charged in such estates. As stated in my report for last year these charges are unwarranted, the only sums allowed in addition to the $2.00 fee provided by Sec. 76 of the Surrogate Courts Act being the amount actually expended for postage, and the 30 cents authorized by 1 Ed. VII. cap. 12, sec. 8, subsec. *d*, as a fee for the certificate of the Surrogate Clerk. In eight offices the fee on grant for the Registrar and for the Crown was charged in Guardianship cases. The Judge only is allowed a fee on grant in such cases, viz.: $2.00.

Two did not collect in Guardianship Cases the fees for the Crown of 50 cents on the application, 50 cents for Surrogate Clerk's certificate, and 50 cents for Order approving bond.

A fee for the Judge, for a special attendance, was charged in cases in which trifling alterations were required in the papers filed, such as, dates

omitted, jurats not filled in, place of residence not stated, or the like. In such cases, it is the duty of the Registrar to see that all the usual necessary papers leading to grant are in his hands and in order, before submitting them with the application for the approval of the Judge. A special attendance should only be charged where some "special care" and "a special adjudication" is required.—*Re* Dallas, 29 Q. B. 482.

The instructions given in my circular letter of October sixth, 1903, and embodied in my last annual Report were not complied with in one County, at least in so far as the Judge's fees were concerned, the Judge insisting that fees should be charged on the value of the realty in cases where the lands were by the will directed to be sold, or where a discretionary power merely was given to the executors to sell them. The following extract from said letter ought to have been sufficiently explicit on this point: "Prior to the passing of the Devolution of Estates Act in 1886, the Jurisdiction of the Surrogate Courts was, as that of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice in England now is, confined to the Probate of Wills relating to personal property solely; and the equitable doctrine of conversion could not confer upon these courts jurisdiction over a will limited to realty and directing its conversion into personalty (*Re* Jane Barden, 1, P. & D. 325). And thus the fees payable on the letters were limited to the value of the personal estate alone. The passing of the Devolution of Estates Act did not, however, effect a change in the matter of the fees; for, while it abolished the distinction between real and personal property for the purpose of administration, and to devolve the realty as well as the personalty upon the legal personal representatives, it expressly enacted by sub-section six, of section four, that the fees were to be based "as hitherto" on what before that act was *personal property.*" Fees must not be computed on the value of the land whether directed to be sold or not. In this connection, however, it is well to note that, the Inspector of Legal Offices has no control over the Judges in the matter of the Surrogate Judges' fees; he must content himself with directing attention to such errors.

Full fees were charged in some cases in Guardianship matters, where the value of the whole estate was $400 or under. Since the Statute 3 Edward VII. Cap. 7, sec. 32, $2.00 is the most that can be charged in such cases.

As a rule the Surrogate books were carefully kept, and the entries therein promptly made. In a few offices the copying was considerably in arrears; in two offices the affidavits of execution of bonds were not copied.

I found caveats not entered in the Caveat Book, process in the Process book, while one officer failed to copy into his register the wills along with the probates thereof. In another the Non-contentious Business book and the Guardian Book were some days in arrears. In four offices no record, save the papers filed, was kept of passing of accounts. An entry of the passing of all accounts should be made in the Collateral proceedings column of the Non-contentious Business book.

In every case but one I found the Surrogate papers neatly and carefully filed away; in one instance necessary papers were missing, and in one office the bonds in use did not contain an affidavit of execution. In some cases the notice of application required by the rules to be sent to Surrogate Clerk was unnecessarily delayed.

In several offices stamps were found missing from papers, although the Probate or Letters of administration had issued. The amount due the

Province as represented by such stamps, and which under the authority of R. S. O. Cap. 25, sec. 14, I caused to be affixed and cancelled, was $269.20. In a few offices stamps, though affixed, were not cancelled.

In appendix "E" I have set out in Tabulated form the business of the Surrogate Registrars for the year 1904.

County and District Crown Attorneys and Clerks of the Peace.

No entries were made by two of these officers in their Sessions book from the time of my former visit. Two failed to enter in this book the names selected at the Sessions for the Jury Lists. Complete minutes were not always made in this, and the County Judges Criminal Court docket, of the business of the Courts; the names of the Grand Jury, of the witnesses, and of constables appointed, were omitted.

In five offices the Returns of Convictions made by Justices of the Peace were not copied. They should be copied into the Sessions book, or a special book for the purpose. This is all the more important now since the passing of 4 Ed. VII. Cap. 10, sec. 24, which dispensed with the publication of these returns in the newspapers. Especially is it necessary that Clerks of the Peace see that the various Justices of the Peace within their jurisdiction make complete returns of the cases tried by them. These returns should be insisted on from all acting Justices, whether or not any convictions were made during the quarter for which the return is required.

In three offices no minute book was kept in which to record the various resolutions passed by the County Selectors of Jurors, at their September meeting: It is the duty of the Clerk of the Peace to attend this meeting and keep accurate minutes thereof.

Six Clerks of the Peace neglected to file with the Local Registrar a copy of the Jurors Book, as required by sec. 33 of the Jurors Act, and in two instances the copies filed were not true copies of the original. A copy of this book should be filed immediately the Rolls have been entered, the lists may be written in at a later date. This is a very serious oversight for in the event of the loss or destruction of the original Jurors' book, this copy would be required.

Many of the Crown Attorneys had not procured books in which to keep a record of the fines, etc., received by them, the collection of which they are required to superintend by Order-in-Council of October 9th, 1885. Some were not prompt in their remittances of these fines to the Honourable The Provincial Treasurer, or failed to make prompt returns thereof to The Honourable the Provincial Treasurer and to this office. These returns should be made whether fines are received or not.

In one or two instances only was there a lack of care in the filing of documents.

Those Clerks of the Peace who are distributors of Law Stamps do not all keep on hand a sufficient supply, nor stamps of the larger denominations, with the result that the public and the profession are inconvenienced.

General Remarks.

The correspondence of this office has greatly increased during the past few years. While always anxious to help the officers where difficulties present themselves, nevertheless, much unnecessary correspondence would be avoided if the officers would make their returns promptly and in proper form.

In connection with their Annual Statistical Returns, and the returns of their fees and emoluments for the past year, I have found it necessary to write to all of the officers, and to some of them four or five times. Some have been in the habit of including in these returns as disbursements, such items as office rent, furniture, stationery and caretaking. As these must be furnished by the Counties they were disallowed—Sec. 506 of the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903. (3 Ed. VII. Cap. 19). Newsome v. Oxford, 28 Ontario Reports.

In comparing the earnings, receipts and disbursements of the different Sheriffs, of the Crown Attorneys, and of the Clerks of the Peace, I found a want of uniformity in their methods of making up their annual returns, for example, some Sheriffs would include items of expenditure, such as travelling expenses incurred in transferring prisoners to the penitentiary, while others would omit them. Though "connected with" the business of the office they are not, strictly speaking office disbursements; but as they are paid by the officer, in the first instance, they must be included by him in his quarterly accounts, and are repaid to him after the Audit. Where shewn in the return as disbursements, they must also be included in the receipts; otherwise the net income would be affected. As the Statutes are not clear, and as it is desirable that uniformity should prevail in such matters, it has been thought best, for the present at least, to have such items of expenditure so included by all of the officers in their Annual Returns. It will, moreover, tend to a fairer comparison of the earnings, receipts and disbursements, of the different Sheriffs, Crown Attorneys and Clerks of the Peace from a perusal of Appendix " G " to this report.

In addition to the Regulations passed by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario above referred to, I have supplied the officers with printed copies of all the amendments that have been made to the Consolidated Rules of Practice to this date.

The payments to the Province under R. S. O. Cap. 18, amounted to $7,839.25, as follows:—

Local Registrars, etc.	$7,398.71
Crown Attorneys and Clerks of the Peace	440.54

Appendix "F" is a statement of the fees and emoluments of the several officers for the year 1904, and the sources from which they derive their incomes.

Appendix "G" is a table, prepared at the request of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature for Ontario, shewing the number of actions tried or otherwise disposed of by the Judges of the High Court and the Court of Appeal, and the disposition thereof, during the year 1904.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAS. W. MALLON,
Inspector.

Osgoode Hall, Toronto, March 31st, 1905.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returned

Counties or Districts.	Number of writs of summons received for service.		Number of subpœnas received for service in—				Number of orders for arrest.		Number of other process.	
			Criminal cases.		Civil cases.					
	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.
Algoma	21	26	2	7	1	1	2	1	20	17
Brant	11	7	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Bruce	15	10	4	.....	1	23	.....	.....	5	2
Carlton	99	48	8	24	24	4	.....	.....	36	4
Dufferin	6	1	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Elgin	12	7	2	15	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Essex	23	19	.....	.....	3	.....	4	3	.....	.....
Frontenac	23	12	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	4	2
Grey	12	3	3	15	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Haldimand	8	6	4	14	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Halton	5	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings	16	18	.....	23	2	1	.....	.....	10	.....
Huron	10	15	3	25	12	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Kent	23	23	1	25	5	2	.....	1	11	2
Lambton	11	11	4	36	2	.....	.....	.....	4	9
Lanark	15	6	1	13	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1
Leeds and Grenville	21	14	3	11	7	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Lennox and Addington	13	5	.....	16	2	.....	.....	2	7	.....
Lincoln	12	9	2	44	1	.....	.....	.....	6	2
Manitoulin	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex	27	16	17	45	3	3	1	.....	6	.....
Muskoka	16	6	4	12	1	1	.....	.....	3	4
Nipissing	15	9	4	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Norfolk	5	5	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland and Durham	10	6	5	22	1	.....	.....	.....	6	1
Ontario	3	3	.....	14	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Oxford	16	25	9	74	7	1	.....	.....	7	6
Parry Sound	9	9	8	11	1	.....	.....	.....	5	3
Peel	12	3	4	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Perth	11	8	12	11	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Peterborough	13	5	4	3	6	1	.....	.....	9	2
Prescott and Russell	2	6	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Prince Edward	5	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rainy River	4	3	3	13	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Renfrew	12	15	21	59	14	.....	.....	.....	6	3
Simcoe	21	19	6	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	32	23	3	11	13	3	.....	.....	8	8
Thunder Bay	10	15	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5
Victoria	11	4	0	8	1	4	1	.....	1	1
Waterloo	15	23	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Welland	15	4	4	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington	15	11	.....	3	5	1	.....	.....	6	2
Wentworth	36	27	9	72	10	1	.....	1	16	6
York	22	12	.....	210	5	1	.....	1	7	7
Toronto	158	91	47	.....	38	8	2	3	19	10
Totals	852	609	211	972	177	61	13	14	254	107

by the different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1904.

Total process received.		Number of persons served.		Estreats received.		Number of jurors summoned.		Number of Writs of Execution against.						Division Court.
								Goods and lands received.		Lands only received.		Goods only received.		
H. C.	C.C.	H. C.	C.C.	H. C.	C.C.	H. C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	
46	52	45	40			122	86	44	42					40
14	26	111	83			122	122	11	3					3
25	35	47	65			122	122	19	14			1		13
167	80	284	184			198	113	45	30					
9	4	8	12			122	122	2	5					6
23	22	34	75			119	119	13	10					8
36	18	32	27			74	74	32	17					10
26	21	42	40			122	98	18	6	1	1			4
18	19	29	102			122	122	7	8					16
16	21	25	124			121	121	6	4					3
5	7		4			122	98	5	3					2
28	42	33	104			122	110	18	16					11
28	41	63	160			244	244	11	6					5
40	53	55	108		1	120	117	27	16	1	2	1		
21	56	31	141			122	98	12	11			4		20
18	22	29	48			121	119	5	6					13
47	25	107	87			122	218	15	15					21
22	23	28	73			122	98	4	4					5
21	55	37	207			122	98	9	9					8
1	11	1	12			61	98	1	12					2
54	64	142	183		2	183	122	17	15					17
24	23	24	23			122	122	13	7					9
19	32	46	81			122	86	15	8					13
5	32	5	35			122	122	2	1					11
22	29	45	115			122	122	11	9					7
4	19	10	73			122	122	3	9					6
39	106	39	106			125	125	14	7					7
23	23	32	49			123	95	8	13		1			4
16	15	53	53			122	122	4	3		1			5
27	19	121	62			122	122	7	4					4
32	11	37	44			122	122	3	1					1
4	11	16	16			122	122	4	7					13
5	6	5	12			122	122	2	1					
10	16	23	44		1	122	61	14	15					11
53	77	58	76	1		122	122	9	14					8
34	35	64	49			53	106	48	33			2	1	26
56	45	96	102			183	122	17	15					3
24	21	137	35			140	63	9	17					7
14	17	19	46			122	98	5	8					6
20	25	53	52			122	122	12	10					
19	29	29	109			122	122	9	12					19
26	17	32	27			122	122	16	19					9
71	107	126	310			199	122	19	20				1	6
34	231	53	1635		1		372	18	26					11
264	112	513	128			339		127	119					13
1,510	1,765	2,819	5,161	1	5	5,819	5,355	710	630	2	5	8	2	311

APPENDIX A.—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returned by the

Counties or Districts.	Number of renewals of writs of execution against–							Number of writs of possession received.	
	Both goods and lands received.		Lands only received.		Goods only received.		Division Court.		
	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.		H.C.	C.C.
Algoma	8	5		1			7	1	1
Brant		3					1		
Bruce	2	7	1				1	1	
Carlton	13	8					5	6	
Dufferin	1	1					3		
Elgin	1			1				3	2
Essex	4	3					3	2	2
Frontenac								1	1
Grey	2	1					2	1	
Haldimand	2								
Halton	6	2							
Hastings	11	5	2				2	3	1
Huron	7	4					3	1	
Kent	1	2						2	1
Lambton	4	3					6		
Lanark							1	2	
Leeds and Grenville	1	1					1		
Lennox and Addington	1							2	
Lincoln	2	1					1	2	
Manitoulin									
Middlesex	4							2	
Muskoka							1		
Nipissing	1							2	
Norfolk							3		
Northumberland and Durham	9	2					6	2	
Ontario	4	4					5	1	
Oxford	1						3		1
Parry Sound							5	3	
Peel	5	8		6					
Perth		1							
Peterborough	1	1					2		1
Prescott and Russell									
Prince Edward		1					2		
Rainy River	4	5					1		
Renfrew	2	2					1		1
Simcoe	7	11					6	1	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry		4					2	2	
Thunder Bay	1	3					2	1	
Victoria		4					9		
Waterloo								2	
Welland		1							
Wellington	1	2					1	1	
Wentworth	14	6					15	1	3
York	15	6						1	1
Toronto	104	31	1		1		10	2	12
Totals	239	138	4	8	1		110	48	27

different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1904.—*Continued.*

Number of writs Ca. Sa.		Number of sales under writs against—					Seizures under writs of execution where no subsequent sale.			Attendance to seize when no goods found.		Cases under Creditors' Relief Act.	Certificates received under Creditors' Relief Act.	Assignment made to Sheriff under R.S.O. cap. 147.
		Goods.		Lands.		Division Court.			Division Court.					
H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.		H.C.	C.C.		H.C.	C.C.			
		1	1	1	1		2	1				3	6	1
							3	3		5				
		1	3			1	7	7		3	1	3	1	
		1	1				5	3				2		
								2		1				
						1				10	4	1		1
1							3	2		6	3		2	2
		1					3	4		3		1		
						1	2			5	5			
			1		1		1							
		1				1								
		1				1	3	1				2		4
				1			3					1		1
	1					2	4				1	2	4	2
		2					2	1	2			1	1	
				1			2	1			1			
						3	3	5	2	2	1	3		5
							1	1					1	
			4				1							1
								5						1
		1					7	10		6	3			
			1				1	2		3	1			3
		2			1		6	3						
						2								
							2	1		1				
								4		1	2			
					1			7	4		4			
			2				1	2		1	3	1		
								4			4			
		1	1				2	1		2	2			
			1											
		1						3		1				1
							1							
			1		1		3	7				2	14	2
							4	9						
											2			1
		4					3	4			3			
		1		1			1	2		1	1	2		1
			1											
				1			3	3		1	2	1		
		1					1			1	1	1	9	1
		1	1	1			4	8		11	12			1
		1	1				3	6		2	12	2		1
3		2	1		1							3	15	1
4	1	23	19	6	6	12	87	112	8	66	68	31	53	30

APPENDIX A.—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returned

Counties or Districts.	Amount endorsed on Writs of Execution against goods and land (not renewals.)					
	(1) For debt or damages.			For costs taxed.		
	H.C.	C.C.	Div. Co.	H.C.	C.C.	Div. Co.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	73,568 33	15,822 49	3,304 64	3,635 87	1,672 73	182 07
Brant	5,236 95	453 45	248 17	831 19	142 98	6 62
Bruce	15,829 36	2,318 15	1,512 03	1,274 58	475 01	112 09
Carlton	186,216 73	7,651 39	2,687 47	2,178 53	557 39	28 92
Dufferin	3,644 82	1,137 17	500 36	34 83	146 23	60 94
Elgin	13,857 56	2,600 50	641 74	841 24	166 15	.....
Essex	29,925 21	3,814 96	987 43	1,865 92	468 58	51 71
Frontenac	14,847 46	1,751 98	329 79	1,091 87	145 58	12 19
Grey	1,111 19	2,021 35	1,942 16	823 99	214 09	105 56
Haldimand	5,252 17	593 13	323 11	125 48	62 17	11 45
Halton	21,664 30	945 39	116 32	194 06	89 29	7 59
Hastings	15,225 49	2,875 39	934 12	2,495 88	739 54	63 52
Huron	49,295 09	1,899 13	591 69	577 67	134 19	48 05
Kent	14,581 89	5,861 99	4,527 54	1,962 84	593 80	247 88
Lambton	3,338 84	2,804 50	1,933 71	930 51	315 70	156 86
Lanark	10,191 86	2,240 04	1,208 73	150 66	126 69	147 90
Leeds and Grenville	18,941 42	3,865 81	2,296 36	903 63	362 96	117 50
Lennox and Addington	612 37	803 93	656 23	171 24	51 61	26 12
Lincoln	16,720 68	3,077 47	919 73	203 79	369 12	37 75
Manitoulin	291 71	5,367 39	274 60	29 83	315 57	17 66
Middlesex	16,013 26	3,532 92	1,809 84	1,194 35	350 59	.....
Muskoka	8,229 63	1,761 52	735 97	1,420 76	96 40	33 34
Nipissing	11,416 44	1,707 59	1,186 73	985 98	93 06	53 33
Norfolk	1,224 13	18 50	1,038 36	.....	.....	.....
North'berl'd & Durham	7,679 85	2,568 78	1,047 51	1,512 91	157 19	69 20
Ontario	2,027 40	2,708 40	752 47	66 17	230 49	20 66
Oxford	21,072 52	1,838 50	729 40	421 94	206 42	49 00
Parry Sound	2,546 00	2,211 00	907 00	288 00	265 00	9 00
Peel	9,363 15	708 26	418 68	79 01	53 65	49 09
Perth	1,333 60	1,318 11	317 46	428 53	77 09	13 35
Peterborough	1,976 34	146 01	120 00	269 22	61 52	5 48
Prescott and Russell	1,246 92	1,528 20	486 02	826 35	74 58	116 93
Prince Edward	532 42	319 60	.....	63 42	13 39	.....
Rainy River	16,360 41	5,905 42	1,086 06	239 82	560 40	40 66
Renfrew	4,383 49	4,666 91	836 11	175 29	454 24	.....
Simcoe	19,916 68	3,320 90	1,807 15	455 54	292 55	108 87
Storm't, D'ndas & Gl'g'ry	23,150 35	3,859 67	177 84	1,913 63	238 27	21 93
Thunder Bay	28,227 71	7,027 55	901 10	690 60	405 21	23 67
Victoria	3,412 06	1,287 94	497 71	95 58	178 33	53 59
Waterloo	21,462 55	2,985 76	.....	521 92	284 37	.....
Welland	20,254 26	2,584 41	.....	209 26	306 79	.....
Wellington	8,980 24	4,177 68	834 04	926 37	382 30	30 55
Wentworth	18,419 15	3,171 19	567 95	728 10	752 93	76 64
York	29,177 01	6,326 28	1,426 01	3,015 20	509 30	92 75
Toronto	274,911 69	34,137 35	2,097 20	8,424 36	3,499 52	72 42
Totals	1,053,670 69	167,724 06	45,716 54	45,275 92	16,692 97	2,382 84

by the different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1904.—*Concluded.*

Amount realized from sales under writ against						Amount received for fines, penalties, etc.	Amount received under Writs of Ca Sa.	Amount received (not fees) under Fi. Fa's. without sale, goods and lands.		
Goods.			Lands.							
H.C.	C.C.	Div. Co.	H.C.	C.C.	Div. Co.			H.C.	C.C.	Div. Co.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
990 70	66 96	.....	83 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	142 40	720 25	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	798 65	138 00	167 54
34 80	187 00	.....	.....	.....	201 00	.....	.....	644 08	210 12	.....
25 32	520 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,076 78	1,639 18	12,895 29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280 23	88 14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 00	.....	.....	.....	273 75	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,597 63	2,044 40	.....
3,114 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312 75	406 68	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113 00	.....	9 65	.....	.....	54 15
.....	56 50	.....	.....	117 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	145 20
525 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	128 00	.....	.....	7,161 11	260 18	90 17
.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	76 20	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	25 00	875 00	.....	455 78	473 53	87 59
603 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228 50	16 05	139 15
.....	.....	.....	300 00	.....	.....	10 00	.....	289 92	239 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	.....	.....	1,358 72	1,574 79	128 32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 85	.....	517 87	.....	.....
.....	537 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	935 52	.....
6 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,120 00	.....	1,757 67	2,660 57	.....
716 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212 53	514 71	105 76
676 15	.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	45 00	.....	864 40	559 38	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 77	421 37	87 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	761 83	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	330 00	.....	.....	.....	484 36	187 75	128 12
.....	147 42	.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	251 34	32 62	126 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,011 90	345 14	162 71
234 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	187 40	.....	140 21
.....	712 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191 46	43 40
.....	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	585 21	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	377 77	.....	.....
.....	1,028 92	.....	.....	55 00	.....	.....	.....	1,230 80	1,349 39	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,462 46	682 36	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	.....	102 16	638 86	.....
356 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	703 04	254 10	.....
200 00	.....	.....	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,350 00	415 00	.....
.....	24 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125 94	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4,440 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,103 80	603 30	42 10
1,695 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146 13	458 59	.....
.....	38 00	.....	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	725 92	392 48	.....
402 47	89 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129 53	53 88	17 20
21,239 15	104 17	.....	.....	24 28	.....	.....	.....	1,627 84	659 60	.....
30,831 13	3,623 41	.....	5,963 79	976 28	862 00	2,200 85	9 65	38,439 21	21,105 22	14,648 55

APPENDIX B.—Being a Return of Business transacted by Local Masters through

County or District.	Number of Orders made for the following purposes:					
	For administration of estates. (1)	For partition or sale of property. (2)	Respecting Infants under R.S.O. c. 137, s. 3. (Examination only). (3)	Under Winding-up Acts. (4)	Other orders made in chambers. (5)	Examinations taken as special examiner or otherwise before trial. (6)
Algoma				1		
Brant						
Bruce						
Carlton	2			9	90	55
Dufferin					6	
Elgin		1				
Essex		1				
Frontenac		3				24
Grey		1			4	1
Haldimand						
Halton		1			3	
Hastings	2				34	22
Huron		2				
Kent		1			15	2
Lambton				1	24	
Lanark						
Leeds and Grenville		1		10	43	
Lennox and Addington	1					
Lincoln					8	1
Manitoulin						
Middlesex		1				75
Muskoka		1				
Nipissing						
Norfolk						
Northumberland and Durham					3	
Ontario						
Oxford	2				3	12
Parry Sound					2	
Peel					18	1
Perth		5			4	
Peterborough					15	
Prescott and Russell						
Prince Edward					1	
Rainy River		5			10	1
Renfrew						
Simcoe		1			5	19
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	2			38	
Thunder Bay					61	
Victoria					1	
Waterloo						1
Welland			2		3	1
Wellington	1				29	36
Wentworth						
Totals	9	26	2	21	420	251

out the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1904.

Number of judgments or orders brought into the Master's Office for taking the following accounts, etc.

Administration of estates. (7)	Executors, trustees or committees' accounts and compensation. (8)	Foreclosure of mortgage or bond. (9)	Redemption of mortgage or bond. (10)	Sale under mortgage or agreement. (11)	Account on any charge or liens on land other than mechanics' liens. (12)	Account under mechanics' Lien Act. (13)	Specific performance. (14)	Partnership accounts. (15)	Alimony. (16)	Partition or sale. (17)	Damages for breach of contract or covenant. (18)
		3									
	1	3		1	1	4			1		
3	2	7		6		8		2		2	
1											
		1									
		1									
		2		1						1	
								1	1	1	
3	3	1		1							1
2	1	1		2							
	1									1	
		2							1	3	
		1		2							
		3								1	
1											
1											
						1					
2										1	1
1											
		1			1						
			1								
	1										
2	1	1				1					
1					1			1		1	
3											
4	1			1							
				1			1				
				1							
				3		1		1			1
		1								1	
4		3								2	1
		1									
		3	1	1						2	
									1	2	
2		1									
30	11	36	2	20	3	15	1	5	4	18	4

APPENDIX B.—Being a return of business transacted by Local Masters through

County or District.	Number of Judgments or Orders, etc.—*Con*						
	Work and labor done. (19)	Money received, paid, advanced or lent. (20)	Goods sold and delivered. (21)	Promissory notes and bills of exchange. (22)	Bonds, life and fire insurance. (23)	Infants' estates. (24)	Quieting title matters. (25)
Algoma							1
Brant							
Bruce							
Carlton			1				1
Dufferin							
Elgin						1	
Essex							
Frontenac							
Grey							
Haldimand							
Halton							
Hastings							
Huron							
Kent							
Lambton							
Lanark							
Leeds and Grenville							
Lennox and Addington							
Lincoln							1
Manitoulin							
Middlesex	1						1
Muskoka							
Nipissing							
Norfolk							
Northumberland and Durham							1
Ontario							
Oxford							1
Parry Sound							
Peel		1					
Perth							
Peterborough	1						
Prescott and Russell							
Prince Edward							
Rainy River							
Renfrew		1					
Simcoe		1					1
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry							1
Thunder Bay							
Victoria							
Waterloo							
Welland							
Wellington							
Wentworth							
Totals	2	3	1			1	8

out the Province of Ontario for the year 1904.—*Concluded.*

tinued. Lunacy. (26)	Miscellaneous. (27)	Advertisements of sale issued. (28)	Reports issued. (29)	References pending at date of return. (30)	Bills of costs taxed by Master. (31)	Amount realized by sales held under direction of Master. (32)	Amount of costs of reference or taxed by Master or under his direction. (33)	Amount of commission allowed in administration and partition matters. (34)	Amount of fees earned by Local Masters. (35)
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	143 89	8 10
2	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	274 55	.....	58 20
1	1	3	4	5	6	1,172 75	442 37	.....	106 60
.....	7	16	36	16	34	101,345 65	4,616 34	768 00	2,940 15
1	2	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	62 10
2	.....	1	3	3	2	4,900 00	162 73	.....	415 07
.....	.....	1	2	2	3	4,775 00	363 86	573 75	65 00
.....	1	3	2	1	3	8,075 00	168 07	548 50	489 27
1	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	66 32	.....	83 30
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 20
.....	.....	2	4	1	1	3,860 00	73 08	178 80	60 00
1	7	1	7	7	8	13,750 00	1,424 62	.....	1,029 50
.....	.....	5	10	.....	9	13,850 00	1,053 94	829 63	194 42
2	.....	1	8	6	10	12,000 00	.....	525 00	933 90
2	.....	1	7	.....	7	2,905 00	648 49	41 00	167 86
.....	.....	2	2	1	2	1,900 00	348 71	.....	44 36
1	2	5	24	8	14	21,878 67	1,516 72	886 71	521 59
.....	1	1	3	.....	6	1,400 00	902 16	131 20	88 30
.....	.....	2	11	11	4	8,177 85	226 68	502 20	281 96
.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	17 00
3	1	4	11	11	2	1,465 00	176 00	218 00	298 59
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140 35
.....	2	.....	4	.....	3	.....	583 21	.....	61 00
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	650 00	625 26	182 17	117 68
.....	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	9 76	.....	211 84
.....	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	303 87	360 00	268 53
.....	2	1	6	4	2	3,040 00	273 90	431 88	544 26
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	30 10	.....	31 60
.....	1	3	2	2	3	5,800 00	263 13	312 50	201 80
2	.....	.....	7	4	7	.....	713 94	227 00	155 30
.....	.....	2	2	1	3	1,503 25	374 18	.....	256 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	57 90	.....	21 30
.....	.....	5	6	1	5	28,022 00	776 64	.....	255 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 60
1	1	2	8	5	3	2,776 06	278 19	184 00	150 40
.....	1	3	5	7	3	8,760 00	256 41	529 47	184 50
.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	48 94	.....	16 40
.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	168 28	600 59	80 46
.....	.....	3	11	1	6	2,180 00	322 03	198 84	835 79
.....	2	2	2	4	.....	2,540 00	.....	181 20	52 83
.....	.....	2	10	2	5	5,290 00	398 47	600 16	566 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	31	75	219	120	172	262,016 23	17,948 85	9,154 49	12,038 91

APPENDIX C.—A return of all business transacted by Local Registrars, 31st Dec

County or District.	Writs of summons issued.	Orders for arrest issued.	Actions entered in Procedure Book.	*Lis pendens* issued.	*Praecipe* orders issued.	Orders issued and signed by Local Judge.	Examination of parties returned.	Actions entered for trial.	
								By jury.	Without jury.
Algoma	68	1	72	18	24	59	14	5	10
Brant	55	.....	56	3	25	21	6	8	8
Bruce	57	.....	49	7	20	34	21	7	10
Carlton	241	.....	203	15	100	42	78	22	46
Dufferin	15	.....	15	2	5	.....	8	4	2
Elgin	120	.....	112	9	100	33	55	19	24
Essex	121	.....	95	10	40	62	72	12	20
Frontenac	78	....	64	6	32	31	3	3	9
Grey	61	1	52	4	31	7	30	12	10
Haldimand	14	1	12	.....	6	10	5	4	5
Halton	2	.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	4	3
Hastings	91	.....	70	9	59	18	9	15	24
Huron	62	.....	51	2	38	11	14	20	23
Kent	59	.....	51	10	25	28	27	5	9
Lambton	71	.....	78	2	29	11	23	10	9
Lanark	50	.....	35	2	15	27	13	2	5
Leeds and Grenville	42	.....	45	3	14	3	31	5	9
Lennox and Addington	25	.....	15	4	19	15	11	1	4
Lincoln	53	.....	43	2	29	39	14	4	21
Manitoulin	9	.....	9	1	9	1	.....	1	1
Middlesex	224	.....	162	18	126	76	88	29	31
Muskoka	31	.....	31	2	23	7	17	2	12
Nipissing	64	.....	52	2	28	51	18	12	8
Norfolk	17	.....	14	3	10	3	2	2	1
Northumberland and Durham	37	.....	19	6	15	16	6	2	4
Ontario	21	.....	18	2	4	8	4	4	6
Oxford	46	.....	37	5	29	20	31	10	12
Parry Sound	17	.....	19	1	20	14	8	6	4
Peel	18	.....	17	.....	11	8	9	4	2
Perth	70	.....	51	9	40	34	10	19	10
Peterborough	35	.....	33	2	16	4	16	7	10
Prescott and Russell	3	.....	7	.....	3	3	2	.....	5
Prince Edward	17	.....	15	.....	8	8	9	3	5
Rainy River	29	.....	24	1	15	29	2	.....	5
Renfrew	33	.....	20	1	5	6	10	2	2
Simcoe	80	.....	59	9	33	24	28	11	14
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	87	.....	81	4	59	10	1	15	20
Thunder Bay	30	.....	46	27	15	23	9	1	5
Victoria	24	1	17	1	12	5	8	.....	5
Waterloo	47	1	53	2	26	30	29	4	17
Welland	37	.....	47	3	47	8	21	9	14
Wellington	73	.....	58	10	19	5	20	19	8
Wentworth	274	.....	258	20	175	107	94	67	58
Totals	2,608	5	2,266	237	1,362	953	876	391	510

Deputy Registrars and Deputy Clerks of the Crown for the year ending ember, 1904.

Judgments entered into without trial.	Amount of such judgments, without costs.	Amount of costs taxed thereunder.	Amount of disbursements allowed.	Judgments entered after trial.	Amount of such judgments, without costs.	Amount of costs taxed thereunder.	Amount of disbursements allowed.	Number of judgments over $10,000.	Number over $5,000, under $10,000.	Number over $2000, under $5,000.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			
26	30,406 36	1,080 25	123 60	12	5,660 25	770 66	296 15	.....	1	1
15	14,025 96	264 18	87 02	12	5,378 68	793 45	340 54	.....	.....	2
19	40,754 80	1,172 88	337 50	7	3,891 09	401 40	245 70	.....	4	2
81	135,982 67	3,191 44	909 35	51	36,966 75	7,308 87	1,786 96	3	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	100 00	449 85	121 48	.....	.....	.....
7	3,571 81	105 58	35 07	10	8,440 68	265 54	43 29	.....	1	.....
24	32,242 48	984 47	281 13	18	9,524 95	2,501 08	1,170 17	1	.....	3
24	34,603 30	837 87	289 47	5	.....	166 55	81 40	.....	.....	7
10	11,619 69	385 62	140 84	8	2,013 87	894 78	571 02	.....	1	1
1	964 67	21 20	5 20	7	689 59	327 63	128 68	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,838 00	62 32	83 14	.....	.....	1
17	10,681 19	363 28	76 20	2	20,506 27	1,361 68	348 60	1	1	1
8	43,333 95	141 96	38 15	5	790 00	386 20	234 59	1	.....	1
9	9,215 62	264 14	97 63	5	6,213 49	2,143 57	1,528 00	.....	1	1
18	8,614 87	588 25	203 95	9	3,534 86	966 91	511 14	.....	.....	.....
18	20,749 36	529 64	166 80	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
19	33,783 91	704 83	165 88	6	1,894 03	1,368 14	695 02	1	1	2
6	.....	.....	.....	3	271 00	487 26	194 73	.....	.....	.....
16	15,120 05	436 88	115 69	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	19,210 71	870 70	293 51	23	21,641 74	2,688 06	506 10	.....	.....	6
10	7,501 45	206 32	49 02	4	1,102 50	294 81	100 71	.....	.....	.....
17	8,746 10	452 94	88 24	5	621 41	649 75	341 75	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	43 60	14 10	2	1,324 75	244 45	120 47	.....	.....	.....
6	11,006 77	238 42	70 04	3	3,430 27	343 97	275 82	.....	1	1
4	5,394 18	86 86	28 50	4	500 00	556 57	212 99	.....	.....	1
9	15,058 13	233 18	62 70	7	1,900 00	495 42	239 01	.....	1	1
3	1,846 13	100 11	24 41	5	1,964 00	458 43	271 03	.....	.....	.....
2	1,981 88	27 78	8 28	1	62 05	135 36	75 15	.....	.....	.....
11	16,848 41	169 90	45 84	7	2,341 76	1,187 98	673 38	.....	1	.....
9	9,459 37	553 74	46 02	9	4,243 65	958 27	566 62	.....	.....	2
3	1,903 89	125 76	32 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	3,361 83	78 92	21 92	4	1,632 25	256 47	66 95	.....	.....	.....
4	10,565 31	178 66	41 46	5	2,474 40	912 27	320 26	.....	1	1
6	1,618 48	166 88	48 65	3	2,700 00	125 00	.....	.....	.....	1
9	20,552 78	240 69	61 11	6	3,533 00	97 74	20 89	1	.....	2
22	18,741 50	782 22	160 06	15	8,819 35	2,451 89	601 79	.....	.....	4
4	25,776 72	120 91	32 71	4	9,753 67	255 64	42 14	1	2	.....
3	2,758 02	80 37	19 97	7	3,071 12	31 52	6 52	.....	.....	1
14	41,512 58	502 47	136 71	9	5,006 12	1,614 23	856 22	2	.....	3
5	3,230 19	104 99	18 18	8	5,028 57	1,315 57	286 71	.....	.....	2
12	8,855 66	302 57	28 09	6	2,177 94	1,122 68	596 23	.....	.....	1
51	299,520 79	1,249 79	343 10	29	25,464 63	3,430 18	1,401 40	2	3	10
566	881,121 57	17,990 25	4,748 30	332	218,506 69	40,282 15	15,962 75	13	20	77

APPENDIX C.—A return of all business transacted by Local Registrars, 31st Dec

County or District.	Number over $1,000, under $2,000.	Number over $400 under $1,000.	Number $400 and under.	Judgments for reference to Masters.	Writs of execution against goods only.	Writs of execution against lands only.	Writs of execution against goods and lands.	Number of writs of Ca. Sa. issued.	Number of certificates under Creditors' Relief Act.
Algoma	5	10	16	4	.. ..	.....	17	.....	.....
Brant	3	8	5	2	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Bruce	3	5	7	5	1	.....	14	.....	.....
Carlton	16	23	76	21	.....	.....	48	.....	.....
Dufferin	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin	2	3	11	2	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Essex	4	14	10	3	.....	.....	27	.....	2
Frontenac	5	5	12	3	.....	.....	19	.....	.....
Grey	.....	3	10	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Haldimand	.....	1	5	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Halton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Hastings	3	5	8	8	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Huron	2	2	7	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Kent	2	5	5	2	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Lambton	5	8	12	2	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Lanark	3	6	2	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Leeds and Grenville	7	6	8	5	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Lincoln	2	7	5	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Manitoulin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mlddlesex	9	11	15	2	.....	.....	31	.....	.....
Muskoka	3	6	5	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Nipissing	2	7	12	1	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Norfolk	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland and Durham	3	2	2	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Ontario	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Oxford	3	2	7	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Parry Sound	1	4	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Peel	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Perth	4	3	10	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Peterborough	4	4	4	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Prescott and Russell	1	1	1	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward	2	2	3	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Rainy River	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Renfrew	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Simcoe	1	6	4	2	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	6	7	12	6	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Thunder Bay	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Victoria	1	1	7	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Waterloo	2	8	7	1	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Welland	1	4	2	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Wellington	2	2	3	2	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Wentworth	16	19	24	10	.....	.....	34	.....	.....
Totals	127	208	345	112	1	1	415	.....	2

Deputy Registrars and Deputy Clerks of the Crown for the year ending ember, 1904.

Amount for which issued, without costs.	Amount of costs allowed thereunder.	Amount of money paid into court with defence.	Amount of money paid out of court.	Number of days' sitting of Judge with jury.	Number of days' sitting of Judge without jury.	Number of estreats ordered to be issued.	Number of estreats issued.	Amount of jury fees paid County Treasurer.	Fees collected in law stamps by Deputy Clerks and Local Registrars.	Fees collected in law stamps by Deputy Registrars.
		$ c.						$ c.	$ c.	
.....	....	967 12	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	18 00	358 70	.....
.....	....	3,760 00	.....	5	5	.....	.....	24 00	250 20	.....
.....	....	740 00	250 00	7	4	.....	.....	21 00	329 35	.....
.....	....	4,066 98	.....	23	18	.....	.....	66 00	638 80	231 80
.....	....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	12 00	58 00	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	7	8	.....	.....	57 00	479 20	.....
2,652 16	....	479 94	261 54	16	8	.....	.....	36 00	670 55	.....
.....	....	36 00	.....	5	2	.....	.....	9 00	138 40	.....
.....	....	1,867 00	.....	14	7	.....	.....	36 00	297 10	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	12 00	102 10	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	9 00	18 80	.....
.....	....	1,401 15	.....	10	5	.....	.....	20 00	74 90	444 90
.....	....	157 00	.....	9	9	.....	.....	54 00	196 20	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	9	5	.....	.....	15 00	415 10	.....
.....	....	100 00	.....	8	3	.....	.....	30 00	312 10	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	6 00	224 60	.....
.....	....	545 00	.....	6	4	.....	.....	15 00	307 84	.....
.....	....	231 00	231 00	2	2	.....	.....	3 00	142 20	.....
.....	....	3,900 00	.....	5	7	.....	.....	12 00	262 60	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	17 80	.....
.....	....	931 50	.....	27	4	.....	.....	87 00	213 00	205 70
.....	....	.....	.....	5	8	.....	.....	6 00	170 40	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	36 00	304 80	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	6 00	71 20	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	6 00	174 20	.....
.....	....	125 00	.....	4	3	.....	.....	12 00	98 50	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	9	3	.....	.....	30 00	135 60	27 70
.....	....	10 37	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	18 00	120 75	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	12 00	75 50	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	42 00	348 50	.....
.....	....	269 57	.....	9	2	.....	.....	21 00	211 00	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 30	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	9 00	79 10	.....
.....	....	880 20	880 20	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	153 45	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	12 00	122 10	.....
.....	....	700 00	.....	5	12	.....	.....	33 00	103 20	53 40
.....	....	1,853 36	.....	8	5	.....	.....	30 00	521 30	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	3 00	186 60	.....
.....	....	280 00	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	110 30	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	12 00	252 00	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	36 00	251 90	.....
.....	....	200 00	.....	8	4	.....	.....	57 00	313 90	.....
.....	....	3,808 07	.....	19	12	.....	.....	126 00	1,059 20	371 49
2,652 16	....	27,309 26	1,622 74	307	171	1	.....	1,049 00	10,415 34	1,334 99

APPENDIX D.—Being a return of business transacted by County Clerks

County or District.	Writs of summons issued.	Orders for arrest issued.	Actions entered in Procedure Book.	*Lis pendens* issued.	*Precipe* orders issued.	Orders issued and signed by Local Judge.	Examination of parties.	Actions entered for trial.		Number of judgments entered without trial.
								By jury.	Without jury.	
Algoma	77	1	67	....	13	83	6	2	10	40
Brant	44	....	41	1	9	15	5	6	5	9
Bruce	25	....	24	1	5	13	6	.....	4	8
Carlton	115	....	89	....	37	29	21	7	19	44
Dufferin	3	....	3	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Elgin	52	....	43	....	7	9	8	6	7	9
Essex	33	1	42	....	1	6	2	.....	1	7
Frontenac	28	....	18	....	4	11	1	.....	2	10
Grey	25	....	14	....	6	.....	6	2	2	7
Haldimand	11	....	10	1	8	6	6	.....	2	2
Halton	3	....	2	....	1	1	....	2	.....	.....
Hastings	45	....	32	....	20	11	10	7	2	9
Huron	35	....	30	....	23	6	8	10	5	7
Kent	49	2	33	....	19	13	5	2	5	16
Lambton	25	....	39	....	17	8	6	5	.....	10
Lanark	12	....	9	1	2	4	2	1	2	5
Leeds and Grenville	30	....	28	....	7	.....	1	1	4	17
Lennox and Addington	4	....	3	....	1	5	....	.....	.....	2
Lincoln	33	....	29	....	17	13	8	5	.....	12
Manitoulin	27	....	27	1	4	13	....	.....	2	8
Middlesex	104	1	82	....	28	36	14	4	6	38
Muskoka	11	....	10	....	2	10	....	2	1	2
Nipissing	44	....	38	....	8	26	....	9	6	8
Norfolk	11	....	7	....	4	9	1	.....	1	5
Northumberland and Durham	17	....	10	....	9	5	7	2	5	2
Ontario	18	....	18	....	4	5	2	1	1	4
Oxford	21	1	18	1	7	20	9	4	3	3
Parry Sound	18	....	14	....	3	8	1	.....	2	11
Peel	10	....	5	....	2	10	....	1	1	1
Perth	33	...	24	....	18	15	3	8	5	6
Peterborough	16	....	19	....	3	.....	1	1	1	10
Prescott and Russell	8	....	8	....	2	7	3	.....	1	3
Prince Edward	18	....	9	....	9	3	4	3	3	3
Rainy River	31	....	24	....	7	13	1	.....	5	15
Renfrew	32	....	18	....	5	9	4	1	5	10
Simcoe	33	....	18	....	8	7	7	2	3	11
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	38	....	28	....	11	17	....	6	2	11
Thunder Bay	52	....	47	2	17	38	8	3	9	17
Victoria	18	....	11	....	2	5	....	.....	2	4
Waterloo	21	....	17	....	9	4	6	1	2	8
Welland	12	....	9	....	5	3	2	1	1	4
Wellington	43	....	28	....	5	20	2	2	6	15
Wentworth	121	....	98	....	34	30	13	13	10	34
York	566	1	413	2	158	328	65	46	60	193
Totals	1,967	7	1,556	10	562	874	255	166	213	640

throughout the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1904.

Total amount of such judgments without costs.	Total costs taxed thereunder.	Total disbursements allowed.	Judgments entered after trial.	Total amount of such judgments without costs.	Total costs taxed thereunder.	Total disbursements allowed.	Total number of judgments.	Number of executions against goods and lands.	Number of writs of *Ca. Sa.* issued.	Number of certificates issued under Creditors' Relief Act.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.				
14,883 73	1,059 92	197 72	8	7,434 24	229 97	64 07	46	25	....	4
2,677 85	126 10	56 08	7	541 50	120 40	28 76	11	8	....	.....
1,751 34	116 98	32 13	8	251 00	717 01	332 51	16	16	....	.....
11,368 23	876 23	279 82	21	2,540 40	1,687 39	569 60	64	37	....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	....	.....
2,797 23	131 03	32 48	7	179 00	539 21	180 03	16	12	....	.....
1,772 36	99 95	22 95	8	862 35	699 92	391 27	15	9	....	.....
2,068 84	153 46	44 81	1	.....	102 85	79 80	11	6	....	.....
1,593 99	126 36	30 13	2	262 00	251 42	143 14	9	10	....	.....
.....	270 43	146 83	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	98 63	114 85	63 09	....	....	....	.....
2,336 14	111 68	32 67	6	.....	355 12	232 00	15	14	....	.....
2,270 34	129 88	40 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	....	.....
6,018 86	292 60	92 54	8	861 50	1,003 10	627 70	24	13	....	6
2,017 65	184 36	39 75	4	794 14	203 33	126 10	14	7	....	.....
1,509 57	135 73	37 88	2	162 10	197 32	93 37	7	5	....	.....
3,177 92	360 99	90 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	12	....	.....
720 89	28 13	7 23	1	.....	157 33	44 64	3	4	....	.....
4,265 66	202 89	63 49	1	200 00	91 46	25 61	12	12	....	1
2,289 07	185 57	35 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	7	....	.....
9,425 64	712 64	225 74	6	198 85	408 02	164 70	44	40	1	.....
238 61	30 21	4 64	1	.....	25 75	17 90	3	1	....	.....
1,235 12	180 46	33 85	9	570 15	713 96	441 86	17	7	....	.....
1,269 77	102 95	25 96	1	158 95	144 21	75 16	5	3	....	.....
391 03	32 14	13 91	2	185 80	125 02	85 25	4	....	....	.....
1,165 64	46 70	16 39	1	89 66	32 50	57 41	5	9	....	....
1,133 59	74 68	19 93	8	575 55	674 48	415 30	11	6	....	.....
2,390 32	210 53	46 79	2	317 00	258 85	171 73	13	10	....	.....
210 93	36 62	12 47	1	175 00	129 25	14 91	2	....	....	.....
1,511 42	111 18	24 51	4	410 92	339 17	52 72	10	10	....	.....
1,676 42	270 78	53 44	3	231 50	334 70	186 00	13	6	....	.....
531 86	49 12	11 88	1	98 63	243 33	134 03	4	3	....	.....
716 33	43 67	11 72	2	185 90	200 10	103 98	5	2	....	.....
6,537 89	550 25	121 12	2	1,763 58	115 85	31 65	10	12	...	13
3,399 03	284 72	115 56	2	293 00	176 80	99 50	12	2	....	.....
3,183 23	203 75	59 06	9	914 95	240 73	100 34	11	13	....	.....
3,492 10	200 01	65 66	6	585 18	479 29	245 29	17	10	....	.....
9,171 21	300 83	80 68	5	1,402 70	334 91	162 21	22	14	....	.....
812 21	65 30	15 50	2	200 00	130 33	78 22	6	1	....	.....
3,246 89	146 18	51 76	3	127 00	94 31	27 07	11	4	....	.....
915 43	63 01	11 96	8	489 68	860 18	506 21	12	9	....	.....
4,062 48	487 07	150 15	3	378 47	143 87	62 67	18	9	....	6
1,090 19	734 66	211 31	5	752 00	345 06	137 85	39	32	....	.....
52,332 00	3,019 70	709 50	47	7,536 09	2,574 55	521 75	239	184	....	6
173,659 01	11,249 45	3,375 72	219	31,827 42	15,595 90	6,895 40	829	587	1	36

APPENDIX D.—Being a return of business transacted by County Clerks

County or District.	Amount for which issued without costs.	Amount of costs allowed thereunder.	Amount of money paid into Court with defence.	Amount of money paid out of Court.	Number of days of sitting of Judge with jury.	Number of days of sitting of Judge without jury.	Number of days of sitting of County Court.	Amount of jury fees paid County Treasurer.	Number of partition matters.	Amount of money paid thereunder.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.				$ c.		$ c.
Algoma	771 91	5 00	975 19	975 19	....	....	8	3 00	..	.....
Brant	.....	.....	116 10	152 95	....	....	12	9 00	..	.....
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	25 00	....	....	4	.....	..	.....
Carleton	.....	.....	476 40	.....	....	....	24	10 50	..	.....
Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	..	.....
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	16	9 00	..	.....
Essex	.....	.....	.....	253 35	....	....	.....	.....	..	.....
Frontenac	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	5	.....	..	.....
Grey	.....	.....	158 43	685 83	....	....	4	3 00	..	.....
Haldimand	.....	.....	30 00	.....	....	....	3	.....	..	.....
Halton	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	2	3 00	..	.....
Hastings	.....	.....	357 46	75 00	5	4	9	7 50	..	.....
Huron	.....	.....	106 94	101 94	....	....	14	13 50	..	.....
Kent	290 46	25 20	165 00	165 00	....	....	5	3 00	..	.....
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	6	7 50	..	.....
Lanark	.....	.....	125 00	125 00	....	....	4	1 50	..	.....
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	100 00	100 00	....	....	5	1 50	..	.....
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	123 50	123 50	....	....	5	.....	..	.....
Lincoln	347 32	9 95	235 00	35 00	....	....	5	7 50	..	.....
Manitoulin	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	7	.....	..	.....
Middlesex	.....	.....	124 63	125 93	....	....	12	6 00	..	.....
Muskoka	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	2	3 00	..	.....
Nipissing	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	12	12 00	..	.....
Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	.....	..	.....
Northumberland & Durham	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	7	3 00	..	.....
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	3	1 50	..	.....
Oxford	.....	.....	100 00	101 40	5	....	6	6 00	..	.....
Parry Sound	.....	.....	7 00	35 00	....	....	4	.....	..	.....
Peel	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	2	1 50	..	.....
Perth	.....	.....	42 55	178 63	....	....	10	10 50	..	.....
Peterborough	.....	.....	140 00	.....	....	....	3	1 50	..	.....
Prescott	.....	.....	.....	215 00	....	....	2	.....	..	.....
Prince Edward	.....	.....	86 00	36 00	3	3	6	4 50	..	.....
Rainy River	2236 54	128 03	100 00	.....	....	....	5	.....	..	.....
Renfrew	.....	.....	197 08	197 08	....	....	5	1 50	..	.....
Simcoe	.....	.....	240 00	140 00	....	....	5	3 00	..	.....
Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	18 20	....	....	9	9 00	..	.....
Thunder Bay	.....	.....	.....	13 45	....	....	7	4 50	..	.....
Victoria	.....	.....	5000 00	150 00	....	2	2	.....	..	.....
Waterloo	.....	.....	51 06	51 06	....	....	3	1 50	2	5,682 00
Welland	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	8	1 50	..	.....
Wellington	844 98	26 00	.....	.....	....	....	13	3 00	..	.....
Wentworth	.....	.....	145 00	145 00	....	....	10	19 50	..	.....
York	4396 88	69 30	986 93	1,299 45	....	....	85	66 00	..	.....
Totals	8,888 09	263 48	10139 27	5,523 96	13	9	360	238 50	2	5,682 00

throughout the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st December, 1904. —*Concluded.*

Amount paid out.	Amount at joint credit of Judge and Clerk.	Number of chattel mortgages and bills of sale filed.	Total amount secured by such mortgages.	Number of mortgages renewed	Number of discharges filed.	Number of assignments for benefit of creditors.	Number of hire receipts filed under R.S.O., Cap., 149.	Total amount secured by such receipts.	Amount of fees earned by Clerk, including salary paid.
$ c.	$ c.		$ c.					$ c.	$ c.
.....	.....	227	881,797 78	60	8	11	155	30,518 99	1,259 18
.....	224 93	243	39,769 74	157	15	4	136	11,360 90	468 01
.....	1,516 81	321	96,383 00	170	8	11	37	4,771 10	600 62
.....	.....	348	590,343 66	322	44	28	78	45,672 31	1,183 75
.....	.....	49	18,233 64	81	2	1	120	9,675 60	109 40
.....	342 24	429	196,760 19	160	9	14	129	14,910 15	529 15
.....	.....	618	343,693 75	154	11	12	72	15,675 50	781 06
.....	100 00	330	127,328 64	109	9	7	253	10,855 10	330 65
.....	.....	664	428,482 36	315	4	4	105	13,277 75	585 45
.....	.....	91	46,828 47	40	2	3	21	5,260 82	226 80
.....	.....	81	38,051 13	31	5	3	5	340 00	71 05
.....	142 34	680	319,930 19	260	9		293	12,121 79	765 28
146 25	921 08	267	234,164 58	111	13	8	36	16,673 78	234 70
.....	.....	718	217,264 81	438	11	10	1675	56,252 80	901 75
.....	.....	384	93,662 34	196	9	10	27	3,571 86	493 13
.....	.....	161	68,202 89	72	3	1	23	3,005 84	210 35
.....	.....	223	58,635 65	137	3	9	34	9,990 57	471 14
.....	.....	117	85,231 35	120	16	2	189	9,891 10	206 20
.....	.....	98	103,684 34	91	4	6	15	7,142 39	398 73
.....	.....	92	14,818 70	26	6	6	28	3,254 95	589 50
.....	.....	256	102,922 81	219	4	17	137	27,463 14	672 70
.....	.....	248	185,003 09	61	7	3	21	8,922 08	264 20
.....	30 45	325	1,764,977 34	100	5	13	27	16,457 66	857 40
55 99	469 55	160	38,353 58	88	10	5	164	9,440 94	325 10
.....	.....	246	85,063 15	216	5	1	84	9,650 83	349 75
.....	.....	145	55,973 75	116	6	3	59	9,235 15	197 80
.....	4,554 96	134	32,747 65	110	14	13	75	12,337 09	555 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 90
.....	.....	53	13,736 88	50	7	....	11	1,642 24	152 93
.....	.....	150	72,931 74	62	4	5	41	12,044 93	255 55
.....	.....	139	59,846 43	99	9	6	34	9,391 84	294 30
.....	.....	101	82,960 23	55	1	10	20	3,075 66	191 30
.....	.....	55	43,826 13	64	2	1	71	5,462 75	212 85
.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 20
.....	.....	139	61,909 55	125	3	5	42	7,076 10	211 75
.....	140 00	363	463,790 02	239	11	10	125	30,524 94	668 26
.....	.....	323	143,244 47	103	11	13	256	22,175 87	521 45
.....	.....	58	44,620 18	10	4	4	173	31,921 93	505 15
.....	.....	109	28,283 34	57	5	4	67	18,009 60	339 15
1,220 00	4,462 00	240	257,036 00	105	11	2	130	26,317 06	292 50
.....	18 94	246	189,470 29	85	12	1	47	8,804 70	293 48
.....	1,821 92	240	187,428 16	104	3	6	45	9,349 76	358 05
.....	.....	631	471,307 72	379	12	11	89	32,410 19	1,191 56
.....	4,137 59	1648	784,987 00	868	49	61	648	239,771 00	3,933 55
1,422 24	18,982 81	12,150	9,173,666 72	6,365	386	350	5,797	835,708 56	23,264 78

APPENDIX E.—Being a return of business transacted by Surrogate Registrars

County or District.	Total number of Probates issued.	Total number of Letters of Administration issued.	Total number of Letters of Guardianship issued.	Total number of Probates and Letters of Administration issued under R.S.O. 59, s. 77.	Total number of Probates and Letters issued under R. S. O. c. 59, s. 74.	Number of Wills proved or Guardianship valued as			
						Above $100,000.	From $50,000 to $100,000.	From $25,000 to $50,000.	From $10,000 to $25,000.
Algoma	14	19	1	9	11				1
Brant	83	51	5	20	20		3	1	8
Bruce	111	40	4	22	12		2	2	6
Carlton	141	65	11	29	22	1	2	3	11
Dufferin	40	22	1	11	4				2
Elgin	92	68	2	13	22			2	5
Essex	62	53	5	27	30				2
Frontenac	70	28	2	16	17			2	5
Grey	120	50	3	39	48			1	2
Haldimand	53	32	2	9	12			2	2
Halton	51	30	3	12	12			1	3
Hastings	85	50	3	16	18	1		3	4
Huron	132	58	2	33	17			1	4
Kent	89	57	4	21	10			1	3
Lambton	111	59	7	34	13				14
Lanark	57	19	1	6	7			2	3
Leeds and Grenville	98	34	1	17	12			2	6
Lennox and Addington	39	21	2	11	8		2		4
Lincoln	71	38	4	11	23		1	3	5
Manitoulin	7	5		1	2				
Middlesex	228	97	9	48	39	1	1	2	11
Muskoka	13	15	2	6	5				2
Nipissing	14	19	1	10					
Norfolk	70	28	3	16	21				
Northumberland and Durham	138	60	5	31	19	1	2	2	11
Ontario	83	44	3	17	17		1	3	6
Oxford	122	58	3	22	25		1	3	20
Parry Sound	24	25		15	10				
Peel	54	28	4	12	4				3
Perth	112	60	1	30	36		1	4	5
Peterborough	65	21	2	16	15			1	1
Prescott and Russell	43	22	1	15	9				3
Prince Edward	25	13	1	13	8				4
Rainy River	8	11		5	5				
Renfrew	39	23	1	9	4			1	3
Simcoe	145	83	3	38	29	1		2	3
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	73	38	7	13	14			1	8
Thunder Bay	9	28	2	13	2				3
Victoria	36	32	3	14	11				
Waterloo	128	35	5	35	34		2		11
Welland	68	41	1	19	5				3
Wellington	130	57		27	20			2	7
Wentworth	176	81	5	47	29	3	5	5	13
York	521	351	26	108	166	10	12	19	51
Totals	3,850	2,069	151	936	847	18	35	71	258

throughout the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1904.

and Letters of Administration issued where personalty follows:				Total amount of personalty devolving.	Total amount of realty to be administered under R. S. O. c. 127, s. 4.	Amount earned for		
From $5,000 to $10,000.	From $1,000 to $5000.	From $400 to $1,000.	$400 and under.			Registrar's fees.	Judge's fees.	Fee fund.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
2	6	9	16	56,044 79	10,761 52	229 20	111 50	87 30
10	43	30	44	577,547 34	422,031 14	1,452 26	834 25	504 60
10	64	30	41	523,566 00	315,236 38	1,550 76	882 50	525 40
13	72	42	73	1,698,445 80	16,355 00	2,049 07	2,059 00	1,218 40
3	21	14	23	106,577 17	127,677 00	565 05	226 50	161 00
8	70	30	47	372,960 66	347,414 82	1,656 87	766 05	478 80
7	39	26	46	192,776 39	440,885 82	1,213 65	604 50	297 50
11	43	17	22	325,192 01	231,394 00	1,003 25	579 50	317 20
10	73	39	48	344,518 20	348,707 79	1,696 38	698 25	476 20
3	36	19	25	224,171 43	158,165 00	1,086 25	471 45	249 80
9	29	14	28	224,601 95	30,199 00	743 40	359 50	248 75
18	41	32	39	553,963 55	38,636 00	1,372 06	824 65	497 00
12	81	45	49	401,676 00	65,575 00	1,974 70	779 50	515 60
7	61	30	48	268,070 51	75,400 00	1,226 87	686 75	386 60
13	52	43	55	431,815 68	329,439 15	1,589 80	1,467 25	841 30
4	33	14	21	227,196 36	143,329 83	805 81	374 50	242 90
12	59	28	26	378,128 00	37,241 00	1,592 86	694 75	397 70
4	22	12	18	300,199 17	159,960 00	732 90	475 85	231 60
7	48	23	26	402,069 76	290,339 67	1,189 49	660 00	399 40
.....	9	1	2	13,277 14	12,301 00	100 10	29 00	23 60
24	127	66	102	934,908 26	157,194 50	3,025 75	1,572 85	1,002 60
.....	10	7	11	68,238 39	35,490 00	272 45	116 75	87 10
1	8	10	15	32,840 24	10,655 00	249 82	92 75	77 90
5	33	19	44	106,668 59	44,221 00	1,075 52	335 00	217 30
16	121	31	19	867,626 58	634,324 00	1,948 25	1,398 00	823 80
5	54	27	34	407,661 71	36,995 00	1,269 10	792 50	412 40
33	70	31	25	625,452 37	477,332 33	2,289 37	1,082 50	567 60
2	8	15	10	39,911 00	60,821 00	332 71	129 75	98 60
8	36	18	21	175,110 00	231,466 00	1,042 75	479 70	236 50
14	82	31	36	515,306 79	103,339 00	1,971 55	791 50	567 30
2	29	22	33	133,438 98	114,865 65	702 54	335 50	202 80
4	33	17	9	85,497 52	80,211 00	544 92	171 50	146 90
3	10	13	9	103,272 06	43,160 00	395 71	210 00	119 00
2	7	5	5	16,841 08	19,594 00	124 63	56 25	44 00
3	27	15	14	149,933 31	118,151 70	523 60	242 00	180 00
10	78	49	88	790,659 37	504,538 50	2,119 32	1,134 30	721 20
7	52	25	25	348,127 69	322,486 67	1,479 91	774 00	378 70
1	12	10	13	90,785 30	74,702 81	310 19	159 95	109 40
5	20	19	27	97,038 67	162,352 40	616 72	196 00	159 90
25	61	35	34	662,021 63	383,863 02	1,522 31	1,003 25	596 00
6	36	27	38	220,644 80	226,590 00	1,076 02	505 05	299 60
16	70	38	54	490,058 00	388,627 00	1,830 56	857 25	565 00
14	78	59	85	1,586,567 17	764,578 10	2,642 12	2,366 75	1,218 90
65	267	190	284	5,877,167 00	2,383,457 00	9,119 77	7,691 50	4,270 20
434	2,231	1,277	1,732	22,048,574 42	10,980,064 80	60,316 32	36,089 85	21,203 35

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial Officers and of total earnings of such officers payable by the Government, the

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
ALGOMA: Sault St. Marie	Sheriff	W. H. Carney	2,065 25	1,000 00	3,065 25	2,325 59
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Johnston	111 50		119 60	111 50
	Local Master	"	8 10			8 10
	Crown Attorney	¶Nelson Simpson	120 20	92 30	358 55	92 30
	Clerk of the Peace	"	146 05			3 83
	Local Registrar	T. H. Murray	239 91	150 00	1,878 29	889 91
	District Court Clerk	"	659 18	600 00		1,259 18
	Surrogate Registrar	"	229 20			229 20
BRANT: Brantford	Sheriff	Wm. Watt	2,274 18		2,274 18	1,690 58
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Hardy	commuted.	588 00	646 20	588 00
	Local Master	"	58 20			
	Crown Attorney	A. J. Wilkes, K.C	1,113 75		2,316 40	762 15
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,202 65			669 14
	Local Registrar	J. T. Hewitt	275 50	675 00	2,870 77	950 50
	County Court Clerk	"	468 01			468 01
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,452 26			1,452 26
BRUCE: Walkerton	Sheriff	C. V. Parke	1,981 82		1,981 82	1,643 09
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Barrett	882 50		882 50	
	Local Master	Judge Klein	commuted.	400 00	400 00	
	Crown Attorney	Thomas Dixon	254 05		1,644 40	153 55
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,390 35			884 92
	Local Registrar	M. Goetz	284 96	675 00	3,111 84	959 96
	County Court Clerk	"	600 62			394 82
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,550 76			1,242 05
CARLTON: Ottawa	Sheriff	John Sweetland	4,946 52		4,946 52	4,263 36
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McTavish	1,300 00		1,300 00	
	Local Master	W. L. Scott	2,940 15		3,692 85	2,773 55
	Deputy Registrar	"	752 70			641 60
	Crown Attorney	J. A. Ritchie	825 79		1,867 77	612 79
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,041 98			504 76
	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	J. P. Featherston	679 66	450 00	4,362 48	1,129 66
	County Court Clerk	"	1,183 75			1,183 75
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,049 07			2,049 07
DUFFERIN: Orangeville	Sheriff	Thomas Bowles	1,149 09		1,149 09	741 78
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McCarthy	commuted.	168 00	190 10	168 00
	Local Master	"	62 10			21 35
	Crown Attorney	W. J. L. McKay	177 00		583 30	150 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	406 30			259 65
	Local Registrar	John McLaren	77 55	675 00	1,427 00	747 35
	County Court Clerk	"	109 40			108 40
	Surrogate Registrar	"	565 05			563 60
ELGIN: St. Thomas	Sheriff	Dugald Brown	1,863 91		1,863 91	1,155 34
	Surrogate Judge	*Judge Colter	651 45		651 45	
	Local Master	Robert Miller	415 07		415 07	334 56
	Crown Attorney	†Angus McCrimmon	915 60		1,602 12	404 55
	Clerk of the Peace	"	686 52			354 43
	Local Registrar	David McLaws	732 50	675 00	3,594 52	1,148 20
	County Court Clerk	"	529 15			441 18
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,656 87			1,489 81
ESSEX: Sandwich	Sheriff	J. C. Iler	3,621 27		3,621 27	3,146 27
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Horne	604 50		604 50	
	Local Master	J. F. Hare	commuted.	800 00		
	Crown Attorney	‡J. H. Rodd	795 06		1,661 91	752 86
	Clerk of the Peace	"	866 85			570 31
	Local Registrar	Francis Cleary	386 54	675 00	3,056 25	1,061 54
	County Court Clerk	"	781 06			778 31
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,213 65			1,213 65

* Appointed 23rd March, 1904.
† Appointed 4th March, 1904, vice D. J. Donahue, K.C.
‡ Appointed 23rd November, 1904, vice A. H. Clarke, K.C.
¶ Appointed 7th October, 1904, vice J. J. Kehoe.

throughout the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st December, 1904, County, and the General Public respectively for the same period.

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Government under 57 Vic., cap. 9.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Government, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Government.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
598 33	2,923 92	1,570 97	1,352 95	.....	1,352 95	2,097 60	.....	967 65	Algoma.
.....	187 52	.....	187 52	.....	187 52	.....	.....	111 56	
67 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 10	
.....	96 13	58 29	37 84	.....	37 84	212 50	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94 15	.....	51 90	
.....	1,878 29	350 40	1,527 89	2 78	1,525 11	150 00	.....	239 91	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600 00	.....	659 18	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	229 20	
369 68	2,060 26	505 23	1,555 03	.....	1,555 03	1,395 49	440 91	437 78	Brant.
.....	588 00	.....	588 00	.....	588 00	588 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 20	
191 30	1,896 04	570 98	1,325 06	.....	1,325 06	526 80	422 95	64 00	
273 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148 95	941 05	112 65	
.....	2,870 77	239 00	2,631 77	189 53	2,442 24	675 00	.....	275 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	468 01	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,452 26	
298 17	1,941 26	589 64	1,351 62	.....	1,351 62	671 40	648 84	661 58	Bruce.
.....	882 50	.....	882 50	.....	882 50	.....	.....	882 50	
.....	400 00	.....	400 00	.....	400 00	400 00	.....	.....	
89 56	1,672 68	33 65	1,639 03	.....	1,639 03	222 52	2 34	.....	
544 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113 80	1,199 65	76 90	
.....	3,479 01	475 20	3,003 81	301 90	2,701 91	675 00	.....	284 96	
352 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600 62	
529 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,550 76	
565 79	4,829 15	2,110 28	2,718 87	.....	2,718 87	1,814 25	719 94	2,412 33	Carlton
.....	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	.....	.....	1,300 00	
111 10	3,543 55	484 10	3,059 45	.....	3,059 45	.....	.....	2,940 15	
17 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	752 70	
162 00	1,785 31	922 31	863 00	.....	863 00	807 79	.....	18 00	
505 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216 55	580 78	244 65	
.....	4,362 48	1,120 08	3,242 40	421 20	2,821 20	450 00	.....	679 66	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,183 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,049 07	
407 92	1,149 70	410 65	739 05	.....	739 05	481 30	394 30	273 49	Dufferin.
.....	242 89	7 40	235 49	.....	235 49	168 00	.....	.....	
53 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62 10	
25 00	659 05	35 00	624 05	.....	624 05	177 00	.....	.....	
224 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78 55	302 75	25 00	
1 10	1,424 70	29 75	1,394 95	.....	1,394 95	675 00	.....	77 55	
3 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109 40	
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	563 05	
426 37	1,581 71	751 83	830 08	.....	830 08	1,009 64	375 85	478 42	Elgin.
.....	651 45	.....	651 45	.....	651 45	.....	.....	651 45	
68 25	402 81	.....	402 81	.....	402 81	.....	.....	415 07	
123 75	1,196 90	337 42	859 48	.....	859 48	915 64	.....	.....	
314 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177 80	508 72	.....	
119 85	3,343 98	369 30	2,974 68	292 40	2,682 28	675 00	.....	733 50	
97 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	529 15	
47 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,656 87	
388 25	3,534 52	1,643 93	1,890 59	.....	1,890 59	1,505 85	698 45	1,416 87	Essex.
.....	604 50	.....	604 50	.....	604 50	.....	.....	604 50	
.....	800 00	.....	800 00	.....	800 00	800 00	2 20	.....	
267 00	1,936 54	343 00	1,593 54	.....	1,593 54	459 76	599 34	342 10	
346 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161 85	.....	105 66	
22	3,053 72	390 38	2,663 34	199 00	2,464 34	675 00	.....	386 54	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	781 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,113 65	

Appendix F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial

County and Town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Frontenac:						
Kingston	Sheriff	Thomas Dawson	1,839 41		1,839 41	1,673 10
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Price	commuted.	752 00		
	Local Master	J. Mudie	489 27		489 27	488 27
	Crown Attorney	J. L. Whiting, K.C	193 00		1,057 01	141 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	864 01			480 11
	Local Registrar	T. Milne Asselstine	81 70	675 00	1,087 35	756 70
	County Court Clerk	"	330 65			330 65
	Surrogate Registrar	§Miss H. Fraser	1,003 25		1,003 25	948 30
Grey:						
Owen Sound	Sheriff	C. H. Moore	2,216 61		2,216 61	1,531 06
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Hatton	698 25		698 25	
	Local Master	Judge Morrison	commuted. *a*	310 00	310 00	
	Crown Attorney	J. Armstrong	495 15		1,563 35	382 30
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,068 20			539 10
	Local Registrar	W. A. Bishop	212 40	750 00	3,244 23	962 40
	County Court Clerk	"	585 45			585 45
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,696 38			1,696 38
Haldimand:						
Cayuga	Sheriff	R. H. Davis	1,583 95		1,583 95	1,583 95
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Douglas	471 45		482 65	471 45
	Local Master	"	11 20			11 20
	Crown Attorney	J. A. Murphy	724 62		2,464 23	549 02
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,739 61			1,249 68
	Local Registrar	S. C. Macdonald	104 30	600 00	2,017 35	704 30
	County Court Clerk	"	226 80			225 70
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,086 25			1,086 25
Halton:						
Milton	Sheriff	M. Clements	1,021 57		1,021 57	991 00
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Gorham	359 50		419 50	359 50
	Local Master	"	60 00			60 00
	Crown Attorney	‡W. I. Dick	456 82		1,483 65	319 62
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,026 83			649 59
	Local Registrar	W. A. Lawrence	31 40	600 00	1,445 85	631 40
	County Court Clerk	"	71 05			71 05
	Surrogate Registrar	"	743 40			743 40
Hastings:						
Belleville	Sheriff	G. F. Hope	2,932 00		2,932 00	2,167 07
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Lazier	824 65		824 65	
	Local Master	S. S. Lazier	commuted.	3,000 00		
	Deputy Registrar	"				
	Crown Attorney	P. J. M. Anderson	1,160 53		2,439 13	918 28
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,278 60			1,210 55
	D'p'y Clerk of the Crown	*A. G. Northrup	181 00	450 00	2,768 34	2,351 81
	County Court Clerk	"	765 28			
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,372 06			
Huron:						
Goderich	Sheriff	R. G. Reynolds	2,097 52		2,097 52	1,872 77
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Doyle	commuted.	1,000 00	1,194 42	1,000 00
	Local Master	"	194 42			32 40
	Crown Attorney	C. Seager	768 82		2,302 46	524 45
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,533 64			1,464 64
	Local Registrar	D. McDonald	240 10	750 00	3,199 50	990 10
	County Court Clerk	"	234 70			234 70
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,974 70			1,974 70
Kent:						
Chatham	Sheriff	J. R. Gemmill	2,741 81		2,741 81	1,756 86
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Bell	696 75		1,630 65	696 75
	Local Master	"	933 90			658 30
	Crown Attorney	H. D. Smith	1,096 47		2,340 97	694 20
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,244 50			1,116 60
	Local Registrar	James Holmes	348 35	675 00	3,151 97	842 75
	County Court Clerk	"	901 75			853 53
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,226 87			1,176 87
Lambton:						
Sarnia	Sheriff	James Flintoft	2,151 03		2,151 03	1,594 82
	Surrogate Judge	†Judge Macwatt	1,000 00		1,167 86	1,000 00
	Local Masters	" / Judge Taylor	167 86			150 70
	Crown Attorney	J. P. Bucke	917 01		2,262 58	751 01
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,345 57			1,212 20
	Local Registrar	Alex. Saunders	236 28	675 00	2,994 21	911 28
	County Court Clerk	"	493 13			493 13
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,589 80			1,589 80

*John Williams appointed 3rd January, 1905.
‡Appointed 30th June, 1904, vice T. G. Matheson.
‖ Appointed 17th August, 1904, vice A. McGill.
† From 1st December fe es commuted.
a From April 1st, 1904.
§ Appointed 17th August, 1904, vice A. McGill.

Officers throughout the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for services for previous years.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Government under 57 Vic., cap. 9.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Government, the County and the General Public, respectively.			County.
						From Government.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
171 65	1,844 75	532 68	1,312 07	.....	1,312 07	788 08	484 20	572 13	Frontenac.
.....	752 00	.....	752 00	.....	752 00	752 00	.....	.....	
.....	488 27	104 70	383 87	.....	383 87	.....	.....	489 27	
47 00	1,026 71	100 00	926 71	.....	926 71	193 00	.....	.....	
358 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 50	767 11	.....	
.....	1,087 35	295 48	791 87	.....	791 87	675 00	.....	81 70	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330 65	
.....	948 30	215 00	733 30	.....	733 30	.....	.....	1,003 25	
									Grey
754 69	2,285 75	742 37	1,543 38	.....	1,543 38	984 10	694 74	537 77	
.....	698 25	.....	698 25	.....	698 25	.....	.....	698 25	
.....	310 00	5 00	305 00	.....	305 00	370 00	.....	.....	
359 52	1,770 02	414 15	1,355 87	.....	1,355 87	170 00	325 15	.....	
529 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	241 05	827 15	.....	
.....	3,244 23	343 70	2,900 53	270 16	2,630 37	675 00	.....	212 40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	585 45	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,696 38	
									Haldimand.
141 12	1,725 07	530 56	1,194 51	.....	1,194 51	830 76	401 75	351 44	
.....	482 65	.....	482 65	.....	482 65	.....	.....	471 45	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 20	
66 25	2,219 13	389 00	1,829 13	.....	1,829 13	658 40	43 22	23 00	
354 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	223 75	1,385 12	130 74	
27 50	2,065 95	236 85	1,829 10	92 91	1,736 19	600 00	.....	104 30	
2 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226 80	
19 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,086 25	
									Halton.
10 68	1,001 68	319 00	682 68	.....	682 68	511 38	329 03	181 16	
.....	432 80	.....	432 80	.....	432 80	.....	.....	359 50	
13 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 00	
91 25	1,462 16	157 23	1,304 93	.....	1,304 93	456 82	.....	.....	
401 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101 31	925 52	.....	
.....	1,445 85	300 00	1,145 85	.....	1,145 85	600 00	.....	31 40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71 05	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1743 40	
									Hastings.
585 76	2,702 83	777 90	1,924 93	.....	1,924 93	926 20	689 44	1,316 36	
.....	824 65	.....	824 65	.....	824 65	.....	.....	824 65	
.....	3,000 00	420 00	2,580 00	.....	2,580 00	3,000 00	.....	.....	
368 00	2,559 23	352 25	2,206 98	20 69	2,186 29	840 90	24 67	294 96	
62 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184 10	1,050 00	45 50	
201 79	2,553 60	713 82	1,839 78	33 97	1,805 81	450 00	.....	181 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	765 28	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,372 06	
									Huron.
192 11	2,064 88	456 22	1,608 66	.....	1,608 66	1,021 70	586 74	459 08	
.....	1,181 36	.....	1,181 44	.....	1,181 44	1,181 00	.....	.....	
158 96	.....	9 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194 42	
72 00	2,162 44	.....	2,162 44	16 21	2,146 23	708 82	.....	180 54	
191 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287 50	1,150 00	.....	
.....	3,199 50	617 58	2,581 92	195 57	2,386 35	750 00	.....	240 10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284 70	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1974 70	
									Kent.
584 87	2,021 79	591 71	1,430 02	.....	1,430 02	914 20	690 19	1,137 42	
.....	1,489 95	85 00	1,404 95	.....	1,404 95	.....	.....	470 77	
134 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	933 90	
301 17	2,221 92	450 00	1,771 92	.....	1,771 92	992 00	.....	175 00	
79 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188 50	1,000 00	56 00	
358 35	3,352 35	785 10	2,567 25	170 17	2,397 08	675 00	.....	348 35	
120 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	901 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,226 87	
									Lambton.
719 72	2,314 54	688 63	1,625 91	.....	1,625 91	1,183 30	462 78	504 95	
.....	1,165 60	.....	1,165 60	.....	1,165 60	.....	.....	1,000 00	
15 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 70	
248 71	2,302 47	349 05	1,953 42	.....	1,953 42	887 68	29 42	.....	
90 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266 15	1,020 00	59 42	
.....	2,99	60 00	2,894 21	128 84	2,765 37	675 00	.....	236 28	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	493 13	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,589 80	

APPENDIX F.—Return of the fees and emoluments of County

County and Town.	Office	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
LANARK						
Perth	Sheriff	Wm. McGarry	1,360 49		1,360 49	960 05
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Senkler	374 50		418 86	374 50
	Local Master	"	44 36			
	Crown Attorney	E. G. Malloch, K.C.	509 09		1,135 57	369 78
	Clerk of the Peace	"	626 48			361 33
	Local Registrar	W. P. McEwen	128 50	675 00	1,819 66	772 50
	County Court Clerk	"	210 25			100 05
	Surrogate Registrar	"	805 81			548 31
LEEDS & GRENVILLE:						
Brockville	Sheriff	G. A. Dana	2,413 85		2,413 85	2,007 56
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McDonald	commuted.	600 00	994 70	600 00
		"	394 70			315 20
	Local Masters	Judge Reynolds	126 89		126 89	88 96
	Crown Attorney	M. M. Brown	434 54		1,543 09	376 20
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,108 55			803 99
	Local Registrar	O. K. Fraser	286 25	750 00	3,100 25	1,036 25
	County Court Clerk	"	471 14			471 14
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,592 86			1,592 86
LENNOX & ADD'N:						
Napanee	Sheriff	G. D. Hawley	1,291 49		1,291 49	917 67
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Madden	475 85		475 85	
	Local Master	S. S. Lazier	88 30		88 30	86 30
	Crown Attorney	H. M. Deroche, K.C.	377 00		1,281 90	314 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	904 90			615 16
	Local Registrar	W. P. Deroche	124 50	600 00	1,663 60	724 50
	County Court Clerk	"	206 20			206 20
	Surrogate Registrar	"	732 90			732 90
LINCOLN:						
St. Catharines	Sheriff	Thomas C. Dawson	2,151 69		2,151 69	1,345 30
	Surrogate Judge	§Judge Carman	660 00		941 96	660 00
	Local Master	"	281 96			106 78
	Crown Attorney	M. Brennan	611 80		1,843 80	475 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,232 00			692 05
	Local Registrar	*Johnson Clench	267 64	670 70	2,520 96	889 74
	County Court Clerk	"	393 73			345 58
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,189 49			1,189 49
MANITOULIN:						
Gore Bay	Sheriff	E. H. Jackson	836 60	500 00	1,336 60	1,336 60
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McCallum	29 00		46 00	29 00
	Local Master	"	17 00			
	Crown Attorney	A. G. Murray	194 40		840 20	188 60
	Clerk of the Peace	"	395 80	250 00		559 18
	Local Registrar	J. M. Fraser	39 50		729 10	39 50
	District Court Clerk	"	139 50	450 00		589 50
	Surrogate Registrar	"	100 10			100 10
MIDDLESEX:						
London	Sheriff	D. M. Cameron	4,353 33		4,353 33	3,388 94
	Surrogate Judge	†Judge Macbeth	878 00		878 00	
	Local Master	R. K. Cowan	298 59		1,808 53	137 45
	Deputy Registrar	"	1,509 94			1,069 24
	Crown Attorney	‡J. B. McKillop	1,264 45		2,860 88	824 90
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,596 43			925 53
	D'p'y Clerk of the Crown	John Macbeth	241 30	500 00	4,339 75	736 90
	County Court Clerk	"	672 70			630 25
	Surrogate Registrar	"	3,025 75			2,878 85
MUSKOKA:						
Bracebridge	Sheriff	H. B. Bridgland	1,377 77	500 00	1,877 77	1,498 46
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Mahaffy	116 75		257 10	116 75
	Local Master	"	140 35			140 35
	Crown Attorney	Thomas Johnson	203 55	250 00	739 33	417 55
	Clerk of the Peace	"	285 78			165 92
	Local Registrar	Isaac Huber	208 82	600 00	1,345 47	808 82
	District Court Clerk	"	264 20			264 20
	Surrogate Registrar	"	272 45			272 45
NIPISSING:						
North Bay	Sheriff	H. C. Varin	3,830 71	750 00	4,580 71	3,889 71
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Valin	92 75		153 75	92 75
	Local Master	"	61 00			61 00
	Crown Attorney	A. G. Browning	1,220 81	250 00	1,902 75	1,261 06
	Clerk of the Peace	"	431 94			321 72
	Local Registrar	Thomas J. Bourke	173 50	150 00	1,430 72	313 20
	District Court Clerk	"	407 40	450 00		857 40
	Surrogate Registrar	"	249 82			226 87

* Appointed Local Registrar from 8th January, 1904. † Appointed 23rd March, 1904.
‡ Appointed 13 July, 1904, vice James Magee, K.C.
§ Appointed Local Master, 22nd February, 1904, vice F. W. Macdonald, deceased.

Judicial Officers throughout the Province, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for services for previous years.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Government under 57 Vict. cap. 9.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Government, the County and the General Public, respectively.			County.
						From Government.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
.....	960 65	595 53	364 52	.....	364 52	671 80	392 75	295 94	Lanark.
.....	399 94	.....	399 94	.....	399 94	.....	.....	374 50	
25 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 36	
122 75	1,109 63	83 13	1,026 49	.....	1,026 49	397 59	88 00	26 50	
255 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144 99	377 46	104 03	
58 00	1,694 84	74 70	1,620 14	12 01	1,608 13	675 00	.....	128 50	
45 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210 35	
170 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	805 81	
422 99	2,430 55	799 14	1,631 41	.....	1,631 41	856 00	594 14	963 71	Leeds and Grenville.
.....	1,059 30	28 35	1,030 95	.....	1,030 95	600 00	.....	.....	
144 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	394 70	
46 58	135 54	.....	135 54	.....	135 54	.....	.....	126 89	
66 68	1,541 16	170 00	1,371 16	.....	1,371 16	423 04	.....	11 00	
294 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138 20	832 20	138 05	
.....	3,100 25	358 75	2,741 50	222 45	2,519 05	750 00	.....	285 25	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	471 14	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,592 86	
450 31	1,367 98	314 88	1,053 10	.....	1,053 10	610 29	436 63	244 57	Lennox and Addington.
.....	475 85	.....	475 85	.....	475 85	.....	.....	475 85	
48 40	134 70	18 00	116 70	.....	116 70	.....	.....	88 30	
94 00	1,378 08	98 41	1,279 67	.....	1,279 67	269 00	87 00	71 00	
354 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141 30	752 60	11 00	
.....	1,663 60	93 60	1,570 00	7 00	1,563 00	600 00	.....	124 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206 20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	732 90	
470 00	1,815 30	142 00	1,673 30	.....	1,673 30	984 10	241 50	926 09	Lincoln.
.....	766 78	2 00	764 78	.....	764 78	.....	.....	660 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281 26	
52 50	1,591 15	169 83	1,421 32	.....	1,421 32	611 80	.....	.....	
371 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258 45	943 40	29 15	
.....	2,424 81	108 80	2	113 20	2,202 81	670 70	.....	267 04	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	393 73	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,189 49	
162 60	1,499 20	271 62	1,227 58	.....	1,227 58	334 67	.....	501 93	Manitoulin.
.....	29 00	.....	29 00	.....	29 00	.....	.....	29 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 00	
5 80	849 20	142 05	697 55	.....	697 55	194 40	.....	.....	
86 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	546 16	.....	99 64	
.....	729 10	.....	729 10	.....	729 10	.....	.....	39 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 00	.....	353 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 10	
800 10	4,189 04	1,535 22	2,653 82	.....	2,653 82	1,570 40	1,566 29	1,216 64	Middlesex.
.....	878 00	.....	878 00	.....	878 00	.....	.....	878 00	
407 20	1,873 09	375 00	1,498 09	.....	1,498 09	.....	.....	298 59	
259 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,566 94	
1,173 50	3,569 88	875 00	2,694 88	344 77	2,350 11	1,085 10	37 99	141 30	
645 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288 60	1,268 38	39 45	
7 20	4,481 10	1,100 00	3,381 10	490 55	2,890 55	500 00	.....	241 30	
4 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	672 70	
223 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,025 75	
502 05	2,000 51	1,105 62	894 89	.....	894 89	1,451 47	.....	426 30	Muskoka.
.....	257 10	.....	257 10	.....	257 10	.....	.....	116 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140 35	
62 40	765 53	19 45	746 08	.....	746 08	475 55	.....	.....	
119 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248 04	.....	37 74	
.....	1,345 47	40 21	1,305 26	.....	1,305 26	600 00	.....	268 82	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264 20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272 45	
716 04	4,555 75	2,131 92	2,423 83	.....	2,423 83	2,885 61	.....	1,695 10	Nipissing.
.....	136 75	.....	136 75	.....	136 75	.....	.....	92 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 00	
287 00	1,953 33	58 92	1,894 41	.....	1,894 41	1,470 81	.....	.....	
83 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	431 94	.....	.....	
.....	1,397 47	87 90	1,309 57	.....	1,309 57	150 00	.....	175 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 00	.....	407 40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	249 82	

*On $2,447.73, Mr. Magee's income.

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County and Town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total recived for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
NORFOLK:						
Simcoe	Sheriff	Joseph Jackson	1,001 49		1,001 49	695 97
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Robb	335 00		452 68	335 00
	Local Master	"	117 68			117 68
	Crown Attorney	T. R. Slaght, K.C.	660 80		1,893 87	432 30
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,233 07			724 35
	Local Registrar	C. C. Rapelje	119 30	675 00	2,194 92	716 80
	County Court Clerk	"	325 10			211 55
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,075 52			801 50
NORTHUMBERLAND & DURHAM	Sheriff	I. O. Proctor	2,357 77		2,357 77	1,958 58
Cobourg	Surrogate Judge	Judge Benson	commuted.	840 00	840 00	
	Local Master	†Judge Ketchum	211 84		211 84	44 94
	Crown Attorney	‡W. F. Kerr	672 35		1,776 76	508 85
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,104 41			678 93
	Local Registrar	J. T. Field	57 25	750 00	3,105 25	807 25
	County Court Clerk	"	349 75			349 75
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,948 25			1,948 25
ONTARIO:						
Whitby	Sheriff	J. F. Paxton	1,557 18		1,557 18	1,152 22
	Surrogate Judge	G. Y. Smith	792 50		1,061 03	792 50
	Local Master	"	268 53			239 28
	Crown Attorney	J. E. Farewell, K.C.	519 40		1 677 10	455 50
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,157 70			691 46
	Local Registrar	L. T. Barclay	26 00	675 00	2,167 90	701 00
	County Court Clerk	"	197 80			182 80
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,269 10			1,144 80
OXFORD:						
Woodstock	Sheriff	James Brady	1,956 56		1,956 56	1,863 24
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Finkle	1,082 50		1,082 50	
	Local Master	W. T. McMullen	544 26		669 06	500 96
	Deputy Registrar	"	124 80			114 60
	Crown Attorney	R. N. Ball	226 90		226 90	208 90
	Clerk of the Peace	F. R. Ball, K.C	682 98		682 98	419 52
	Dep. Clerk of the Crown	James Canfield	323 20	450 00	3,617 57	648 00
	County Court Clerk	"	555 00			287 00
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,289 37			1,580 00
PARRY SOUND:						
Parry Sound	Sheriff	Samuel Armstrong	1,467 70	500 00	1,967 70	1,503 83
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McCurry	129 75		161 35	129 75
	Local Master	"	31 60			31 60
	Crown Attorney	W. L. Haight	479 50	250 00	947 65	574 50
	Clerk of the Peace	"	218 15			121 93
	Local Registrar	E. Jordan	136 93	600 00	1,154 54	736 93
	District Court Clerk	"	84 90			84 90
	Surrogate Registrar	"	332 71			332 71
PEEL:						
Brampton	Sheriff	Robert Broddy	1,616 71		1,616 71	1,176 75
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McGibbon	479 70		681 50	479 70
	Local Master	"	201 80			201 80
	Crown Attorney	W. H. McFadden, K.C.	476 20		1,618 26	295 70
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,142 06			837 92
	Local Registrar	J. B. Dixon	120 00	600 00	1,915 68	720 00
	County Court Clerk	"	152 93			152 93
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,042 75			1,001 64
PERTH:						
Stratford	Sheriff	John Hossie	1,770 93		1,770 93	966 94
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Barron	commuted.	873 00	1,723 00	
	Local Master	"	"	850 00		
	Crown Attorney	*G. G. McPherson, K.C.	599 11		2,043 03	426 25
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,443 92			746 22
	Local Registrar	W. C. Moscrip	250 80	675 00	3,152 90	925 80
	County Court Clerk	"	255 55			255 55
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,971 55			1,971 55
PETERBOROUGH:						
Peterborough	Sheriff	J. A. Hall	1,705 28		1,705 28	1,326 45
	Surrogate Registrar	Judge Weller	335 50		591 50	335 50
	Local Master	"	256 00			256 00
	Crown Attorney	R. E. Wood	586 90		1,501 90	407 90
	Clerk of the Peace	"	915 00			472 08
	Local Registrar	John Moloney	236 00	675 00	1,907 84	911 00
	County Court Clerk	"	294 30			294 30
	Surrogate Registrar	"	702 54			702 54

* Appointed 21st March, 1904, vice J. Idington, K.C., resigned. † Appointed 8th March, 1905, vice J. H. Dumble.
‡ Appointed 9th September, 1904, vice J. W. Kerr.

Judicial Officers throughout the Province, etc—*Continued.*

Total received for services for previous years.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Government under 57 Vic. cap. 9.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Government, the County, and the General Public, respectively.			County.
						From Government.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
368 48	1,064 45	344 91	719 54	.....	719 54	473 79	325 91	201 79	Norfolk.
.....	462 38	15 70	446 68	.....	446 68	.....	.....	335 00	
9 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117 68	
142 00	1,698 30	296 34	1,401 96	.....	1,401 96	110 50	527 30	23 00	
399 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95 60	1,064 34	73 13	
21 70	2,121 55	29 45	2,092 10	68 42	2,023 68	675 00	.....	119 30	
76 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325 10	
293 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,075 52	
118 39	2,076 97	722 14	1,354 83	.....	1,354 83	1,007 45	782 76	567 56	Northumberland and Durham.
.....	840 00	.....	840 00	.....	840 00	840 00	.....	.....	
15 11	60 05	.....	60 05	.....	60 05	.....	.....	211 84	
115 75	1,644 10	334 23	1,309 87	.....	1,309 87	614 50	51 00	4 20	
340 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178 40	835 72	90 29	
.....	3,105 25	734 20	2,371 05	124 21	2,246 84	750 00	.....	57 25	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	349 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,948 25	
304 46	1,456 68	526 05	930 63	.....	930 63	795 95	484 12	277 15	Ontario.
.....	1,098 93	4 00	1,094 93	.....	1,094 93	.....	.....	792 50	
67 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	268 53	
157 90	1,772 14	350 63	1,421 51	.....	1,421 51	492 75	.....	26 65	
467 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160 32	943 78	53 60	
.....	2,028 60	374 00	1,654 60	15 46	1,639 14	675 00	.....	26 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197 80	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,269 10	
90 12	1,953 36	934 00	1,019 36	.....	1,019 36	951 00	443 04	562 52	Oxford.
.....	1,082 50	.....	1,082 50	.....	1,082 50	.....	.....	1,082 50	
78 40	730 76	100 00	630 76	.....	630 76	.....	.....	544 26	
36 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124 80	
54 70	263 60	12 25	251 35	.....	251 35	191 00	.....	35 90	
263 46	682 98	38 39	644 59	.....	644 59	67 80	513 90	101 28	
126 00	3,259 00	294 48	2,964 52	289 35	2,675 17	450 00	.....	323 20	
165 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	555 00	
453 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,289 37	
445 70	1,949 53	916 32	1,033 21	.....	1,033 21	1,627 31	.....	340 39	Parry Sound.
.....	161 35	.....	161 35	.....	161 35	.....	.....	129 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 60	
178 00	943 89	173 25	770 64	.....	770 64	672 00	.....	57 50	
69 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211 75	.....	6 40	
.....	1,154 54	65 60	1,088 94	.....	1,088 94	600 00	.....	136 93	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 90	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	332 71	
322 91	1,499 66	402 00	1,097 66	.....	1,097 66	904 67	352 80	359 24	Peel.
.....	681 50	.....	681 50	.....	681 50	.....	.....	479 70	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201 50	
113 80	1,405 37	67 40	1,337 97	.....	1,337 97	423 20	25 00	28 00	
157 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162 90	931 59	73 71	
.....	1,874 57	82 67	1,791 90	29 19	1,762 71	600 00	.....	120 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152 93	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,042 75	
372 58	1,819 52	711 25	608 27	.....	608 27	916 94	10[illegible] 44	392 55	Perth.
.....	1,723 00	.....	1,723 00	.....	1,723 00	873 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800 00	.....	.....	
121 90	1,703 68	302 91	1,400 77	.....	1,400 77	567 51	.....	92 00	
409 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	569 15	1,110 39	134 38	
.....	3,152 90	1,093 57	2,059 33	61 86	1,997 47	675 00	.....	250 80	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255 55	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,971 55	
391 25	1,717 70	664 92	1,052 78	.....	1,052 78	837 33	522 65	345 30	Peterborough.
.....	591 50	.....	591 50	.....	591 50	.....	.....	335 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	256 00	
214 75	1,582 34	25 75	1,506 59	.....	1,506 59	493 30	38 25	55 35	
437 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133 95	688 99	92 50	
.....	1,907 84	344 20	1,563 64	6 36	1,557 28	675 00	.....	236 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294 30	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	702 54	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL:						
L'Orignal	Sheriff	Albert Hagar	1,264 71		1,264 71	1,285 42
	Surrogate Judge	*Judge Constantineau	171 50		171 50	
	Local Master	"				
	Crown Attorney	John Maxwell	312 81		1,271 20	312 81
	Clerk of the Peace	"	958 39			909 45
	Local Registrar	Joseph Belanger	73 30	675 00	1,484 52	743 30
	County Court Clerk	"	191 30			188 70
	Surrogate Registrar	"	544 92			477 57
PRINCE EDWARD:						
Picton	Sheriff	James Gillespie	1,078 28		1,078 28	912 61
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Merrill	210 00		210 00	
	Local Master	C. H. Widdifield	21 30		21 30	
	Crown Attorney	J. Roland Brown	52 00		732 97	50 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	680 97			372 88
	Local Registrar	†N. Gilbert	138 97	600 00	1,347 53	738 97
	County Court Clerk	"	212 85			212 85
	Surrogate Registrar	"	395 71			395 71
RAINY RIVER:						
Rat Portage	Sheriff	J. W. Humble	2,792 37	1,000 00	3,792 37	3,200 62
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Chapple	56 25		311 35	56 25
	Local Master	"	255 10			183 00
	Crown Attorney	P. E. Mackenzie	442 36		971 68	213 35
	Clerk of the Peace	"	279 32	250 00		404 05
	Local Registrar	F. J. Apjohn	192 25	700 00	1,137 08	892 25
	District Court Clerk	"	120 20			120 20
	Surrogate Registrar	"	124 63			124 63
RENFREW:						
Pembroke	Sheriff	Wm. Moffatt	2,445 55		2,445 55	2,368 93
	Surrogate Judge	aJudge Donahue	193 75		204 35	193 75
	Local Master	"	10 60			10 60
	Crown Attorney	J. R. Metcalf	418 18		1,173 07	365 50
	Clerk of the Peace	"	754 89			494 32
	Local Registrar	‡Matthew McKay	8 00	600 00	1,343 35	668 00
	County Court Clerk	"	211 75			211 75
	Surrogate Registrar	"	523 60			523 60
SIMCOE:						
Barrie	Sheriff	Hon. C. Drury	2,310 77		2,310 77	1,983 31
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Ardagh	commuted	585 00		585 00
	Local Master	J. R. Cotter	150 40		2,523 20	150 00
	Deputy Registrar	"	445 50			445 50
	Crown Attorney	"	831 52			637 67
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,095 78			639 90
	D'p'y Clerk of the Crown	J. McL. Stevenson	133 05	500 00	3,420 63	668 05
	County Court Clerk	"	668 26			668 26
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,119 32			2,119 32
STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY:	Sheriff	§W. R. Mack	3,744 29		3,744 29	3,028 48
Cornwall	Surrogate Judge	Judge O'Reilly	774 00		958 50	774 00
	Local Master	"	184 50			135 70
	Crown Attorney	James Dingwall	303 83		1,020 10	279 13
	Clerk of the Peace	"	716 27			412 47
	Local Registrar	John A. McDougald	144 95	750 00	2,896 31	894 95
	County Court Clerk	"	521 45			521 45
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,479 91			1,479 91
THUNDER BAY:						
Port Arthur	Sheriff	Alex. W. Thompson	1,930 54	1,000 00	2,930 54	2,205 65
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Fitzgerald	159 95		176 35	159 95
	Local Master	"	16 40			16 40
	Crown Attorney	¶D. Mills, acting				
	Clerk of the Peace	"				
	Local Registrar	James Meek	235 95	450 00	1,501 29	685 95
	County Court Clerk	"	355 15	150 00		444 08
	Surrogate Registrar	"	310 19			310 19

* Appointed Surrogate Judge, 20th May, 1904, and Local Master, 8th June, 1904, vice Judge O'Brian, resigned.
† Appointed 8th February, 1904.
‡ Miss Ida Morris appointed *pro tem.* 30th Dec., 1904.
¶ W. F. Langworthy, appointed 22nd March, 1905.
Wm. McL. Harvey, appointed 31st January, 1905.
§ Appointed 7th Sept., 1904, vice A. McNab, deceased.
a Appointed Surrogate Judge, 23rd March, 1904, and Local Master, 8th April, 1904, vice Judge Deacon, resigned

Judicial Officers throughout the Province.—*Continued.*

Total received for services of previous years.	Total receipts by Officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Government under 8 Vic. cap. 2.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer, payable by the Government, the County and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Government.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
409 41	1,694 83	680 70	1,014 13	.....	1,014 13	498 04	429 44	387 25	Prescott and
.....	171 50	.....	171 50	.....	171 50	.....	.....	171 50	Russell.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1,222 26	103 00	1,119 26	.....	1,119 26	284 07	78 74	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 40	817 05	36 94	
3 60	1,470 97	300 00	1,170 97	.....	1,170 97	675 00	.....	73 30	
5 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191 30	
52 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	544 92	
182 04	1,094 65	793 54	301 11	.....	301 11	472 29	520 54	85 45	Prince Edward
.....	210 00	.....	210 00	.....	210 00	.....	.....	210 00	
20 70	20 70	45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 30	
27 00	735 14	89 00	646 14	.....	646 14	32 00	.....	20 00	
285 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67 45	613 32	20	
.....	1,347 53	7 70	1,339 83	.....	1,339 83	600 00	.....	138 97	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212 85	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	395 71	
291 11	3,491 73	1,581 20	1,910 53	.....	1,910 53	1,935 03	.....	857 34	Rainy River.
.....	298 75	15 00	283 75	.....	283 75	.....	.....	56 25	
59 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255 10	
.....	617 40	32 01	585 39	.....	585 39	432 36	.....	10 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	261 27	.....	18 05	
.....	1,137 08	240 00	897 08	.....	897 08	700 00	.....	192 25	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124 63	
6 10	2,375 03	968 32	1,406 71	.....	1,406 71	1,033 87	676 89	734 79	Renfrew.
.....	204 35	.....	204 35	.....	204 35	.....	.....	196 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 60	
11 00	1,197 18	75 42	1,121 76	.....	1,121 76	418 18	.....	.....	
326 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131 00	548 11	75 78	
.....	1,343 35	20 00	1,323 35	.....	1,323 35	600 00	.....	8 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	523 60	
264 43	2,247 74	1,046 00	1,201 74	.....	1,201 74	797 35	465 25	1,048 17	Simcoe.
.....	585 00	.....	585 00	.....	585 00	585 00	.....	.....	
.....	2,458 62	52 47	2,406 15	.....	2,406 15	.....	.....	150 40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	445 50	
142 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	799 30	.....	32 22	
442 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107 50	899 86	28 45	
.....	3,420 63	435 00	2,985 63	295 68	2,689 95	500 00	.....	133 05	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	668 26	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,119 32	
261 01	3,289 49	2,280 81	1,008 68	.....	1,008 68	1,365 32	1,513 36	865 61	Stormont, Dun-
.....	923 40	25	923 15	.....	923 15	.....	.....	774 00	das and Glen-
13 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184 50	garry
122 60	1,104 92	531 01	573 91	.....	573 91	285 79	18 04	.....	
290 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122 85	479 86	113 54	
.....	2,896 37	529 20	2,367 11	123 42	2,243 69	750 00	.....	144 95	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	521 45	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,479 91	
514 81	2,720 46	787 82	1,932 64	.....	1,932 64	2,374 60	.....	555 94	Thunder Bay.
.....	213 65	.....	213 65	.....	213 65	.....	.....	159 95	
37 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
50	1,474 72	52 00	1,422 72	.....	1,422 72	450 00	.....	235 95	
33 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	.....	355 15	
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	310 19	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County and Town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total receipts for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
VICTORIA:						
Lindsay	Sheriff	John McLennan	1,457 65		1,457 65	1,197 28
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Dean	commuted	500 00	1,400 00	
	Local Master	"	commuted	900 00		
	Crown Attorney	A. P. Devlin	257 00		858 73	142 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	601 73			424 68
	Local Registrar	D. R. Anderson	107 84	614 56	1,678 27	722 40
	County Court Clerk	"	339 15			339 15
	Surrogate Registrar	"	616 72			612 72
WATERLOO:						
Berlin	Sheriff	John Motz	1,718 21		1,718 21	1,186 50
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Chisholm	1,000 00		1,000 00	
	Local Master	J. J. A. Weir	835 79		835 79	685 70
	Crown Attorney	W. H. Bowlby, K.C.	392 90		1,539 68	264 15
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,146 78			1,100 43
	Local Registrar	John McDougall	270 30	675 00	2,750 11	916 50
	County Court Clerk	"	292 50			257 75
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,522 31			1,514 01
WELLAND:						
Welland	Sheriff	James Smith	2,000 59		2,000 59	1,560 78
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Wells	505 05		557 88	505 05
	Local Master	"	52 83			28 90
	Crown Attorney	T. D. Cowper	734 50		2,326 89	507 30
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,592 39			1,041 60
	Local Registrar	*I. P. Willson	315 24	600 00	2,284 74	892 74
	County Court Clerk	"	293 48			271 18
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,076 02			1,044 69
WELLINGTON:						
Guelph	Sheriff	A. S. Allan	2,037 63		2,037 63	2,008 55
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Chadwick	857 25		857 25	
	Local Master	A. M. McKinnon	commuted.	2,000 00		
	Local Registrar	"				
	Crown Attorney	H. W. Peterson	585 05		2,558 35	435 05
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,973 30			1,754 30
	County Court Clerk	Wm. Carroll	358 05		2,188 61	323 65
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,830 56			1,749 54
WENTWORTH:						
Hamilton	Sheriff	James T. Middleton	3,861 76		3,861 76	3,139 58
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Snider	1,300 00		1,300 00	
	Local Master and Deputy Registrar	§J. E. O'Reilly	commuted.	3,500 00		
	Crown Attorney	†S. F. Washington, K.C.	2,575 60		4,049 05	1,797 80
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,473 45			914 09
	Dep. Clerk of the Crown	T. H. A. Begue, K.C.	365 84	500 00	4,699 52	807 84
	County Court Clerk	"	1,191 56			1,156 21
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,642 12			2,609 17
YORK:						
Toronto	Sheriff	J. H. Widdifield	6,858 42		6,858 42	4,644 01
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Winchester		2,600 00		2,600 00
	"	Judge Morgan		1,600 00		1,600 00
	"	Judge Morson		1,000 00		1,000 00
	Crown Attorney	‡H. L. Drayton	4,390 66		4,390 66	3,220 28
	Clerk of the Peace	H. E. Irwin, K.C.	6,295 13		6,295 13	4,565 13
	County Court Clerk	H.E.Irwin,K.C. act'ng	3,933 55		3,933 55	3,914 70
	Surrogate Registrar	Joseph Tait	9,119 77		9,119 77	9,119 77
TORONTO:						
City	Sheriff	Frederick Mowat	11,236 57		11,236 57	9,532 15
	Crown Attorney	J. W. Curry, K.C.	commuted.	3,500 00		

*J. E. Cohoe, appointed from 1st January, 1905. † Appointed from 1st July, 1904, vice J. Crerar, K.C.
‡ Appointed 29th January, 1904, vice H. H. Dewart, K.C.
‖ John Richardson, appointed 12th December, 1904.
§ Judge Monk, Local Master, *pro tem*, 27th January, 1905.

Judicial Officers throughout the Province, etc.—*Concluded.*

Total received for services for previous years.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Government under 57 Vic., cap. 9.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Government, the County, and the General Public, respectively.			County.
						From Government.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
352 28	1,549 56	275 36	1,274 20	.....	1,274 20	687 00	559 74	210 91	Victoria.
.....	500 00	.....	1,400 00	.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	.....	.....	
.....	900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
159 30	872 88	60 00	812 88	.....	812 88	227 00	.....	30 00	
146 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 10	478 50	69 13	
.....	1,678 27	4 20	1,674 07	17 40	1,656 67	614 56	.....	107 84	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	339 15	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	616 72	
537 91	1,724 41	671 41	1,053 00	.....	1,053 00	740 71	554 65	422 85	Waterloo.
.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	
63 20	748 90	95 00	653 90	.....	653 90	.....	.....	835 79	
128 75	1,539 68	200 00	1,339 68	.....	1,339 68	383 15	9 75	.....	
46 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113 25	1,000 00	33 53	
17 25	2,882 71	548 00	2,334 71	116 94	2,217 77	675 00	.....	270 30	
69 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292 50	
107 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,522 31	
420 45	1,981 23	716 25	1,264 98	.....	1,264 98	801 50	656 35	542 74	Welland.
.....	533 95	6 00	527 95	.....	527 95	.....	.....	505 05	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 83	
250 00	2,397 74	465 00	1,932 74	.....	1,932 74	734 50	.....	.....	
598 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173 95	1,418 44	.....	
15 00	2,238 21	587 60	1,650 61	15 00	1,635 25	600 00	.....	315 24	
10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293 48	
4 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,076 02	
63 08	2,071 63	568 30	1,503 33	.....	1,503 33	770 30	558 34	708 99	Wellington.
.....	857 25	.....	857 25	.....	857 25	.....	.....	857 25	
.....	2,000 00	10 00	1,990 00	.....	1,990 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	
65 30	2,439 01	280 00	2,159 01	15 90	2,143 11	585 05	.....	.....	
184 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142 00	1,700 00	131 30	
27 16	2,223 35	240 21	1,983 14	48 81	1,934 83	.....	.....	358 05	
123 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,830 56	
700 69	3,840 27	1,893 55	1,946 72	.....	1,946 72	2,258 10	540 11	1,063 55	Wentworth.
.....	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	.....	.....	1,300 00	
.....	3,500 00	195 00	3,305 00	.....	3,305 00	3,500 00	.....	.....	
416 66	3,515 87	923 79	2,592 08	.....	2,592 08	2,515 60	.....	60 00	
387 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341 90	963 82	167 73	
84 71	4,782 03	998 00	3,784 03	692 02	3,092 01	500 00	.....	365 84	
57 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,191 56	
66 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,042 12	
761 45	6,494 94	2,612 38	3,882 56	.....	3,882 56	4,972 60	744 53	1,141 29	York.
.....	2,600 00	.....	2,600 00	.....	2,600 00	2,600 00	.....	.....	
.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	.....	.....	
.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	
.....	3,220 28	800 46	2,419 82	41 98	2,377 84	3,928 44	430 22	32 00	
1,548 77	6,113 90	2,612 00	3,501 90	300 95	3,500 95	1,311 30	4,343 03	640 00	
4 45	3,919 15	1,741 85	2,177 30	70 89	2,106 41	.....	.....	3,933 55	
.....	9,119 77	1,976 93	7,142 84	2,371 42	4,771 42	.....	.....	9,119 77	
1,360 73	10,892 88	5,124 45	5,768 43	.....	5,768 43	3,638 20	*1,492 37	6,106 00	Toronto.
.....	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00	3,500 00	.....	.....	

*Payable by City of Toronto, $886.95.

APPENDIX G.—Table showing the number of Actions tried or otherwise disposed of by the Judges of the High Court and the Court of Appeal, and the disposition thereof during the year ending 31st December, 1904.

High Court of Justice.	No. of cases.	With a jury.	Without a jury.	Division.	No. affirmed.	No. reserved.	No. standing for judgment.
No. of actions disposed of by Trial Judges	170	55	115	K.B.D			
" " " "	195	63	132	Chy. D.			
" " " "	214	87	127	C.P.D.			
" " " "	83	33	50	Ex. D.			
No. of appeals from Trial Judges to the Divisional Court	31			K.B.D.	1	19	1
" " " " " "	59			Chy. D	16	12	6
" " " " " "	69			C.P.D.	17	10	3
No. of appeals from Weekly Courts and Chambers to Divisional Court	25			K.B.D.	5	4	
" " " " " "	23			Chy. D.	6	3	
" " " " " "	38			C.P.D.	15	8	2
No. of appeals from County and District Courts to Divisional Court	36			K.B.D.	6	7	2
" " " " " "	17			Chy. D.	5	2	
" " " " " "	51			C.P.D.	15		
No. of appeals from Surrogate Courts to the Divisional Court	2			K.B.D.	1		
" " " " " "	4			Chy. D		2	
" " " " " "	10			C.P.D.	3		
No. of appeals from Division Courts to the Divisional Court	2			K.B.D.		1	
" " " " " "	1			Chy. D	1		
" " " " " "	8			C P.D.	1	1	
No. of appeals from the Master in Ordinary to Divisional Court	1			K.B.D.			
" " " " " "				Chy. D			
" " " " " "				C.P.D.			
No. of appeals under Special Statutes to the Divisional Court				K.B.D.			
" " " " " "				Chy. D			
" " " " " "	1			C.P.D.			
No. of motions to the Divisional Court to quash convictions	2			K.B.D.	1		
" " " " " "	7			Chy. D			
" " " " " "	12			C.P.D.			
No. of motions to the Divisional Court other than above	30			K.B.D.			
" " " " " "	41			Chy. D			
" " " " " "	53			C.P.D.		3	

Court of Appeal.	Appeals dismissed.	Appeals allowed.	Appeals standing for judgment.	Total.
No. of appeals from Trial Judges to the Court of Appeal	59	21	21	101
No. of appeals from the K.B. Divisional Court to the Court of Appeal	2	2	3	7
" " " Chy. " " " "	3			3
" " " C.P. " " " "	5		1	6
No. of appeals from Boards of County Judges to the Court of Appeal	2			2
No. of appeals from the Election Judges to the Court of Appeal			1	1
No. of appeals in Criminal Casesto the Court of Appeal		3	2	5
No. of Stated Cases to the Court of Appeal		1		1

APPENDIX H.—Being an annuity table shewing the value of an annuity of $1 on a single life, according to the Carlisle Table of Mortality.

Age.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.	Age.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.
1	13.995	12.078	10.605	32	14.506	12.860	11.516
2	14.983	12.925	11.342	33	14.387	12.771	11.448
3	15.824	13.652	11.978	34	14.260	12.675	11.374
4	16.271	14.042	12.322	35	14.127	12.573	11.295
5	16.590	14.325	12.574	36	13.987	12.465	11.211
6	16.735	14.460	12.698	37	13.843	12.354	11.124
7	16.790	14.518	12.756	38	13.695	12.239	11.033
8	16.786	14.526	12.770	39	13.542	12.120	10.939
9	16.742	14.500	12.754	40	13.390	12.002	10.845
10	16.669	14.448	12.717	41	13.245	11.890	10.757
11	16.581	14.384	12.669	42	13.101	11.779	10.671
12	16.494	14.321	12.621	43	12.957	11.668	10.585
13	16.406	14.257	12.572	44	12.806	11.551	10.494
14	16.316	14.191	12.522	45	12.648	11.428	10.397
15	16.227	14.126	12.473	46	12.480	11.296	10.292
16	16.144	14.067	12.429	47	12.301	11.154	10.178
17	16.066	14.012	12.389	48	12.107	10.998	10.052
18	15.987	13.956	12.348	49	11.892	10.823	9.908
19	15.904	13.897	12.305	50	11.660	10.631	9.749
20	15.817	13.835	12.259	51	11.410	10.422	9.573
21	15.726	13.769	12.210	52	11.154	10.208	9.392
22	15.628	13.697	12.156	53	10.892	9.988	9.205
23	15.525	13.621	12.098	54	10.624	9.761	9.011
24	15.417	13.541	12.037	55	10.347	9.524	8.807
25	15.303	13.456	11.972	56	10.063	9.280	9.595
26	15.187	13.368	11.904	57	9.771	9.027	8.375
27	15.065	13.275	11.832	58	9.478	8.772	8.153
28	14.942	13.182	11.759	59	9.199	8.529	7.940
29	14.827	13.096	11.693	60	8.940	8.304	7.743
30	14.723	13.020	11.636	61	8.712	8.108	7.572
31	14.617	12.942	11.578	62	8.487	7.913	7.403

APPENDIX H.—Being an annuity table shewing, etc.—*Continued.*

Age.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.	Age.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.
63	8.258	7.714	7.229	82	3.606	3.474	3.352
64	8.016	7.502	7.042	83	3.406	3.286	3.174
65	7.765	7.281	6.847	84	3.211	3.102	2.999
66	7.503	7.049	6.641	85	3.009	2.909	2.815
67	7.227	6.803	6.421	86	2.830	2.739	2.652
68	6.941	6.546	6.189	87	2.685	2.599	2.519
69	6.643	6.277	5.945	88	2.597	2.515	2.439
70	6.336	5.988	5.690	89	2.495	2.417	2.344
71	6.015	5.704	5.420	90	2.339	2.266	2.198
72	5.711	5.424	5.162	91	2.321	2.248	2.180
73	5.435	5.170	4.927	92	2.412	2.337	2.266
74	5.190	4.944	4.719	93	2.518	2.440	2.367
75	4.989	4.760	4.549	94	2.569	2.492	2.419
76	4.792	4.579	4.382	95	2.596	2.522	2.451
77	4.609	4.410	4.227	96	2.555	2.486	2.420
78	4.422	4.238	4.067	97	2.428	2.368	2.309
79	4.210	4.040	3.883	98	2.278	2.227	2.177
80	4.015	3.858	3.713	99	2.045	2.004	1.964
81	3.799	3.656	3.523	100	1.624	1.596	1.569

To ascertain the dower of a widow in lands, multiply the value of the property by the legal rate of interest, which is at present five per cent., this will give the income of the property for one year; the widow is entitled to one-third of this income; multiply this one-third by the value of the annuity in the five per cent. column opposite the widow's age. The amount thus ascertained will be the widow's dower in gross.

Example: Widow is forty years of age; property out of which dower is to be paid is worth $3,000; five per cent. on this will give an annual income of $150: widow is entitled to one third of this, or $50, which, multiplied by the value opposite her age in the five per cent. column, namely, 13.390, produces $669.50, the amount of her dower in gross.

APPENDIX "I."

Regulations Made by the Judges of the High Court of Justice.

September 18, 1899.

Orders Relating to Moneys in Court.

1. As a general rule all orders affecting money in Court, ought to be entitled in the cause or matter to the credit of which the said money is standing in Court, where there is any such cause or matter; and in cases where money has been, by mistake, paid into Court to the credit of some non-existing cause or matter, the order correcting the mistake should be entitled in the cause or matter to the credit of which the money was intended to be paid into Court, and should recite the mistake.

2. All orders affecting the moneys in Court of infants or other persons under disability, ought to be made on the application of such persons, by their guardians, next friends, or committees, as the case may be; or, if made on the application of any other person, it should appear by the order that the person under disability whose money is sought to be affected, had due notice of, and, if so, was properly represented on the application.

3. Officers are to be careful to see that all orders and judgments settled or issued by them, are drawn up in conformity with the foregoing Regulations.

Passing Records and Entering Causes for Trial or Hearing.

October 28, 1899.

4. From and after the first day of January next (1900), all officers passing records are hereby directed, and required, to see that they contain, in addition to a certified copy of the pleadings, a note or memorandum stating the state of the action as against every defendant or defendants who has, or have, put in no defence, or as against whom the action has been discontinued. No extra charge is to be made for such note or memorandum.

5. All officers and clerks when entering causes for trial, or for hearing on motion for judgment, are required to see that the same are in a proper state for trial, or hearing, and are not otherwise to enter the same: and for that purpose may require either the production of the Record, or a certificate of the state of the action, when the necessary information cannot be obtained from their own books of office.

The following Regulations were passed at a meeting of the Judges of the High Court held on the 17th December, 1904, and are to take effect from and after 31st December, 1904:—

Transmission of Documents to Central Office.

6. When the Judge at a trial reserves judgment in any case, elsewhere than at Toronto, the Clerk of the Court shall forthwith forward the Record and Exhibits to the Central Office.

7. All Local Officers of the Court when sending papers or Exhibits to the Central Office shall endorse on the wrapper enclosing such papers or Exhibits, the short style of cause, the title of the Officer sending them, and the purpose for which they are sent,—*e.g.* "Jones *v.* Smith From Local Registrar at Brantford, for Appeal to Divisional Court" *or* "For Mr. Justice Magee"—*or as may be*:

Setting Down Causes.

8. When a case is required to be set down for a Divisional Court, Weekly Court, or Chambers, the officer shall require the party desiring the case to be set down to indorse on the notice of motion the name of the office in which the action or proceeding was commenced, and the officer shall not set down any case without such indorsement unless otherwise ordered by the Court or a Judge.

GEO. S. HOLMESTED,
Clerk H. C. J.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Registry Offices

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1904

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
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1905

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TORONTO

ANNUAL REPORT

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Inspector of Registry Offices

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1904

GUELPH, 28th February, 1905.

To the Honourable J. P. WHITNEY, K. C.,

Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario.

SIR: I now beg leave to submit to you my report as Inspector of Registry Offices for the year 1904.

I have had during the past year as large a number of questions and disputes as to fees and other matters calling for my opinion and decision as ever, and that, notwithstanding the very considerable number of matters which have been before me in the past, and which have been decided and reported in previous reports.

Attached to this report will be found notes of some of the further opinions and decisions which I have been called upon to give since my last report.

The tabulated statement of returns appended hereto gives particulars of much of the work of the different Registry Offices during the past year, as compared with the work of 1903. The result may be summarized as follows:

Number of instruments registered in	1904	151,047
" " "	1903	145,641
Increase in number of instruments		5,406
Gross amount of fees earned by Registrars in	1894	$239,352 86
" " "	1893,	219,628 41
Increase		$ 19,724 45
The net fees were as follows:		
For 1904		$119,652 26
For 1903		112,666 57
Increase		$ 6,985 69

It is found in some counties and districts to be difficult to get the County and District Judges to certify the Registry Books as provided in section 31 of the Registry Act.

I respectfully suggest that section 31 of the Act be amended, so as to permit the Registrar, for the time being, to certify the books.

I desire to emphasize for the benefit of the Registrars some of the directions I have had occasion to give them personally, as follows:

1. The marginal notes in the registers should be signed by the Registrar or Deputy as soon as the instrument has been copied into the register.

2. All instruments should be promptly entered, not only in the Abstract Index, but in the Alphabetical Index, that is to say entered not later than the day after registration.

3. Registrars should be careful to note in the Abstract Index all special clauses in deeds, also where an instrument or the like expressly covers machinery, or gives grants or reserves rights-of-way or is made subject to charges or conditions.

4. Where a plan or sketch is attached to a deed and forms part of it, the same should be copied into the registers, as it is really part of the instrument. Registrars have requested that they be furnished with an extra copy of such plans, especially those they find it difficult to make copies of. As such plans are usually in connection with railway deeds, and the officers of the company who prepare them can, without much trouble or expense, furnish copies, it is found that where Registrars make the request, they usually succeed in procuring the extra copies to put in the register.

Where the description of land in an instrument is ambiguous or is evidently erroneous, it is well that Registrars should, if the opportunity presents itself, call the attention of the parties to the matter, so as to avoid, if possible, registering the instrument against the wrong land and thereby putting a cloud upon the title of a person whose land is not, in fact, intended to be affected by the instrument. Of course, if the description of land in an instrument is definite and sufficient, and is free from ambiguity, it is the Registrar's duty to register the instrument on receipt. even although he may consider there is a mistake in the description; but where the instrument is presented for registration by some one in person and a mistake in the description is observed by the Registrar, it is well that he should call the attention of the party to it and thus lead a correction of the error, before the instrument is registered.

I have much pelasure in bearing testimony to the generally efficient manner in which the work in the various Registry Offices of the Province is carried on.

With your concurrence I have prepared and I now append hereto a summary of the indexes of the decisions and opinions reported in my ten reports from 1895 to 1904 inclusive.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DON. GUTHRIE,
Inspector of Registry Offices.

NOTES OF DECISIONS, BY DONALD GUTHRIE, K.C., INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES.

INSTRUMENT ENDORSED "NOT TO BE REGISTERED IN FULL." —QUESTION AS TO WHETHER IT IS A MORTGAGE OR NOT— CAPABLE OF BEING SO ENDORSED.

Some differences have arisen between the Registrar of the County of W., and Mr. A. B., Solicitor, and also between the same gentleman and the Registrar of M., touching the question whether or not an instrument dated 13th September, 1904, from X. to the Y., and endorsed "Not to be registered in full," is in reality a mortgage which could be so endorsed for registration in short form, or whether it is more than a mortgage. The Registrars both think as it contains trusts and other provisions of a special description, it is not a mere mortgage, but is rather a trust deed. The Solicitor contends that it is a mortgage, and may be properly endorsed "Not to be registered in full."

A copy of this instrument has been submitted to me and after perusing it I am of opinion that it is such an instrument as could properly be endorsed to be registered in short form. It is very long and contains a good many covenants, special trusts, etc. Yet it is in fact and in form the usual mortgage given by a company to trustees for securing the payment of a series of mortgage bonds. The special provisions and trusts are all incidental to such a security.

My decision, therefore, is in favor of the contention of the Solicitor.

DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE EXECUTED BY SURVIVOR OF CO-MORTGAGEES—PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES OF DECEASED TO JOIN—SPECIAL AFFIDAVIT.

A question has arisen between the Registrar of the County of X, and Mr. A. B., Solicitor, which has been referred to me. The circumstances are these:

The Solicitor tendered for registration a Statutory Discharge of Mortgage. The mortgage is dated 16th January, 1884. It is made by M. L. to K. and R. The solicitor states that R. died in September, 1884, and that she left a will, but that the will has not been proved. Recently the mortgagor has completed paying off the mortgage and has obtained the discharge in question. This discharge purports to be made by Mrs. B. C., formerly K., the survivor of the mortagagees hereinafter referred to. And the discharge goes on to describe the mortgage as having been made by M. L. to the said K., now Mrs. B. C., and R., now deceased. By the discharge Mrs. B. C. certifies that she is the person entitled by law to receive the money. It is dated 26th December, 1903.

The affidavit of execution states that the discharge was executed by B. C., one of the parties thereto.

The Registrar objects to register this discharge, executed only by the surviving mortgagee. He thinks the legal personal representative of deceased should join.

The solicitor, in answer, relies upon chapter 121, R. S. O., sections 12, 13 and 14. I do not think section 12 affects the question here, as to who is competent to give a discharge of such a mortgage. It provides that the certificate shall be valid at whatever time given. That is to say whether it be given before or after the time limited by the mortgage for payment or performance. That section expressly says that the certificate must be in conformity with the Registry Act.

Section 13, as I have already pointed out to the solicitor, does not apply because this mortgage was made before 1st July, 1886; but section 13 may be referred to in another way. It shows that but for that section the survivor could not give a complete discharge.

Section 14 applies to the case of a bona fide payment, to a trustee or a mortgagee for any limited purpose.

The law was, and I think is, in respect of mortgages made before 1st July, 1886, that if one of two joint creditors, mortgagees, dies, his representatives are entitled in equity to his share of the debt; so that the personal representatives of R. ought in my opinion to join in this discharge. See Fisher on Mortgages, 3rd edition, section 1286; or any other work on mortgages.

I think it would be well if a new discharge is prepared for the witness in the affidavit of execution to identify Mrs. B. C. as having been formerly K.

INSTRUMENTS REGISTERED; SUBSEQUENTLY PRODUCED TO ALLOW SOLICITOR REGISTERING TO GET NUMBERS OF REGISTRATION—DOES NOT AMOUNT TO A SEARCH—FEE OF 10c. PER INSTRUMENT ALLOWED.

A matter has been submitted to me by the Registrar of the County of X., in respect of a difference as to fees between himself and Messrs. M. & Co., Solicitors.

The circumstances under which the dispute has arisen are as follows:

The solicitors presented at the Registry Office for registration a considerable number of oil and gas leases, covering lands in different municipalities in the county. These instruments were not in duplicate and copies were not furnished. The solicitor who was present in the office at the time of registration desired to make a schedule of the names, lands and registered numbers of each instrument as it was entered.

The solicitor admits that he prepared the schedule while he was in the Registry Office, and he states that he could have completed it outside of the office prior to registration, except as to the registration numbers of the instruments. He says the leases were presented by him for registration in

consecutive order, township by township, and he says that having obtained from the Registrar the number of the last preceding instrument for any particular township, the numbers would then follow in rotation for that township and in like manner for the other townships.

His view is that if the Registrar is entitled to any fee for a search it would be limited to the first instrument in each township as the numbers would then follow in consecutive order.

I judge that the solicitor in fact obtained the information, especially as to the numbers of the instruments, from the original instruments themselves, after the Registrar marked the same as registered.

The Registrar's view is that he is entitled to a fee of 10c. at least for each registered instrument, on the ground that what took place really amounted to a production of the original after registration, and possibly he thinks he may be entitled to the usual fee for search.

Both parties only desire to know what I think is right in the matter. The registrar does not desire to obtain more than he has a proper right to have. The solicitor desiring for his own protection that the matter be referred to me. He seems to consider the charge an unusual one so far as his experience has gone.

I do not think this is a case for allowing any fee for a search. I think, however, I should allow the Registrar 10c. an instrument, as he in fact produced each original instrument after registration to the solicitor to enable him to get the particulars he required, especially the registration numbers.

I decide this dispute accordingly.

LAND INCLUDED IN DIFFERENT PLANS IDENTICAL—ABSTRACTS INCOMPLETE—FEES FOR—ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN PARTIES SUGGESTED.

Messrs. W. & Co., Solicitors, and the Registrar of the County of X, have had a difference regarding fees for an abstract, which has been referred to me.

The solicitors sent to the Registrar for registration a deed of the east half of lot 2 and the west 6 feet of lot 1 in block Y in the Village of M, in the County of X; also a mortgage back on same property from the grantee in the deed to the grantors therein, and they requested the Registrar to furnish them with an abstract of the lands covered by these instruments from and including number 7150. This was a mortgage registered in 1883.

In reply to this the Registrar furnished three abstracts as follows:

1. Purporting to be of the east half of lot 2, and part of lot 1 in block Y, according to a plan by A. B., P. L. S. This goes on to state that block Y is laid out on lot 23, 1st concession of the Township of M., and was formerly known as part of lot 23 in the 1st concession of that township. This abstract further states it is of registrations subsequent to and including instrument 7150.

It then goes on in the usual form of abstracts to state that "the following are correct extracts from the only instruments recorded" in the Registry Office which mention or refer to the above described property. Particulars are then given of instrument 7150 and nothing else. For this abstract fees are charged 95c. The solicitors complain that this abstract is incorrect and useless because there are several subsequent registrations which are omitted. I agree with them. I think the Registrar is not entitled to charge for this abstract in its present shape.

2. The second abstract purports to be of the east half of lot 2 in block Y., according to a plan of said village made by C. D., and filed on the 4th November, 1885, which block Y formerly formed part of plot 23 in the first concession of M. A. B.'s plan was filed before the registration of instrument 7150; C. D.'s plan subsequent thereto. Lots 2 and 1, block Y, are admitted to be the same on both plans. This abstract also plainly show that, because it contains particulars of two instruments numbers 768 B and 769 B, the first of which is an assignment and the second a discharge of the mortgage number 7150. Why should the mortgage be entered on one abstract and the assignment and discharge of it on another? The only other instruments referred to on this abstract are numbers 960 C and 961 C, being the deed and mortgage recently sent for registration by the solicitors at the time they asked for the abstract now in question. This abstract number 2 of the east half of 2 should have been commenced by including instrument number 7150. The Registrar says number 7150 was with other instruments entered on the township lot. That is the way the abstract index was then kept. The fact may entitle the Registrar to some increased fees for references, but it is not a ground for making a separate abstract or for leaving number 7150 off the abstract, now under consideration, called the second abstract. The assignment and discharge of the mortgage are put in this second abstract apparently because since the C. D. plan separate and perhaps better abstracts of lots 2 and 1 have been kept in the abstract index for M. The Registrar, is, I think, mistaken in supposing that the fact that he had in preparing the abstract of village lot 2 to search the abstract of township lot 23 as well as of village lot 2, is a ground for furnishing two abstracts instead of one.

Here the Registrar was required to make an abstract of parts of two village lots described by numbers on a registered map or plan, but even if they were considered as parts of township lot 23, I am of opinion from the abstracts that they were part of that lot which were "clearly described" and could "be identified in connection with the chain of title." See section 27, sub-section 1 of the Registry Act. There is no use, however, discussing this question at greater length, for the mode in which the Registrar recorded and abstracted both the assignment and the discharge of mortgage 7150 shows conclusively that there was no difficulty in identifying the particular lots or parts of lots for which an abstract was required.

3. A third abstract was furnished purporting to be for a part of village lot 1 in block Y, according to C. D.'s plan, etc. Precisely the same four instruments appear to be on lot 1 as are given on the second abstract and no others. In other words the instruments on village lot 2, east half and on the part of lot 1 are identical. I think this third abstract was unnecessary, and that one abstract containing the five entries beginning with 7150 might and should have been furnished.

I refer to section 118, subsection 5, of the Registry Act, as to the duty of the Registrar in preparing an abstract of title of two or more lots where the entries are identical. These abstracts show the entries were so in this case. It is true that on the township lot 23, there were other instruments

to be examined in connection with the preparation of the abstract also on village lot 1. On examination it was found that they did not affect the lands for which the abstract was required.

Even where the entries are only partly identical special provision is now made for including in one of the abstracts entries that affect both lots. See 62 Victoria, chapter 16, section 18; see also my opinion reported in my report for 1900, page 14.

If the solicitors insist on it they are entitled in my opinion to return the three abstracts which are really all incomplete and insufficient, and to require one abstract to be furnished. It should commence with 7150 and give particulars of the other four instruments.

However, reading the three abstracts together, they may substantially answer the purposes of the solicitors, if the latter are willing to treat them as one abstract. Perhaps the solicitors and the Registrar may arrange the matter in that way.

TRANSFERRING BOOKS, ETC., FROM ONE REGISTRY OFFICE TO ANOTHER—NOTHING IN ACT RENDERING COUNTY COUNCIL LIABLE FOR EXPENSES—REGISTRAR TO BEAR EXPENSES —EXPENSE OF TRANSFERRING BOOKS AND PAPERS FROM ONE REGISTRY OFFICE TO ANOTHER.

The question has arisen as to whether the county council of the County of X. is responsible for the sum of $14.77, the expenses incurred by the Registrar of the North Riding of the County of X. in transferring the books and instruments relating to the Town of M. from the registry office for X. at the Town of W. to the registry office for U. X. at the Town of L. The Registrar of U. X. thinks the county council of X. should pay these expenses, and the county council are willing to pay them if it is their duty to do so. No question arises as to the amount of the account, which seems to be reasonable.

The Town of M. was transferred for registration purposes from the South Riding of the County of H. to the North Riding of that county by statute.

I do not think the provisions of section 9 of the Registry Act apply to expenses of the description of those in question here.

Section 32 of that Act makes provision for the transfer of certain registry books and documents, but does not say whether the Registrar, whose duty it is to hand over the books and documents, shall personally or otherwise convey them to the new office or whether the Registrar of the latter office shall go for them: and it makes no provision for the payment of expenses for transfer.

Subsection 9 of section 118 of the Registry Act makes provision for the payment of the expense of furnishing copies required under section 32, to be paid for at the rate of 10c. per folio.

I have been unable to find any clause in the Act which renders the county liable for the expenses referred to. I think it is a case where, in the absence of provision for paying the Registrar of U. X. for his trouble, he will have to submit to pay the expense himself. The hardship of this apepars to be less when we remember that the emoluments of the Registrar of the North Riding have been increased by the transfer for registration purposes of the Town of M., to his division.

STATUTORY DISCHARGE—EXACT FORM OF WORDS NOT NECESSARY—"LIKE EFFECT"—SHOULD BE REGISTERED.

A difficulty has been referred to me which has arisen between Mr. A. B., Solicitor, and the Registrar of X.

The point is shortly this: Mr. A. B. tendered for registration a statutory discharge of mortgage executed by C. D. The discharge recited a mortgage by one W. M. to two men named Y. and Z, and it set forth particulars of the mortagage as required by the statute: It then went on to say that the mortgage had been assigned to her, C. D., by Y. and Z., by indenture of assignment, and it then gives the date of assignment and full particulars of the registration of it. It then goes on to say that she is the person entitled by law to receive the money, etc.

The Registrar declined to register this discharge, because the words "That such mortgage has not been further assigned" are not in it. He asks how he is to know that the mortgage was not further assigned by C. D., and reassigned back to her.

I think the requirements of section 76 of the Registry Act have been complied with in this case. that is, the discharge is in all respects in accordance with that section, unless the form given per schedule L to the Act makes any difference. It is to be observed that the form schedule L is not required to be literally followed: it may be to the like effect. Schedule L says that the discharge is to mention the day and date of each assignment of mortgage, and the names of the parties, or mention that such mortgage has not been assigned, as the fact may be. Now the date and registration of the assignment and other particulars are here given. I do not see anything either in section 76 of the Act or the form to require a statement that the mortgage has not been further assigned, especially where the person, as here, signing, certifies that he is the person entitled by law to receive the money, and where there is no pretense that from the registry books or otherwise there appears to have been any further assignment. This discharge also complies with the requirements of section 78 of the Registry Act.

I think the Registrar should register this discharge.

COURSE TO BE TAKEN WHERE AN INSTRUMENT NOT ENTERED IN ABSTRACT INDEX—HOW ENTRY TO BE MADE WHEN OMISSION DISCOVERED.

A difficulty which has arisen under somewhat unusual circumstances has been referred to me. It has arisen in this way:

In 1901 some land in North X., within the limits of the registry division of A. was sold, and the solicitors for the purchasers searched the registry office and got abstracts of title. These disclosed one mortgage only: this was to the C. L. A., who were the actual vendors. The transaction, however, was carried out by taking a deed from the mortgagor, one S. J., and a release of the mortgage. These were duly registered, and the title apparently thus freed from incumbrances.

Subsequently there was entered upon the abstract index a mortgage covering the lands in question with other lands. This mortgage had been made by one J. and registered some years before 1901, but had, through inadvertence, been omitted from the abstract index. It was a second mortgage. The first mortgage was for much more than the value of the land, and the second mortgage was therefore worthless so far as it was a charge upon these lands. After the sale by or for the benefit of the first mortgagees had been completed in good faith, the second mortgagees discovered the omission referred to and at their instance the late Registrar, who was the successor in office of the gentleman who was Registrar at the time of the registration of the second mortgage, inserted in the abstract index an entry of the registration of the second mortgage. I presume this was done in pursuance of the provisions of section 94 of the Registry Act, and in the manner required by that section.

The solicitors for the purchaser now require this entry to be cancelled or something to be done to remove what they consider is a cloud upon their client's title.

Although the date of the entry made in red ink shows it was made subsequent to the deed to the purchaser, and to the abstract of title, yet persons dealing with the property might be afraid or unwilling to accept the title without proof that the purchase was in fact a purchase for value without notice of the second mortgage. In other words I think the entry is a cloud upon the title.

But what power have I to interfere? Looking at sub-section 2 of section 94, I think it became the duty of the Registrar or his Deputy as promptly as possible after he became aware of the omission to cause to be made the entry, which I understand he did make, but where, as here, other instruments have been registered, I think such an entry should not be interlined so as to appear prior to them, but should take its place after them.

Of course the best and cheapest way to remove this cloud from the title would be for the second mortgagees, if they are satisfied to do so, to give a partial discharge of this land from their mortgage. I should judge from the correspondence before me, that they are not unwilling to do so, if they have not to pay the costs of this discharge. These costs cannot be much, and I venture to suggest that the former Registrar, in whose time the omission occurred, should, under all the circumstances, pay the small amount of costs this would involve, and thus settle the whole difficulty.

FEES—DOUBLE REGISTRATION—PROPER MANNER OF COMPUTING FEES.

Mr. A. B., Solicitor, objects to the fees charged by the Registrar of X. for the registration of the will of one C. D. The will had to be registered in two townships. The Registrar contends he is entitled to double fees. For registration in one municipality the proper fees would be $1.70, there being 820 words. The Registrar claims double this, viz.: $3.40. The solicitor's view is that the proper fee is $2.75, made up thus:

700 words	$1 40
700 words more at 15c. per 100	1 05
For 240 words more add at 10c.	30
	$2 75

I think the solicitor's view is right. It is true, as the Registrar points out, that section 118, sub-section 1, of the Registry Act provides that where the instrument embraces different parcels of land situate in different municipalities in the same county the registration and copying of the instrument, together with all necessary entries and certificates in connection therewith shall be considered separate and distinct registrations for each municipality in which the land is situate.

But it goes on to make express provision for the fees in such a case, saying after the word "situate" "and shall be paid for as follows: Where the aggregate copying does not exceed seven hundred words, $1.40, etc." The word "aggregate" shows that the copying into the books of the two municipalities has to be added together, and that the fees depend on the aggregate amount of copying to be arrived at by adding together the copying in both books. That is the mode adopted by the solicitor in arriving at $2.75 as the proper fee here

These fees include all certificates and necessary entries, and I think the extra certificate of registration on original probate is included.

I decide this dispute accordingly in favor of the solicitor.

REGISTRATION OF STATUTORY DISCHARGE BY EXECUTOR UNDER WILL NOT YET ADMITTED TO PROBATE—DISCHARGE MAY BE REGISTERED—COURSE TO BE FOLLOWED UNDER SEC. 70 OF ACT.

A difference has been referred to me which has arisen between Messrs. R. & Co., Solicitors, K., and the Registrar of that city. It arises thus: The solicitors desire to register a statutory discharge of mortgage, pur-

ported to be executed by the executors of the deceased mortgagee. The original will has been registered in the registry office. It has not been admitted to probate. The Registrar considers that executors have no power to discharge the mortgage until the will has been admitted to probate.

By section 76 of the Registry Act it is provided that the Registrar on receiving a certificate executed by the mortgagee or by such other person as may be entitled by law to receive the money and discharge the mortgage, shall, if the document of title of such other person executing the discharge, has been registered, register the discharge.

The executor derives his title from the will, not from the probate. (See Robinson v. Coyne, 14 Grant, at page 567, and other cases). Section 70 of the Registry Act expressly permits registration of an unprobated will, provided there be an affidavit sworn to by one of the witnesses to the will, proving the due execution thereof, by the testator. For registration purposes the execution of the will is thus proved. I think the contention of the solicitors is right, and that the discharge should be registered. The Registrar refers me to an opinion of mine, reported in my report for 1901, page 18, but that case was different. In that case the will had been admitted to probate, and the only question was whether the probate should be first registered in the registry office.

The Registrar may enter in the abstract index in the column for remarks, a note to the effect that the will has not been admitted to probate. I say this because my opinion on such a question has not the effect of a decision.

NOTES OF OPINIONS, BY DONALD GUTHRIE, K.C., INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES.

TWO MORTGAGES MAY NOT BE DISCHARGED BY ONE DISCHARGE—MAY BE BY AN INSTRUMENT UNDER SEAL.

To a Registrar.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter with discharge of mortgage A. to B. I return same.

In my report for 1897, page 16, you will find an opinion reported to the effect that I considered, that under section 76 of the Registry Act, only one registered mortgage can be discharged by the one certificate of discharge.

I have had occasion several times since to reconsider the matter, and I adhered and I now adhere to that opinion, but I notice that in this case the discharge seems to be under seal and is in duplicate. If it is presented to you as an ordinary instrument under seal, it is probably proper for you to register it, but the charge would then be different, and the effect of it may be different.

No doubt by one instrument under seal a man can discharge as many mortgages as he sees fit; but that would not be an instrument under section 75 of the Registry Act.

It is possible, the solicitor having furnished the duplicate, and under seal treats it as an instrument under seal and not as a statutory discharge under section 76, and he may be prepared to pay the regular fee for registering such instrument.

DEED PURPORTING TO BE MADE IN 1848 DESIRED TO BE REGISTERED—NO MEMORIAL FURNISHED—COURSE TO BE FOLLOWED.

To a Registrar.

DEAR SIR:—I return the deed, A. B. to C. D., received with your favor of 24th inst. I am of opinion as follows:

1. This deed, which purports to have been made in 1848, and with which there is no memorial offered to you for registration, can not, owing to the absense of a memorial, be registered under section 73 of the Registry Act.

2. It can not be registered by the production of the original instrument and deposit of a copy with an affidavit verifying the copy as proposed by the solicitor; because such mode of registration under section 75 of the Registry Act, is only for a case where an instrument was registered by

memorial prior to the 1st of January, 1866, etc. That section provides for re-registration of such instrument in full, if desired.

3. I suggest that this instrument may probably be registered under section 50, upon obtaining a Judge's order, on the ground that the witnesses are either dead or unknown; and the deed being produced from the proper custody and being more than 30 years old, in fact proves itself. If registered under a Judge's order you will have to retain the original instrument in your office, and you will have to copy it in full in your books along with the Judge's order.

ENDORSEMENT ON MORTGAGE MARKED "NOT TO BE REGISTERED IN FULL"—MUST BE AUTHENTICATED BY SIGNATURE OF MORTGAGEE OR HIS SOLICITOR OR AGENT—NAME OF SOLICITOR AT FOOT OF DOCUMENT INSUFFICIENT—SOLICITOR TO BE NOTIFIED.

To a Registrar.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of 9th inst. As I understand it the point submitted for my opinion arises under the following circumstances. A mortgage is sent to you for registration endorsed "Not to be registered in full," but this endorsement is not authenticated either by the signature of the mortgagee or the mortgagee's agent or solicitor.

At the foot, however, of the back of the mortgage, the words "E. C., Solicitor, T.," are printed or written.

I understand that you registered the mortgage in full, without further communication with the solicitor, and the solicitor now says you should not have done so, and contends that his name at the bottom of the endorsement is sufficient.

I have in many cases held that such an endorsement is not sufficient. There is nothing on the mortgage to show that he is the solicitor for the mortgagee. I come across many cases in practice and in the course of inspection where a solicitor's name is placed on the mortgage where Mr. E. C.'s is, yet the endorsement "Not to be registered in full" is signed by another solicitor. What the endorsement here indicates is merely that the mortgage was prepared by Mr. E. C. For all that appears he may be solicitor for the mortgagor. I have further found in experience that sometimes the solicitor for the mortgagor not only prepares the mortgage but attempts to register it in short form.

I must further call your atention to what I have frequently recommended as a proper course to be taken by Registrars, where they find a mortgage endorsed "Not to be registered in full," but such endorsement

is either not properly authenticated or is placed upon an instrument that is not a mortgage.

What I have recommended in brief is that the better course before registering such an instrument in full is to communicate with the party tendering it for registration, and give him an opportunity to explain his views or to add to the endorsement.

On turning to my report for 1901, page 11, you will see that I there gave an opinion that a Registrar is only entitled to register a document when he *is requested to do so, and in the form in which he is requested to do it.* So that if you considered the instrument was not properly endorsed, you should have communicated with the solicitor, who clearly wanted registration in short form. In other words, registration in full was not asked for and was not authorized. A proper opportunity should have been given to the solicitor to consider your objection, and to remedy the omission of the signature of the mortgagee or his solicitor or agent if he saw fit.

REGISTRATION OF WILL NOT ADMITTED TO PROBATE—ONE OF THE WITNESSES MAY, AT THE TESTATOR'S DIRECTION AND IN HIS PRESENCE, EXECUTE THE WILL FOR HIM—STATUTE COMPLIED WITH—WILL TO BE REGISTERED.

To a Registrar.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of 1st inst.

The case you put is this: The testator's name was signed to the will by one of the witnesses, because the testator was too weak to sign for himself, but the testator's name was so signed by his direction. There are two witnesses to the will, and the will is submitted for registration. The will has not been admitted to probate.

The question you ask is whether or not you are at liberty to register the will in absence of a direct statement that there were two witnesses to the execution of the will, other than the one that signed the testator's name.

In my opinion it is your duty to register the will, assuming that there is a proper copy, and that the proper affidavits are furnished to you without requiring proof that there were three persons in addition to the testator present in connection with the signing and attestation of the will.

My opinion is that all the statute, chapter 128, section 11, requires is, that the will should be signed either by the testator or some other person in his presence and by his direction, and that such signature shall be made or acknowledged by the testator in the presence of two or more witnesses, etc. Here, as I understand it, the signature was made by the direction of

the testator, and it was acknowledged by him in the presence of two witnesses. I think it is not necessary that there should be three persons present in addition to the testator, namely, one person to write the testator's name and two others to be witnesses. In other words, I think one of the witnesses may be the person who writes the testator's signature by his direction.

REGISTRATION OF WILL NOT ADMITTED TO PROBATE—INCOMPLETE AFFIDAVIT—HOW TO REGISTER SAME AGAINST PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED LANDS WHEN PROPER STEPS TAKEN.

To a Registrar.

DEAR SIR:—*Re* will of A. B.

I am in receipt of your favor with copy of will of A. B., and other papers which I now return. This will appears not to have been admitted to probate. The solicitor who sent you the will for registration has sent you a copy of the will with the original and an affidavit by one of the witnesses. He also sends you a statutory declaration by the widow of the deceased, setting forth that the will affects the south half of 10 in the 13th concession of M. The will appears to be signed by the mark of the testator, and is of a very informal character indeed. The names of the executors are written under his signature or mark, and then the witness' names under those of the executors.

I give my opinion as follows:

1. The alleged affidavit of execution of the will of one of the witnesses is insufficient. The deponent merely says he is one of the witnesses to the will; that the paper writing annexed to his affidavit is a true copy of the will, and that A. B. died 25th August last. There is not a word in this affidavit to show that A. B. in fact executed the will, or in this witness' presence. Where a will has not been admitted to probate, and it is desired to register the original will, the affidavit to be sworn to by one of the witnesses to the will, amongst other things must prove the due execution of the will by the testator. See section 70, Registry Act. According to the Wills Act in order to the due execution of the will the affidavit to be made by one of the witnesses to the will should amongst other things show the following: That it was signed at the foot or end thereof by the testator or by some other person in his presence and by his direction. That such signature was made or acknowledged by the testator in the presence of two or more present at the same time, of whom the deponent is one, and that such witnesses attested and subscribed the will in the presence of the testator. See section 12 of the Wills Act of Ontario. I consider the affidavit tendered to you is insufficient for the purpose of securing registration of the will.

2. Under the Act of 1899, 62 Vic. (2), chap. 16, wills still go into the general register where they do not contain a local description of lands, and I think this will, if and when its execution is properly proved and registration of it is desired, should go into the general register in the first place. Then if it is desired by the parties to register it upon the lands above referred to, being lands not described in the will, it may be registered in the separate registry book for M., under sub-section C of section 2 of the Act of 1900 to amend the Registry Act, being chapter 19, 63 Vic. In that case the statutory declaration should follow schedule R of that Act.

PLANS ON WHICH ROADS LESS THAN SIXTY-SIX FEET WIDE ARE LAID OUT NOT TO BE ACCEPTED UNLESS CONSENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL REGISTERED THEREWITH.

To a Registrar.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter touching what is called "Queen Lane" on the plan of part of M., to which you refer.

The Act bearing on the question is the Registry Act, section 102, sub-section 1, which provides that the Registrar shall not accept any plan on which a road less than sixty-six feet wide is laid out, unless the consent of the proper municipal council is registered therewith, where such assent is by law necessary.

Then the Municipal Act, section 630, sub-section 2, provides that no highway or street of a less width than sixty-six feet shall be laid out by any owner of land without the consent of the council of the municipality, by a three-fourths vote of the members thereof.

The Land Titles Act, section 110, makes similar provision to section 102 of the Registry Act.

According to the copy of the plan you have sent me and your letter, what is called "Queen Lane" on the plan is in reality a continuation of "Queen Street." I do not think naming or calling it a "lane" affects the question. It is plainly intended to be a road or highway.

I need scarcely point out that if the name by which a street, road or highway is called is to determine the point you have submitted, parties registering plans could always avoid the provisions of the Act, and make narrow streets, roads or highways, without the consent of the municipal council by simply calling them "lanes" or "avenues" or "places" or the like.

I therefore think the consent of the municipal council of M. must be registered before you can register this plan pursuant to section 102 of the Registry Act.

I express no opinion at present in regard to narrow ways sometimes laid out in rear of lots and generally called lanes.

REGISTRY ACT DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR DEPOSIT OF NOTARIAL COPY OF STATUTORY DECLARATION.

To a Deputy Registrar.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to you letter I think the Registry Act does not provide for the deposit of a notarial copy of a statutory declaration. I refer to the custody of Title Deeds Act.

REGISTRATION OF JUDGE'S ORDER AFFECTING HIGHWAY ONLY—NOT TO BE ENTERED IN GENERAL REGISTER—MODE OF REGISTRATION.

To a Registrar.

DEAR SIR:—*Registration of Judge's order regarding a bridge.*

There is some doubt whether the order of Judge L. is an instrument capable of registration. It does not appear to affect the lands except perhaps a highway. Some Registrars keep at the end of the alphabetical index for townships a page headed "Miscellaneous," and probably the better way will be for you to enter the order in the book for West X., and open a page for "Miscellaneous" at the end of the abstract index for that township, and note this order there.

I agree with you that the order cannot go into the general register.

ONLY NAMES OF LEGATEES OF MONEY CHARGED UPON LAND NEED BE INDEXED IN UNCERTAIN CASES BETTER INDEX.

To a Deputy Registrar.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your letter of 10th inst. I have to say that it is not necessary that the names of legatees of mere personal effects or chattels, such as you describe, should be indexed. The names of legatees of money should only be entered in the index where the legacies are charges upon lands. It is sometimes, however, difficult to tell when a legacy is,

and when it is not charged on land; and as a matter of precaution, therefore, it may be well for you to continue to enter the names of legatees of pecuniary legacies in the index unless it is clear they are not charged on land. Where there is a doubt better enter them in the index.

DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE BY ONE MEMBER OF FIRM OF MORTGAGEES MAY BE REGISTERED—NOTE TO BE MADE IN ABSTRACT INDEX AND ALL CERTIFICATES.

To a Registrar

DEAR SIR:—I return the discharge of mortgage to A. B. and C. D.

I think as each member of the firm has power to receive and discharge debts due to the firm, and as this discharge appears to be executed in the name of the firm by one of the members of that firm, you may register it.

Note, however, in the column for remarks, in your abstract index and in all certificates you give touching the discharge, that it purports to be executed by A. B. and C. D. per A. B.

REGISTRATION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY CLAUSE IN AN ASSIGNMENT FOR CREDITORS—INSTRUMENT CANNOT BE CONSIDERED AS TWO INSTRUMENTS.

To a Registrar.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of 22nd June.

The case you put for my opinion is stated by you thus: "I am asked to register under 62 Vic. (2), chap. 6, sec. 1, part of a general assignment of lands and chattels (for creditors) being the concluding part of the document by which the assignee is appointed attorney for the assignor, ahe state-

ment being made on tender of the instrument that it can be considered as two instruments and the power of attorney end only recorded."

I do not see how the instrument can be considered as two instruments, nor how one part of it may be registered. The power of attorney clause in such assignments is usually incidental, and now-a-days since choses in action are assignable, such a clause may be regarded as having been put in more from the force of old habit than for any practical or useful purpose.

I think it would be contrary to the intention and meaning of the amendment to the Registry Act, passed in 1889, to treat such an instrument for registration purposes, as a power of attorney.

If the assignee for creditors under an ordinary assignment were to sell the lands of the assignor assigned to him, he would make and complete the sale in his own name without the concurrence of the assignor; he would not act as attorney for, or in the name of the assignor. The assignor has parted by the assignment with all his interest in the lands.

ERROR IN DESCRIPTION OF LAND DEVISED BY WILL—HOW TO REGISTER WILL AND CORRECT ERROR.

To a Registrar.

DEAR SIR:—*Re S.*

I am in receipt of your letter of 19th inst. with enclosures.

The facts seem to be that the will of the testator, J. M., devises the remainder of his real and personal property of every nature and kind to C. D., and he charges the payment of certain pecuniary legacies upon his farm, which he says he now owns the west half of lot 18 in the 8th concession of the Township of Z., and he directs his son, C. D., to supply his wife with support and maintenance during her life in the house on the above mentioned land and amongst other things to have the exclusive right to one bedroom in the said house, and he charges the said land with the support and maintenance of his wife and other benefits in her favor.

It appears that the land which really belonged to the testator was not correctly described in the will, and the land he really owned was the north-west quarter of lot 18 in the 7th concession.

It is sought to register this will accompanied by a statutory declaration of the widow, who is also executrix of the will, showing that the land intended to be devised was the lot in the 7th concession, and showing that the will does affect that lot and ought not to be registered against the lot in the 8th concession.

It seems to me the proper way of registering the will and getting over the difficulty created by the mis-description is the following:

1. The will should go into the general register and then it can be registered against the particular lot in the 7th concession which he really owned, by a statutory declaration under the Act.

2. I think you will have to note the will as against the lot in the 8th concession.

But it would be well when you inform the solicitor that you have to do this to suggest to him to get a quit claim or disclaiming deed from the executors and devisees and legatees under the will in favor of the real owner of the lot in the 8th concession.

I return the probate and copy.

LICENSE OF OCCUPATION FOR NAVY ISLAND—MODE OF REGISTRATION OF—(1) AS REGARDS NAVY ISLAND—(2) AS REGARDS THE NIAGARA RIVER AND CHIPPEWA CREEK.

To a Registrar.

DEAR SIR:—*Re Navy Island.*

I return copy of license of occupation, the Queen to W. D., and also the two letters of Mr. A. B. The question raised by you is a somewhat difficult one with regard to the license to lay cables, etc., at various points upon and under the shores and beds of the Niagara River and Chippewa Creek. So far as Navy Island is concerned the course you may take is this: Treat it for the purpose hereof as in the Township of Willoughby, and open a page in your abstract index for Willoughby under the head of Navy Island, and enter in it the instrument as a license of occupation for the purpose of erecting poles, etc., with the usual particulars.

Regarding the registration of the license so far as it affects the right referred to in respect to the shores, beds and waters of the river and creek, perhaps the best you can do is as follows: Register the instrument in the books of each of the Townships of Bertie, Willoughby and Stamford, and any other municipality opposite the Niagara River, then open pages in the abstract index of these municipalities for "Niagara River" and "Chippewa Creek" and make entries therein of the particulars of this license.

REGISTRATION OF PATENT WHERE PART OF LANDS NOT LOCALLY DESCRIBED—MAY BE REGISTERED IN PART—COURSE TO BE FOLLOWED IF COMPLETE REGISTRATION REQUIRED.

To a Registrar.

DEAR SIR:—I return the certified copy of patent, Dominion Government to a railway. I have to observe as follows:

1. Part of the lands conveyed by the patents are apparently described by sufficient local descriptions. As to these the patent may be registered in the appropriate book or books.

2. As to the lands affected which are not locally described the patent can not be registered in the general register, nor at all.

3. The better course for the railway company to take in order to secure full registration of this patent is to supply you with a statutory declaration by one of their officials giving descriptions of the lands in your registry division, sufficient to comply with the requirements of the Act to amend the Registry Act of 1889.

4. If the railway company will not do so, but desire the patent to be registered in respect to the lands sufficiently described by local descriptions, you will be justified in limiting your certificate of registration to the particular lands therein locally described, and to state in it that as regards other lands not locally described, the instrument has not yet been registered.

FEES AND EMOLUMENTS received by the Registrars of Deeds for the Province of Ontario for the are contrasted the amount of Fees, Surplus to Municipalities

Schedule A.

No. of Registration division.	Name of Registration division.	Name of Registrar.	No. of municipalities.	Total No. of instruments registered in 1904.	Instruments registered in 1904.			
					Total number.	Fees therefor.	Uncopied.	Copied but not compared.
			1	1a	2	3	4	5
						$		
1	Algoma	C. F. Farwell	18	2,713	1,952	2,368 25	.....	.....
2	Brant	W. B. Wood	7	2,190	2,362	2,709 30	1	1
3	Bruce	Walter M. Dack	27	4,417	4,353	5,152 80	.....	.....
4	Carleton	P. J. Coffey	13	2,274	2,072	2,618 55	39	.....
5	Dufferin	Wm. McKim	9	1 819	2,033	2,123 90	.....	.....
6	Dundas	Thos. McDonald	8	1,173	1,047	1,249 99	.....	.....
7	Durham, East	Henry Elliott	5	639	733	1,269 40	50	.....
8	Durham, West	Samuel Pollard	5	691	643	850 85	10	.....
9	Elgin	Jas. H. Coyne	12	3,591	3,822	4,447 50	.....	.....
10	Essex	J. Wallace Askin	23	4,697	4,474	5,309 25	49	17
11	Frontenac	Jas. Duncan Thompson	19	1,574	1,467	1,774 05	.....	.....
12	Glengarry	John Simpson	8	1,033	1,121	1,326 30	.....	.....
13	Grenville	Patrick McCrea	9	972	1,096	1,580 65	.....	.....
14	Grey, North	Robert McKnight	12	3,104	3,104	3,682 90	40	.....
15	Grey, South	Thos. Lauder	11	2,131	2,043	2,307 55	36	45
16	Haldimand	J. Baxter	14	1,583	1,670	2,169 90	90	.....
17	Haliburton	E. C. Young	10	303	310	411 60	.....	.....
18	Halton	D. Robertson	9	1,081	1,479	1,892 50	.....	.....
19	Hastings	Addison Vandervoort	31	3,143	3,189	3,896 80	19	.....
20	Huron	William Coats	25	4,041	4,037	4,536 05	.....	.....
21	Kingston City	Jas. P. Gildersleeve	1	786	815	1,015 60	6	.....
22	Kent	P. D. McKellar	20	4,626	4,589	5,166 85	248	168
23	Lambton	A. MacLean	20	5,264	4,492	5,069 90	58	.....
24	Lanark, North	P. C. McGregor	11	1,359	1,401	1,252 70	.....	.....
25	Lanark, South	Jas. Armour	9	1,836	1,627	1,456 55	.....	.....
26	Leeds	Wilmot H. Cole	16	2,240	2,227	2,640 85	62	.....
27	Lennox and Addington	S. Gibson	17	1,553	1,329	1,406 70	.....	.....
28	Lincoln	Carl. E. Fisher	14	1,958	2,282	2,951 60	274	.....
29	London City	R. H. Dignan	1	2,355	2,648	2,940 05	.....	.....
30	Manitoulin	W. R Abrey	41	623	705	912 95	.....	.....
31	Middlesex, North and East	John Waters	13	2,339	2,452	2,917 25	.....	.....
32	Middlesex, West	Stephen Blackburn	10	1,186	1,113	1,323 30	.....	.....
33	Muskoka	J. Edward Lount	27	1,450	1,235	1,614 80	68	40
34	Nipissing	John Laughrin	22	978	908	1,404 85	.....	.....
35	Norfolk	A. J. Donly	13	2,037	2,170	2,523 20	.....	.....
36	Northumberland, East	A. E. Mallory M. Hinds, Deputy Registrar	9	1,312	1,390	1,717 70	231	.....
37	Northumberland, West	F. W. Field	5	679	639	817 05	72	72
38	Ontario	Geo. W. Dryden	17	2,114	2,162	2,667 10	80	93
39	Ottawa, City	Lizzie A. MacKenzie	1	3,218	2,853	3,151 75	116	.....
40	Oxford	Geo. R. Puttullo	16	3,557	3,404	3,957 05	64	.....
41	Parry Sound	Thos. Kennedy	50	1,560	882	1,203 95	.....	.....
42	Peel	K. Chisholm	8	2,118	1,382	1,610 95	11	17
43	Perth, North	D. D. Hay	9	2,297	2,603	3,027 30	7	.....
44	Perth, South	C. E. Whelihan	7	1,038	1,049	1,210 65	8	450
45	Peterborough	B. Morrow	19	2,301	2,461	3,035 75	.....	.....
46	Prescott	John Higginson	10	1,585	1,525	1,172 50	.....	.....
47	Prince Edward	Walter MacKenzie	9	1,105	1,194	1,333 20	.....	.....
48	Rainy River	F. J. Arjohn	9	174	217	291 35	.....	.....
49	Renfrew	R. A. Campbell	22	2,471	2,784	3,130 55	64	.....
50	Russell	Alex. Robillard	6	1,910	1,656	1,864 05	43	.....
51	Simcoe	Samuel Lount	21	5,730	5,566	6,668 82	27	.....
52	Stormont	J. C. Alguire	5	1,289	1,339	1,588 30	.....	.....
53	Thunder Bay	J. M. Munro	37	1,856	2,257	2,839 45	79	.....
54	Toronto, East	Peter Ryan	1	6,038	8,022	9,555 30	65	73
55	Toronto, West	Chas. Lindsay	1	7,315	9,576	11,410 05	25	50
56	Victoria	C. D. Barr	19	2,112	2,052	2,613 75	.....	.....
57	Waterloo	J. D. Moore	13	3,328	3,625	4,326 65	482	.....
58	Welland	J. C Crowe	15	2,947	3,017	4,063 65	723	70
59	Wellington, North	John Anderson	11	1,912	1,661	1,974 00	100	25
60	Wellington, South & Centre	N. Higinbotham	11	2,182	2,091	2,460 80	.....	.....
61	Wentworth	R. K. Hope	11	5,016	6,219	7,135 50	.....	.....
62	York, East and West	D. L. Tarlton (to Ma 1st) " (to Nov. 19th) William J. Hill	14	3,272	1,268 2,307 507	2,176 20 3,046 35 632 80	303 87 19	 134
63	York, North	Fred C. Hoag David Lloyd	10	1,446	347 1,002	438 10 1,249 60	.....	.....
							18	19

year 1904, made in accordance with the provisions of R.S.O., 1897, cap. 136, sec. 124, with which and Registrars' incomes for the years 1903 and 1902.

Schedule A.

Patents.		Deeds.		Mortgages.		Dis. of mortgages		Wills.		Leases.		
No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. of registered division.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
6	7 15	910	1,379 60	416	465 90	328	166 20	18	35 40	2	5 40	1
....	.....	885	1,362 10	573	588 85	592	326 50	94	168 30	19	34 50	2
....	.....	1,699	2,579 55	1,059	1,185 85	1,068	632 60	146	291 45	3	5 70	3
1	1 55	775	1,235 20	497	551 65	491	348 40	80	184 60	6	16 40	4
2	2 80	656	994 85	486	509 30	478	267 35	56	133 10	1	2 75	5
....	.....	410	603 39	283	347 84	236	127 84	35	68 47	7	13 60	6
....	.....	291	460 70	162	164 20	170	111 75	47	95 75	2	5 70	7
....	.....	302	464 45	114	122 95	119	77 20	47	99 40	2	4 75	8
....	.....	1,486	2,287 15	904	933 75	943	525 90	91	192 90	31	50 90	9
8	12 85	1,663	2,472 70	1,109	1,213 65	955	514 10	79	155 85	230	359 90	10
7	11 25	526	792 00	342	384 05	362	266 50	55	97 00	36	67 90	11
....	.....	378	554 15	290	323 95	258	142 90	52	95 35	6	11 45	12
3	6 00	426	660 10	266	350 50	247	148 90	61	103 60	7	13 00	13
2	2 80	1,293	1,909 95	703	754 35	712	383 90	96	209 45	10	19 15	14
3	4 20	729	1,105 75	491	537 25	571	306 45	57	103 25	2	4 10	15
1	1 56	529	1,055 05	323	393 25	395	189 30	94	153 15	104	182 15	16
1	1 40	185	270 90	53	67 25	39	19 50	6	11 20	.....	.....	17
....	.....	627	996 70	305	342 05	365	237 65	86	176 40	.....	.....	18
16	23 85	1,219	1,962 10	735	814 85	740	408 20	107	196 40	23	38 50	19
1	1 40	1,434	2,139 20	961	1,008 00	1,096	585 35	182	303 95	4	10 15	20
1	1 55	285	445 75	203	217 95	163	131 15	40	66 40	3	6 75	21
....	.....	1,585	2,335 30	1,249	1,290 60	1,102	570 95	137	223 45	39	66 70	22
....	.....	1,558	2,285 05	1,122	1,176 65	1,112	585 70	119	233 25	135	221 95	23
1	1 40	343	513 95	214	228 65	165	95 45	41	69 70	1	1 70	24
....	.....	340	531 50	290	324 55	237	145 50	59	108 10	4	6 50	25
5	7 30	868	1,311 15	535	600 05	495	277 35	108	173 70	10	18 60	26
1	1 90	486	618 17	306	345 55	350	200 65	57	95 70	2	3 25	27
....	.....	869	1,447 15	485	529 90	508	348 50	80	176 00	51	89 70	28
....	.....	949	1,459 10	736	739 85	699	379 65	58	110 20	4	12 00	29
13	20 30	313	479 50	161	185 15	127	70 50	10	25 90	1	2 65	30
....	.....	890	1,361 50	588	704 65	617	324 95	111	207 35	6	9 40	31
....	.....	451	685 60	262	296 45	268	140 90	43	82 30	5	8 40	32
20	24 50	561	931 75	241	264 30	216	119 45	17	37 85	6	13 90	33
2	2 95	425	642 30	214	222 55	131	65 50	5	7 45	2	4 70	34
....	.....	845	1,298 90	506	544 05	509	251 50	66	136 55	11	18 70	35
1	.....	558	846 45	324	361 90	326	187 35	57	115 00	8	14 80	36
5	6 75	238	379 40	128	136 65	145	81 00	36	92 20	2	2 80	37
....	.....	808	1,259 25	453	492 35	524	316 30	97	199 40	7	16 30	38
9	8 55	922	1,464 00	774	787 05	778	424 60	85	140 20	1	2 85	39
...	.....	1,252	1,918 75	789	836 35	903	533 00	120	239 70	13	27 05	40
15	21 15	453	722 60	156	182 85	158	88 85	16	23 60	3	7 40	41
....	.....	510	815 85	302	337 20	328	275 00	90	170 65	4	7 75	42
15	21 00	1,008	1,524 65	680	740 60	631	345 05	81	149 65	4	11 35	43
....	.....	353	529 90	253	267 85	266	146 05	48	102 85	1	1 70	44
....	.....	1,056	1,618 35	547	591 70	568	355 40	61	121 00	.....	.....	45
....	.....	579	902 05	412	453 65	394	198 95	39	83 50	4	9 15	46
3	4 20	462	689 35	267	281 50	321	169 30	49	82 50	1	1 40	47
2	6 05	97	136 45	25	45 75	41	20 50	.....	.....	1	2 30	48
3	4 20	1,128	1,685 55	674	706 10	580	324 50	66	107 05	3	10 00	49
.....	.....	462	663 70	342	414 20	278	157 60	36	68 10	4	10 10	50
2	2 80	2,351	3,319 60	1,267	1,363 79	1,294	848 89	162	467 55	15	40 65	51
....	.....	469	725 20	340	386 10	334	177 85	55	104 20	8	15 70	52
....	.....	1,185	1,763 10	463	489 30	261	143 50	16	31 95	.....	.....	53
....	.....	2,669	4,391 75	2,158	2,186 10	1,684	988 75	.....	.....	180	460 55	54
2	3 10	3,335	5,331 10	2,774	2,792 20	1,812	1,048 55	283	564 55	22	56 10	55
.....	.....	864	1,367 90	460	518 30	514	351 20	58	144 70	2	4 30	56
4	5 90	1,486	2,377 45	846	871 95	857	489 80	110	202 95	8	15 95	57
2	3 10	1,163	1,833 55	610	718 90	589	355 90	99	173 70	164	331 25	58
....	.....	621	929 75	463	490 00	408	236 16	70	124 35	2	3 80	59
1	1 40	781	1,206 40	439	457 15	496	285 45	107	180 10	.....	.....	60
....	.....	2,203	3,448 20	1,564	1,587 90	1,473	848 40	193	334 00	13	23 35	61
....	.....	499	802 25	275	302 60	276	168 80	54	111 25	2	7 40	
....	.....	1,026	1,674 90	520	555 00	389	255 25	81	162 10	10	24 55	62
....	.....	206	338 85	103	108 25	100	57 45	15	27 45	.....	.....	
....	.....	142	217 15	64	71 30	73	47 25	21	41 80	.....	.....	63
....	.....	417	650 85	217	234 60	229	144 50	51	107 70	.....	.....	

Fees and Emoluments received by Registrars

Schedule A.—Continued.

No. of Registration division.	Name of Registrar.	Surplus of gross income to municipality under sec. 126, cap. 136, R.S.O. 1897.				Surplus of net income to municipality under ss. 126 and 127, cap. 136, R.S.O. 1897.			
		Amount for 1904.	When paid.	Amount for 1903.	Amount for 1902.	Amount for 1904.	When paid.	Amount for 1903.	Amount for 1902.
		32	32a	33	33a	34	35	36	36a
		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
1	C. F. Farwell			26 14	50 80			78 30	103 27
2	W. B. Wood	76 37	Jan. 15, 1905..	57 95	55 29	60 00	Jan. 15, 1905..	51 01	51 60
3	Walter M. Dack	1,493 47	Jan. 6, 1905..	1,469 52	1,453 65	447 31	Jan. 6, 1905..	432 09	431 35
4	P. J Coffey	122 15	Jan. 14, 1905..	195 40	152 29	90 72	Jan. 14, 1905..	104 79	83 87
5	Wm. McKim	31 45		28 27	27 08	24 20		21 34	26 27
6	Thos. McDonald								
7	Henry Elliott								
8	Samuel Pollard								
9	Jas. H. Coyne	857 65	Jan. 14, 1905..	809 00	644 90	400 33	Jan. 14, 1905..	401 11	331 43
10	J. Wallace Askin	1,578 97	Jan. 28, 1905..	1,718 70	1,716 20	191 20	Jan. 28, 1905..	309 80	310 59
11	Jas. Duncan Thompson								
12	John Simpson								
13	Patrick McCrea								
14	Robert McKnight	582 30	Jan. 10, 1905..	538 85	440 04	206 31	Jan. 10, 1905..	227 29	266 85
15	Thos. Lauder	38 08	Jan. 13, 1905..	72 23	51 63	5 35	Jan. 13, 1905..	40 99	26 54
16	J. Baxter	23 09	Jan. 12, 1905..						
17	E. C. Young								
18	D. Robertson								
19	Anderson Vandervoort	771 40	Jan. 16, 1905..	673 55	537 40	380 22	Jan. 16, 1905..	458 00	34 87
20	William Coats	1,128 80	Jan. 13, 1905..	1,082 50	1,267 85	86 67	Jan. 13, 1905..	294 61	433 61
21	Jas. P. Gildersleeve								
22	P. D. McKellar	1,261 77		1,368 57	1,828 05	82 70		94 18	189 11
23	A. McLean	1,148 30	Jan. 5, 1905..	1,667 65	1,591 35	46 65	Jan. 5, 1905..	135 11	144 77
24	P. C. McGregor								
25	Jas. Armour								
26	Wilmot H. Cole	110 74	, 1905..	122 00	36 74	38 96	, 1905..	43 08	7 09
27	S. Gibson								
28	Carl E. Fisher	438 32	Jan. 16, 1905..	159 05		126 50	Jan. 16, 1905..	44 04	28 40
29	R. H. Dignan	246 67	Jan. 14, 1905..	135 12	111 60	282 66	Jan. 14, 1905..	231 90	215 10
30	W. R. Abrey								
31	John Waters	140 00	Jan. 4, 1905..	101 20	85 36	75 60	Jan. 4, 1905..	109 20	73 62
32	Stephen Blackburn								
33	J. Edward Lount								
34	John Laughrin								
35	A. J. Donly	89 62		82 22	48 21	29 09		54 28	37 64
36	A. E. Mallory	41 50	Jan. 18, 1905..	46 30	7 00				
	M. Hinds, Dep. Registrar								
37	F. W. Field								
38	Geo. W. Dryden	125 64	Jan. 14, 1905..	117 12	106 50	47 42	Jan. 14, 1905..	42 56	55 40
39	Lizzie A. Mackenzie	722 55	Jan. 14, 1905..	899 20	894 95	157 45	Jan. 14, 1905..	222 64	255 52
40	Geo R. Putnllo	836 80	Jan. 16, 1905..	981 22	650 60	63 35	Jan. 16, 1905..	141 30	104 01
41	Thos. Kennedy								
42	K. Chisholm								
43	D. D. Hay	230 74	Jan. 12, 1905..	112 19	124 98	77 72	Jan. 12, 1905..	28 85	48 38
44	C. E. Whelihan								
45	B. Morrow	305 16		185 68	132 49	132 74		82 05	49 04
46	John Higginson								
47	Walter Mackenzie								
48	F. J. Apjohn								
49	R. A. Campbell	211 77	Jan. 26, 1905..	135 20	82 59	137 82	Jan. 26, 1905..	98 16	63 02
50	Alex. Robillard								
51	Samuel Lount	2,114 90	Jan. 24, 1905..	2,396 69	2,484 24	101 49	Jan. 24, 1905..	169 83	293 33
52	J. C. Alguire					12 77	Jan. 17, 1905..	2 02	3 12
53	J. M. Munro								
54	Peter Ryan					3,755 90	Jan., 1905	1,727 73	1,760 20
55	Chas. Lindsey	6,362 40				6,362 40	Jan. 15, 1905..	3,762 52	2,816 71
56	C. D. Barr	122 51	Jan. 14, 1905..	252 19	23 97	31 13	Jan. 14, 1905..	59 71	9 26
57	J. D. Moore	734 23	Jan. 2, 1905..	515 93	267 23	219 21	Jan. 2, 1905..	172 17	65 83
58	J. C. Crow	1,076 90		932 18		173 03		207 38	
59	John Anderson	3 65	Feb. 15, 1905..	30 10	35 80			10 10	18 26
60	N. Higginbotham	50 36	Jan. 19, 1905..	71 65	48 21	22 76	Jan. 19, 1905..	25 61	31 30
61	R. K. Hope	3,850 45	Jan. 19, 1905..	2,861 00	2,188 42	755 06	Jan. 19, 1905..	402 12	337 32
62	D. L. Tarlton (to May 1st)			1,071 15				88 17	
	" (to Nov. 19th)	366 70	Dec. 5, 1904..		1,020 70	293 16	Dec. 5, 1905..		85 60
	William J. Hill								
63	Fred. C. Hoag								
	David Lloyd								

of Deeds for the Province of Ontario, etc.—Concluded.

Schedule A.—Concluded.			Schedule B.							
Net amount received by Registrar.			Number and aggregate amount of mortgages registered.							
Amount for 1904.	Amount for 1903.	Amount for 1902.	For nominal consideration or amount not specified.	For $1,000 or under.	Over $1,000 and not exceeding $2,000.	Over $2,000 and not exceeding $5,000.	Over $5,000.	Total number.	Aggregate amount.	No. of Registration division.
37	37a	37b	Class 1. 38	Class 2. 38	Class 3. 38	Class 4. 38	Class 5. 38	39	40	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.							$ c.	
1,848 16	2,654 49	2,618 53	6	343	39	25	3	416	294,623 44	1
2,100 00	2,011 00	2,016 00	5	335	132	93	8	573	696,615 76	2
2,847 32	2,832 09	2,831 34	17	584	238	203	17	1,059	1,436,621 27	3
2,112 88	2,169 17	2,085 49	12	310	100	68	7	497	608,917 47	4
1,717 00	1,713 43	1,736 50	.....	220	142	121	3	486	554,735 00	5
1,070 96	1,114 79	1,049 60	3	152	69	56	3	283	359,689 39	6
652 30	732 30	636 05	1	81	36	18	2	138	118,693 20	7
579 35	.....	252 52	2	57	27	24	4	114	174,069 00	8
2,800 33	2,801 11	2,731 43	7	552	179	143	23	904	1,267,818 56	9
2,446 16	2,709 74	2,710 59	12	687	274	117	19	1,109	1,239,484 99	10
1,305 85	1,460 00	1,457 48	3	216	70	48	5	342	441,000 56	11
1,354 06	1,332 55	1,021 22	.....	183	68	32	7	290	339,515 00	12
925 45	837 30	797 80	2	156	68	29	5	260	558,660 12	13
2,776 14	2,756 51	2,622 68	13	427	171	85	7	703	823,040 74	14
1,548 20	1,868 93	1,738 92	7	266	139	72	7	491	821,237 91	15
1,370 89	1,201 76	959 97	.....	206	71	39	7	393	710,510 00	16
460 55	444 40	296 95	2	49	2	.....	.....	53	20,331 00	17
1,408 41	1,441 05	1,044 35	3	137	47	88	3	278	292,650 58	18
3,200 55	3,395 05	2,330 81	4	490	115	109	17	735	921,005 43	19
2,096 67	2,539 29	2,833 61	13	413	243	274	18	961	1,444,589 12	20
1,219 06	1,168 23	1,102 61	1	123	50	23	6	203	349,732 00	21
2,080 82	2,126 80	2,441 20	9	777	255	173	35	1,249	1,599,288 37	22
1,919 94	2,290 48	2,329 08	33	644	268	165	12	1,122	1,319,661 67	23
1,274 36	1,237 40	973 24	9	139	36	28	2	214	225,033 06	24
1,450 55	1,267 00	1,335 55	6	163	69	49	3	290	343,404 38	25
1,739 91	1,887 79	1,563 87	5	321	120	82	7	535	653,234 09	26
1,159 85	1,492 37	1,197 50	1	172	93	36	4	306	395,699 00	27
2,382 51	1,940 35	1,721 29	7	294	120	52	12	485	597,290 64	28
2,659 57	2,541 08	2,501 90	7	478	148	78	25	736	1,000,988 89	29
823 55	706 10	1,318 00	1	137	18	2	3	161	116,035 83	30
2,174 40	2,187 00	2,162 84	.....	232	169	141	21	563	597,303 24	31
1,178 80	1,194 90	1,076 00	1	141	62	54	2	260	344,864 00	32
1,176 30	1,470 95	1,804 25	1	204	20	14	2	241	171,188 13	33
1,404 85	1,732 70	1,340 40	.....	177	22	10	5	214	217,960 51	34
1,761 89	1,967 10	2,360 65	.....	330	104	63	3	506	548,565 00	35
1,873 60	1,784 13	1,304 24	3	194	57	35	2	291	297,077 00	36
.....	.....	794 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
697 80	.....	.....	.....	78	30	15	5	128	184,251 00	37
1,926 82	1,883 03	1,971 60	3	264	94	81	11	453	584,668 12	38
2,367 40	2,519 51	2,596 22	14	404	187	114	55	774	2,151,106 00	39
2,666 62	.....	2,270 45	4	387	146	195	42	774	1,373,791 00	40
1,226 35	1,019 94	1,114 15	.....	127	16	12	1	156	111,404 93	41
1,458 30	1,190 50	1,023 20	3	129	85	72	13	302	368,797 10	42
2,060 90	1,757 03	1,983 80	12	312	157	186	13	680	1,155,064 70	43
733 75	583 00	195 35	2	98	67	75	11	253	548,765 52	44
2,281 00	2,078 22	1,941 42	2	334	102	96	13	547	703,088 55	45
1,479 30	1,465 55	1,476 40	.....	261	92	51	5	412	460,417 00	46
1,081 90	845 30	732 45	.....	181	43	38	5	267	304,240 00	47
248 85	217 55	188 75	1	16	6	.....	2	25	1,027,110 18	48
2,439 15	2,142 81	2,062 11	24	428	120	84	18	674	763,329 89	49
1,287 80	1,461 60	1,324 80	.....	256	55	30	1	342	308,420 00	50
2,155 97	2,396 27	2,684 44	7	823	244	173	20	1,267	1,604,594 56	51
1,614 91	1,518 20	1,528 08	.....	239	53	40	8	340	409,022 11	52
3,660 05	2,917 10	1,930 75	10	276	95	52	30	463	732,576 01	53
4,417 30	4,127 72	4,160 20	10	923	484	481	260	2,158	3,080,[illegible] 00	54
4,706 94	4,418 16	4,312 97	23	1,346	861	468	76	2,774	1,[illegible]61 00	55
1,785 00	1,588 85	1,583 37	6	282	90	71	11	460	655,975 75	56
2,511 46	2,405 05	2,013 31	8	430	219	156	33	846	1,396,544 36	57
2,405 75	2,482 80	2,019 59	18	395	131	57	9	610	12,670,435 84	58
1,482 70	1,610 20	1,682 30	5	220	100	52	6	403	107,518 75	59
1,654 52	1,756 10	1,781 76	6	218	98	102	15	439	712,478 47	60
3,719 06	3,511 73	2,737 31	11	899	389	216	46	1,564	2,480,235 00	61
1,408 20	.....	.....	.....	121	66	27	31	275	524,097 00	
2,684 04	2,102 98	2,092 13	.....	300	151	40	29	520	904,848 50	62
514 32	.....	.....	.....	65	19	15	1	100	151,234 00	
354 10	1,454 85	1,176 80	.....	31	19	12	2	64	90,[illegible]00	63
1,774 85	.....	.....	4	117	19	41	6	217	296,180 46	
	112,666 57	108,293 22								

Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars

Schedule A.—*Continued.*

No. of Registration division.	Name of Registrar.	Abstracts.		Searches.		Mechanics' liens		All other instruments.	
		Number.	Fees for same.	Number.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			$		$		$		$
1	C. F. Farwell	195	177 00	1,320	402 87	48	12 60	224	296 00
2	W. B. Wood	78	109 50	1,633	424 35	1	25	198	228 80
3	Walter M. Dack	1,438	931 00	1,012	252 70	11	2 95	367	454 70
4	P. J. Coffey	234	304 75	867	366 50	12	4 50	210	276 25
5	Wm. McKim	273	352 80	546	260 40	2	55	154	213 20
6	Thos. McDonald	54	69 65	408	141 35	.....	.....	74	88 85
7	Henry Elliott	131	135 25	237	165 55	.....	.....	61	100 90
8	Samuel Pollard	78	79 65	247	76 35	.....	.....	59	82 10
9	Jas. H. Coyne	100	191 50	1,786	493 45	3	75	364	456 15
10	J. Wallace Askin	131	180 55	3,143	1,100 80	10	2 75	420	577 45
11	Jas. Duncan Thompson	187	242 45	1,348	282 10	1	25	138	155 10
12	John Simpson	110	154 65	585	145 35	2	60	135	197 90
13	Patrick McCrea	65	86 00	327	109 15	.....	.....	86	97 70
14	Robert McKnight	552	516 45	1,458	399 05	27	7 45	261	395 85
15	Thos. Lauder	484	370 10	482	123 50	4	1 20	186	245 35
16	J. Baxter	221	285 00	424	317 25	8	2 76	276	299 25
17	E. C. Young	36	37 35	97	25 55	.....	.....	26	41 35
18	D. Robertson	349	178 30	896	642 85	1	25	95	139 45
19	Addison Vandervoort	496	651 00	1,542	386 85	3	75	346	452 15
20	William Coats	606	838 20	941	383 35	8	2 00	351	486 00
21	Jas. P. Gildersleeve	48	90 20	517	235 80	4	1 00	116	145 05
22	P. D. McKellar	361	433 70	1,233	513 00	20	5 00	457	673 25
23	A. McLean	256	138 30	1,672	566 95	13	3 25	433	564 05
24	P. C. McGregor	135	103 45	403	119 20	1	25	94	119 05
25	Jas. Armour	126	80 70	477	154 70	9	2 25	85	94 75
36	Wilmot H. Cole	155	204 75	1,340	339 30	4	1 00	202	251 70
27	S. Gibson	42	88 56	481	164 15	.....	.....	127	140 95
28	Carl E. Fisher	607	906 20	963	398 40	4	1 00	285	359 35
29	R. H. Dignan	94	234 70	1,289	494 25	7	1 75	195	237 50
30	W. R. Abrey	67	54 30	535	141 20	5	1 25	75	127 70
31	John Waters	160	226 00	878	306 00	.....	.....	240	309 40
32	Stephen Blackburn	209	243 40	335	148 95	.....	.....	84	109 65
33	J. Edward Lount	147	125 75	1,208	312 35	14	3 60	160	219 45
34	John Laughrin	194	163 65	374	86 90	13	3 25	116	205 60
35	A. J. Donly	131	199 55	1,536	411 10	3	75	230	269 75
36	A. E. Mallory M. Hinds, (Deputy Registrar)	391	458 50	225	85 45	.....	.....	115	192 20
37	F. W. Field	147	236 60	240	76 55	.....	.....	85	109 65
38	Geo. W. Dryden	276	422 55	648	200 70	7	1 75	266	381 75
39	Lizzie A. Mackenzie	658	526 80	1,521	380 25	28	8 25	256	316 25
40	Geo. R. Puttullo	512	651 55	1,743	491 75	4	1 00	323	401 20
41	Thos. Kennedy	144	149 95	763	202 45	5	1 25	76	187 65
42	R. Chisholm	140	285 95	397	188 60	1	35	147	203 40
43	D. D. Hay	357	388 50	1,141	313 20	5	1 25	179	233 75
44	C. E. Whelihan	158	135 30	365	91 65	2	60	126	161 70
45	B. Morrow	254	404 00	1,093	504 85	.....	.....	229	349 30
46	John Higginson	122	154 15	331	113 60	1	25	96	124 95
47	Walter Mackenzie	61	74 50	448	136 25	.....	.....	91	104 75
48	F. J. Apjohn	9	6 20	11	2 75	1	25	50	70 60
49	R. A. Campbell	403	358 65	449	152 60	4	1 10	216	291 75
50	Alex. Robillard	257	317 35	127	41 35	.....	.....	95	124 50
51	Samuel Lount	570	787 95	807	273 04	10	3 25	465	622 29
52	J. C. Alguire	88	95 45	777	250 00	2	50	131	178 75
53	J. M. Munroe	496	571 90	1,404	939 05	76	22 15	256	389 45
54	Peter Ryan	390	1,029 65	5,914	2,096 10	75	18 90	1,256	1,509 25
55	Chas. Lindsey	190	622 35	8,345	3,199 50	59	14 75	1,289	1,599 90
56	C. D. Barr	280	311 00	1,260	357 05	2	90	152	226 40
57	J. D. Moore	209	235 85	890	353 25	12	3 00	302	359 65
58	J. C. Crow	555	937 95	2,149	652 20	39	10 75	351	551 55
59	John Anderson	680	444 50	380	121 75	2	50	95	150 60
60	N. Higinbotham	128	161 60	966	336 50	2	50	265	320 80
61	R. K. Hope	1,696	3,073 95	2,788	991 45	13	6 05	763	887 60
62	D. L. Tarlton (to May 1st) " (to Nov. 19th) William J. Hill	68 131 19	145 90 439 85 62 05	854 1,146 286	348 60 656 30 105 60	7 22 8	1 75 6 95 2 00	155 259 75	248 20 372 60 98 80
63	Fred C. Hoag (to March 26) David Lloyd	21 119	34 85 145 30	113 371	112 25 159 95	 1	 25	47 37	60 60 40 40

of Deeds for the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Schedule A.—*Continued.*

Received for work done for municipalities.	From other sources not enumerated.	Fees earned and not received.	Gross amount of fees earned for the year 1904.	Gross amount for 1903.	Gross amount for 1902.	Deputy registrars for services.	Other charges in connection with office.	No. of Registration division.
26	27	28	29	30	30a	31	31a	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	3,035 43	4,523 96	.....	600 00	587 27	1
.....	20 55	161 30	3,263 70	3,079 55	3,052 90	800 00	363 70	2
376 85	150 45	822 59	6,486 95	6,439 05	6,407 30	1,000 00	698 85	3
132 80	70 95	61 00	3,360 75	3,651 35	3,507 65	600 00	435 00	4
.....	75 35	.....	2,812 45	2,782 70	2,770 85	806 00	239 80	5
.....	21 97	18 79	1,482 96	1,598 64	1,518 60	400 00	12 00	6
25 00	.....	30 00	1,269 40	1,092 30	996 05	420 00	20 00	7
.....	27 85	48 39	1,034 70	1,127 11	772 52	420 00	35 35	8
990 00	86 35	1 50	5,214 90	5,113 80	4,794 45	621 30	691 69	9
.....	67 35	.....	6,657 95	6,937 40	6,932 40	1,325 00	1,116 62	10
.....	.....	.....	2,298 60	2,362 20	2,271 81	800 00	192 75	11
.....	49 94	303 00	1,676 11	1,687 10	1,291 22	312 00	10 05	12
.....	5 40	35 00	1,580 65	1,487 30	1,514 10	600 00	55 20	13
.....	66 20	821 31	4,664 60	4,577 70	4,350 10	600 00	449 85	14
.....	79 65	383 72	2,880 80	3,111 15	3,008 15	600 00	487 17	15
.....	.....	183 88	2,784 00	2,351 48	1,880 64	730 38	357 75	16
5 00	1 05	.....	480 55	494 40	382 75	20 00	.....	17
.....	66 15	333 14	2,779 80	2,122 30	1,645 70	676 00	362 25	18
.....	108 15	480 00	5,042 80	4,964 25	4,455 30	.....	1,070 85	19
.....	.....	520 35	5,757 60	5,665 00	6,035 70	1,200 00	1,245 46	20
76 75	.....	2 35	1,341 60	1,284 92	1,210 98	.....	122 54	21
.....	47 60	516 48	6,123 55	6,237 15	7,156 10	1,000 00	1,698 26	22
406 00	21 45	177 92	5,796 60	6,835 30	6,682 70	1,573 00	1,108 73	23
.....	30 30	8 74	1,283 10	1,240 30	975 00	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	1,450 55	1,667 00	1,855 55	.....	.....	25
.....	118 80	252 35	3,303 70	3,359 97	2,867 47	1,270 70	95 65	26
100 00	25 50	.....	1,684 85	2,153 80	1,647 55	400 00	125 00	27
.....	89 60	298 60	4,345 80	3,530 15	3,018 55	1,024 00	374 47	28
.....	119 45	.....	3,788 90	3,425 60	3,308 10	520 00	80 00	29
.....	40 10	65 00	1,148 55	1,031 10	898 00	300 00	25 00	30
.....	75	.....	3,450 00	3,256 40	3,176 84	520 00	540 00	31
.....	18 15	75 00	1,733 80	1,751 90	1,635 00	520 00	555 00	32
.....	42 65	.....	2,095 55	2,343 95	2,654 70	600 00	319 25	33
.....	.....	.....	1,404 85	1,732 70	1,340 40	840 00	237 15	34
.....	64 25	6 95	3,198 10	3,161 10	3,504 00	780 00	537 50	35
.....	.....	144 44	2,291 20	2,315 68	1,939 45	270 00	66 66	36
.....	8 60	106 18	1,138 05	1,202 50	1,231 90	420 00	20 25	37
.....	87 85	.....	3,378 20	3,335 60	3,285 50	500 00	778 32	38
.....	460 60	.....	4,945 10	5,298 40	5,289 90	1,286 00	311 70	39
.....	73 25	.....	5,173 60	5,462 45	4,801 20	800 80	806 03	40
.....	47 60	40 50	1,665 55	1,378 00	1,465 85	502 00	37 00	41
.....	.....	51 00	2,318 30	1,970 50	1,795 20	600 00	260 00	42
.....	40 15	316 67	3,769 15	3,310 95	3,354 85	500 00	499 79	43
.....	26 55	330 40	1,164 15	1,432 70	1,328 60	.....	460 00	44
.....	68 30	25 00	4,012 90	3,618 95	3,412 45	1,000 00	1,294 00	45
.....	50 00	125 00	2,140 30	2,276 55	2,138 40	600 00	61 00	46
77 00	10 95	.....	1,631 90	1,445 35	1,332 65	600 00	.....	47
.....	50	.....	291 35	244 05	242 00	.....	42 50	48
.....	64 10	30 00	3,705 90	3,426 00	3,162 95	400 00	675 00	49
.....	39 65	43 50	1,864 05	2,184 40	2,036 50	480 00	52 75	50
.....	.....	850 00	7,729 81	8,293 35	8,408 45	1,000 00	2,357 45	51
.....	39 30	43 20	1,973 0	1,878 10	1,880 55	522 00	55 90	52
.....	176 05	.....	4,526 45	3,601 55	2,406 35	500 00	366 30	53
2,785 00	.....	.....	12,782 10	9,721 35	9,392 10	1,842 25	2,766 65	54
3,100 00	.....	.....	15,876 [illegible]	12,705 40	11,687 [illegible]	2,937 65	2,869 54	55
56 55	80 75	9 30	3,362 55	3,840 65	2,759 85	600 00	82 [illegible]	56
.....	52 70	815 65	4,968 45	4,531 85	3,890 75	1,000 00	503 55	57
.....	84 75	997 02	5,653 80	5,264 55	3,418 80	1,000 00	1,000 12	58
.....	35 00	150 00	2,536 5	2,810 20	2,857 30	500 00	550 00	59
.....	42 90	.....	3,001 80	3,108 30	2,982 10	420 00	700 80	60
563 90	24 00	899 33	11,200 50	9,222 00	7,876 85	1,405 00	1,935 33	61
.....	39 45	.....	2,176 20	.....	.....	532 00	416 00	
.....	19 20	.....	4,166 75	5,042 10	5,340 15	.....	802 80	62
.....	4 90	.....	805 35	.....	.....	252 00	149 03	
.....	.....	.....	585 20	537 5	2,031 05	200 00	24 50	63
.....	.....	.....	1,554 85	.....	.....	360 00	20 00	

INDEX.

A.

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